

ANTARES en temps réel

Taux de comptage en 3 Modules Optiques

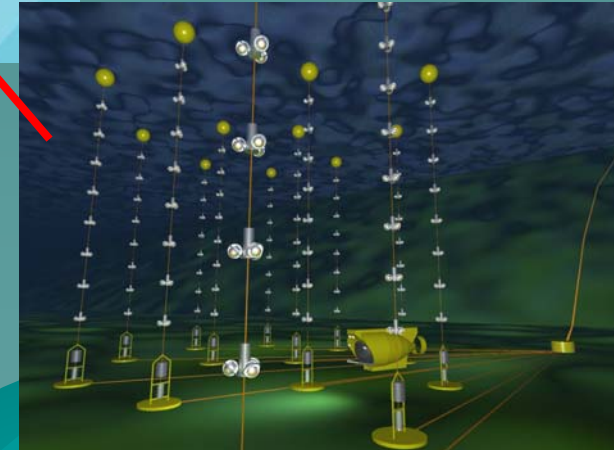


# ANTARES : Premières données de une ligne du détecteur au fond de la mer

John CARR (Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille )



LPSC  
Grenoble  
3 novembre 2005





# Projet ANTARES



Astronomie Neutrino  
Recherche de la Matière Noire

et recherche interdisciplinaire  
dans l'océanographie, la géologie et la biologie

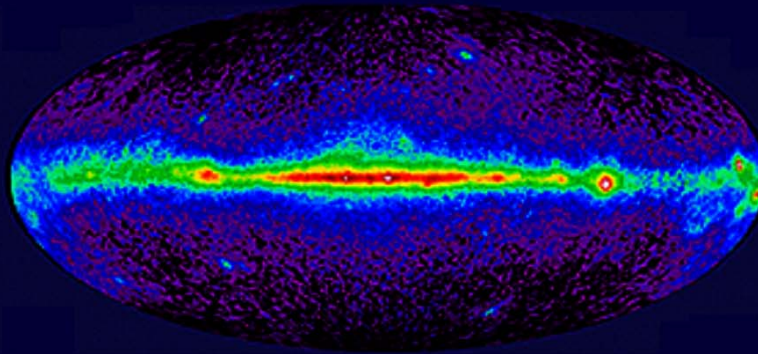
- ◆ 1996-2002 Exploration du site et R&D  
1999/2000 Opération de la « Ligne Démonstrateur »
- ◆ 2001-2007 Construction d'un détecteur de 12 ligne
  - 2001/2002 Déploiement du câble et boîte de jonction
  - 2003 Opération des lignes « PSL » et « MIL »
  - 2005 Opération des lignes « MILOM » et « Line 0 »
  - 2006 Opération des lignes « Line 1 », « Line 2 », « Line 3,4 »
  - 2007 Complétion du détecteur 12 lignes
- ◆ 2007-2012... Opération pour la science

# Astronomie Multi-Messenger

Lumière visible



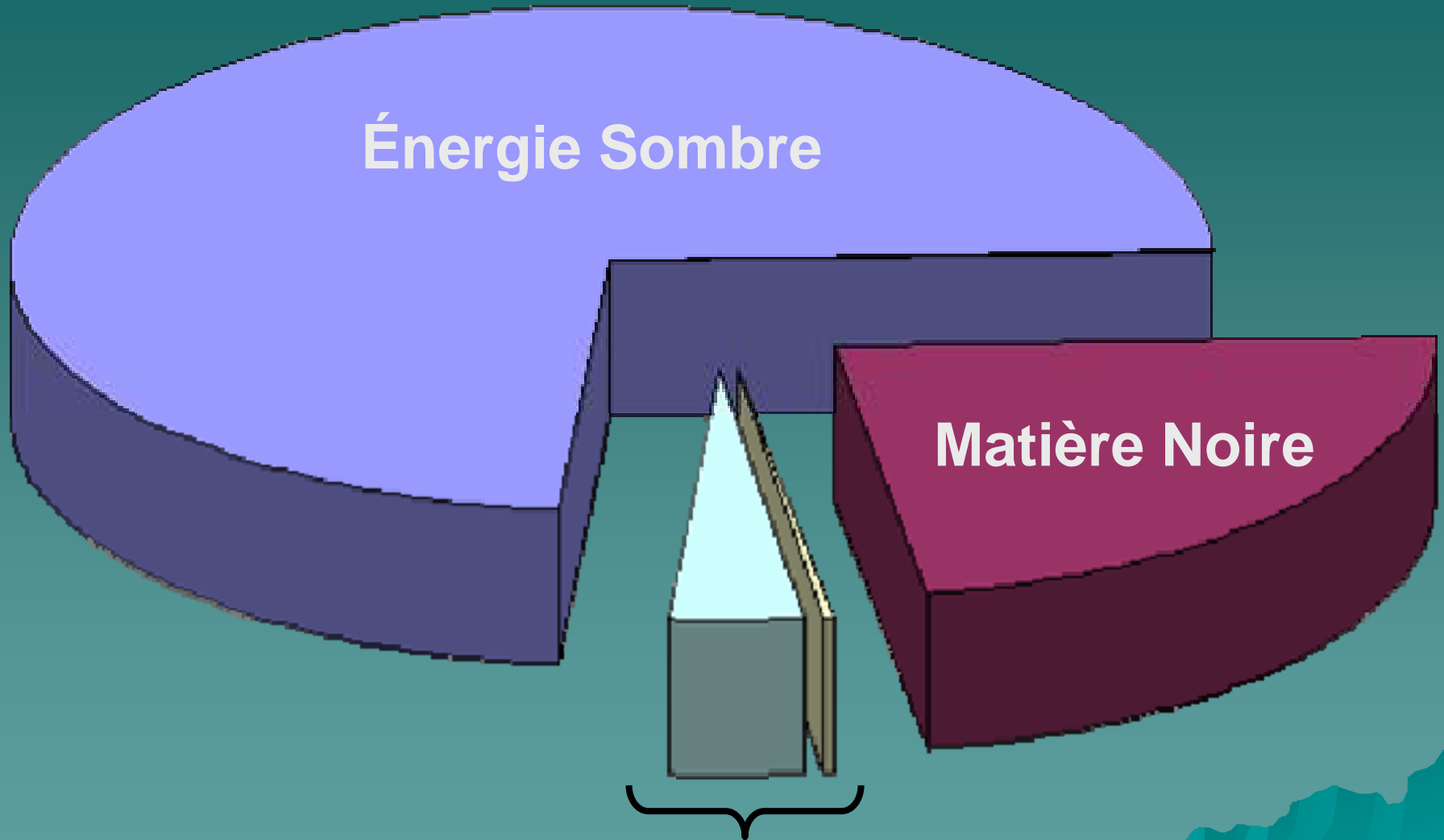
Rayons Gamma



Neutrinos

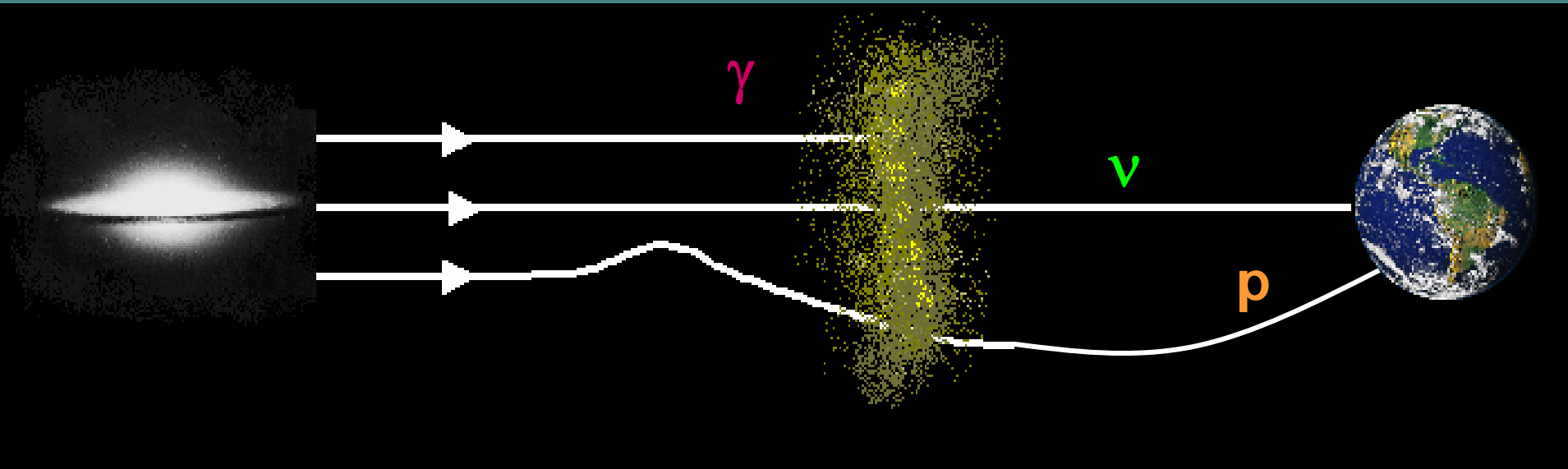
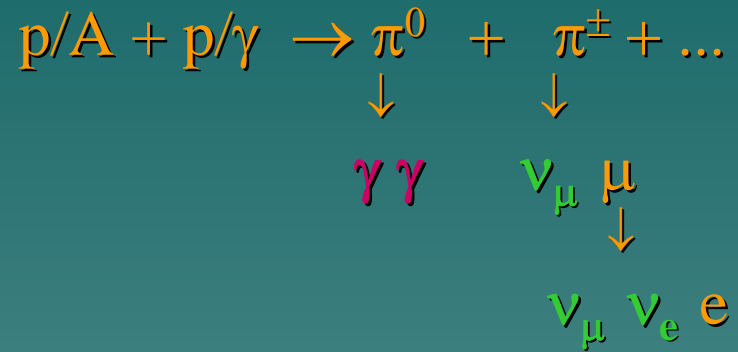


# Recherche pour la Matière Noire

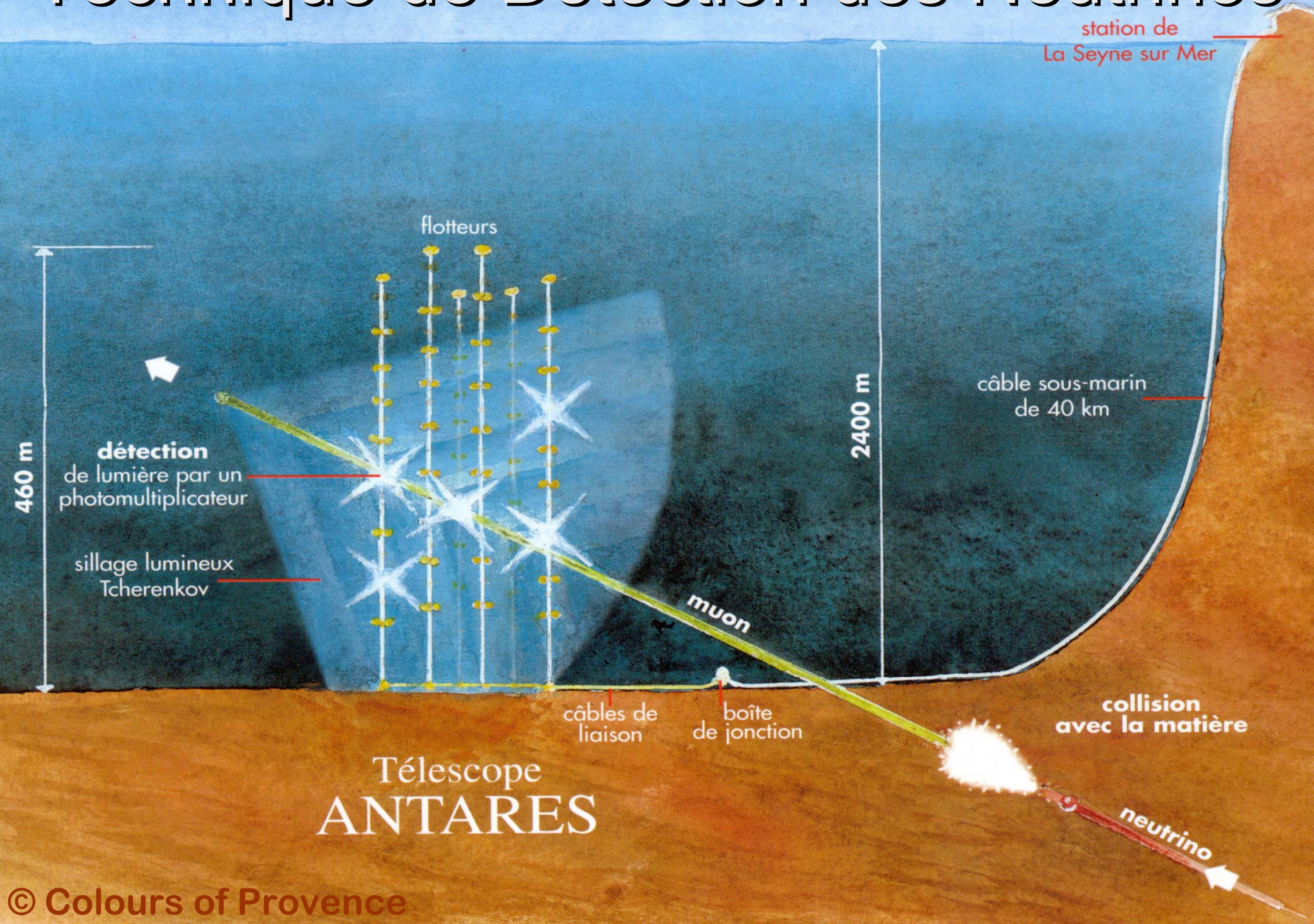


# Univers Transparent aux Neutrinos

Neutrinos sont produits dans les interactions des rayons cosmiques avec la matière



# Technique de Détection des Neutrinos



# Projets de Télescopes à Neutrinos

ANTARES La-Seyne-sur-Mer, France  
( NEMO Catania, Italie )

BAIKAL: Lac Baïkal, Sibérie



NESTOR : Pylos, Grèce

DUMAND,  
Hawaii  
(annulé 1995)

AMANDA, Pôle Sud, Antarctique

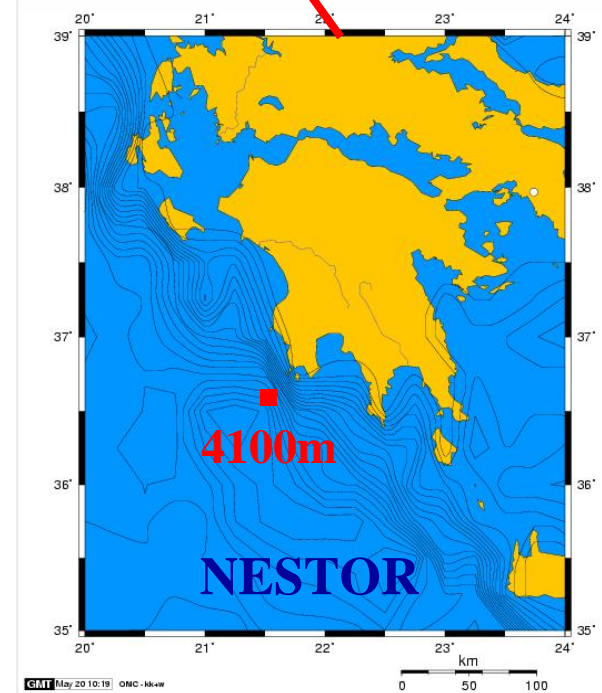
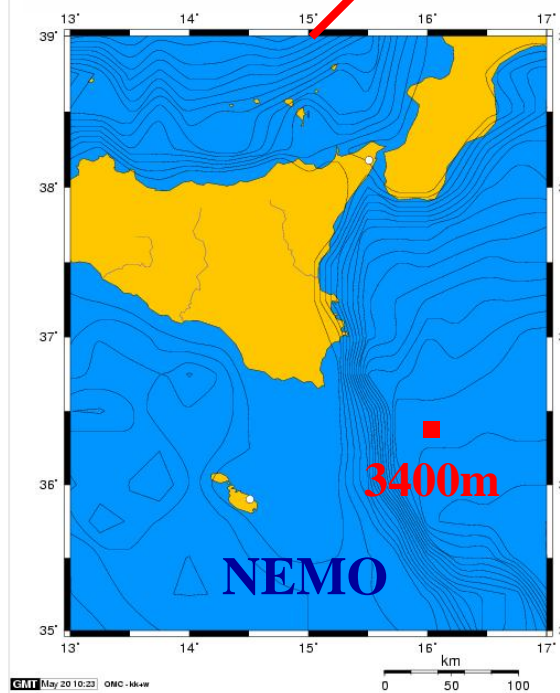
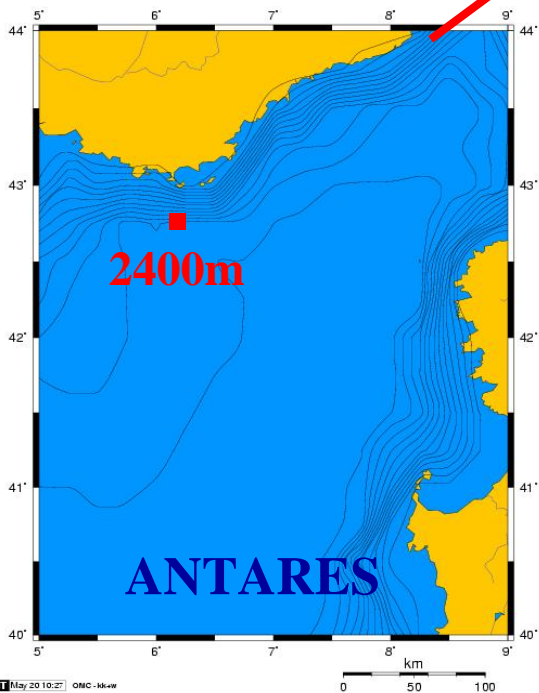
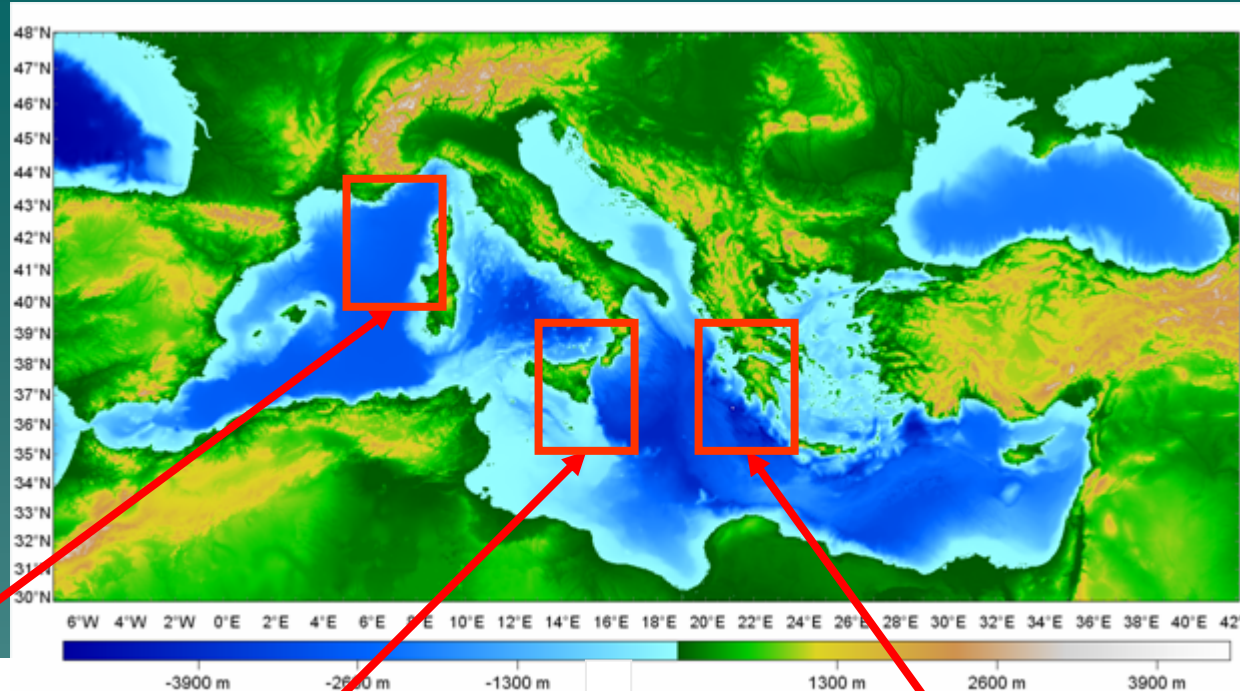




# KM3NET

UE 6<sup>ème</sup> PCRD  
“Design Study”

2006-2009....





# Collaboration ANTARES

## 200 Chercheurs/Ingénieurs



CPPM, Marseille  
DSM/DAPNIA/CEA, Saclay  
C.O.M. Marseille  
IFREMER, Toulon/Brest  
LAM, Marseille  
IReS, Strasbourg  
Univ. de H.-A., Mulhouse  
ISITV, Toulon  
LOV Villefranche



NIKHEF, Amsterdam



ITEP, Moscow



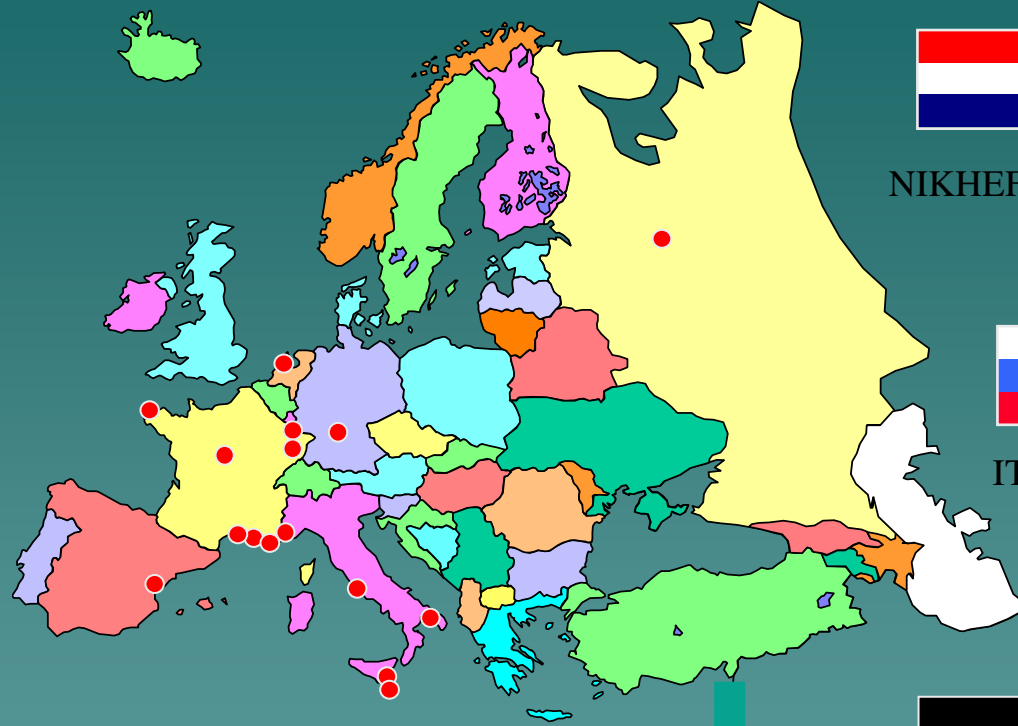
IFIC, Valencia



Università Bari  
Università Bologna  
Università/LNS Catania  
Università Pisa  
Università Rome  
Università Genova



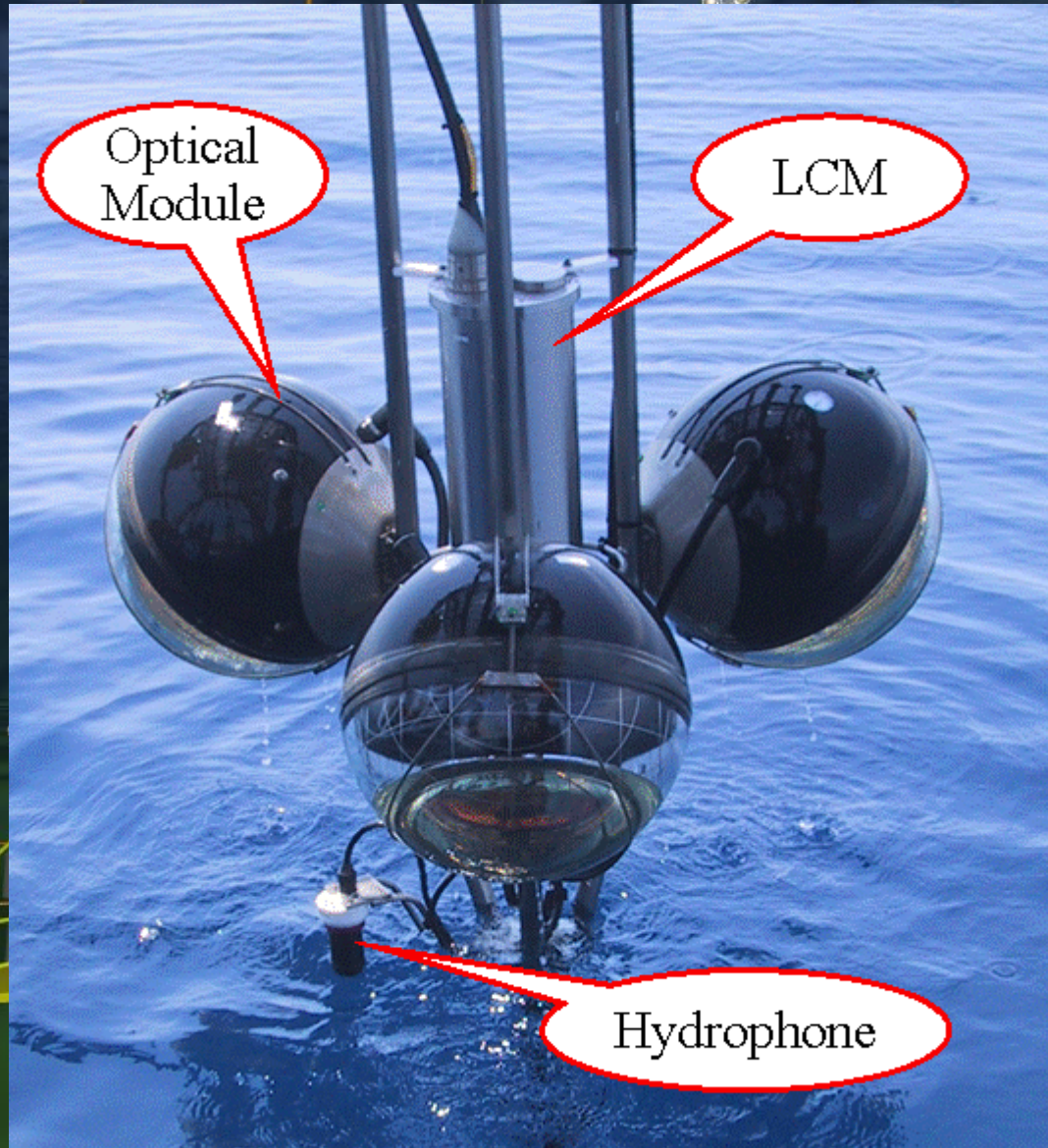
Universität Erlangen



# Détecteur ANTARES

2400m

- 12 lignes
- 25 étages / ligne
- 3 PMT / étages



40 km  
à la cote

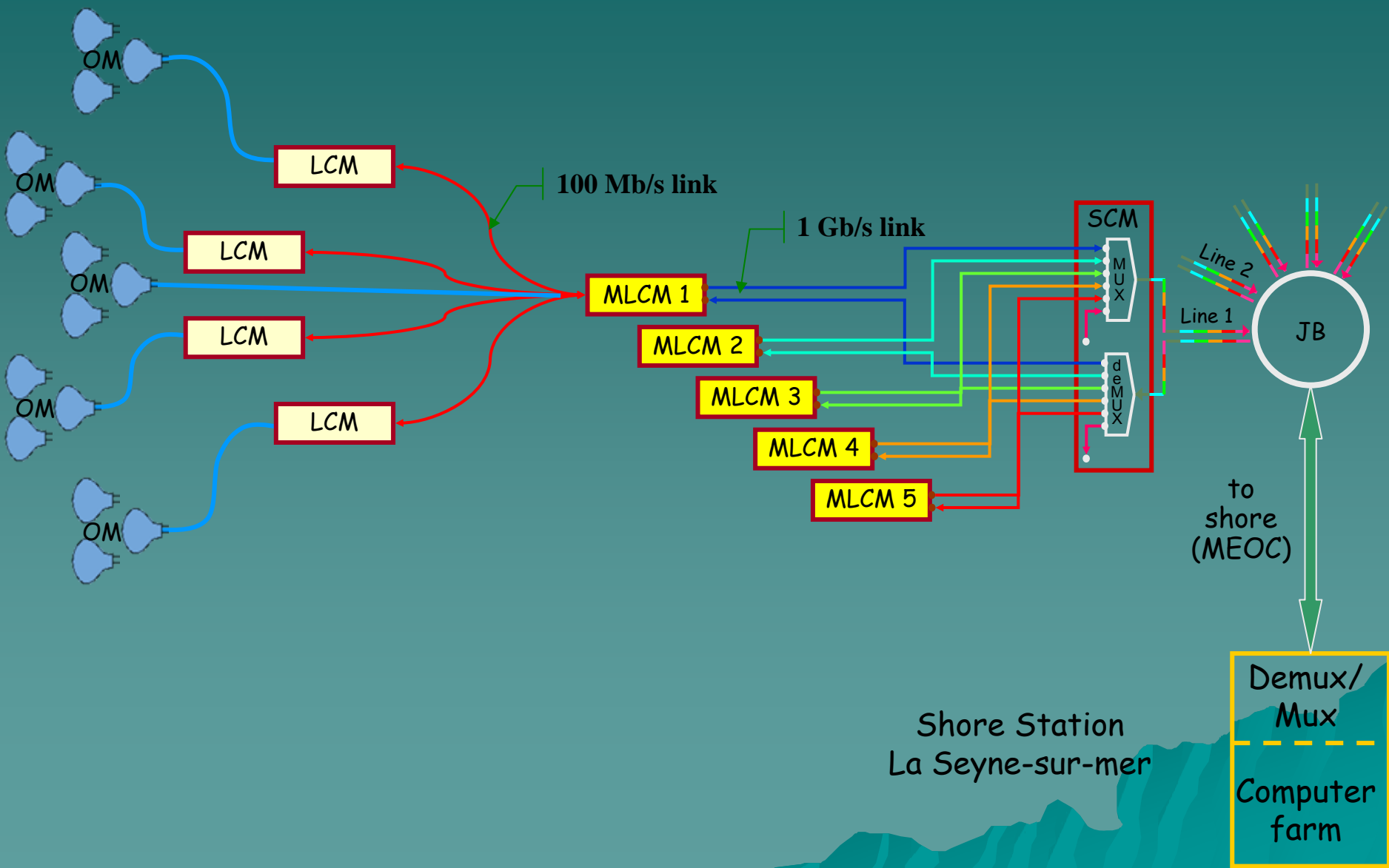
12 m

60 m

Boite  
de Jonction

Hydrophone

# Architecture d'Acquisition des Données

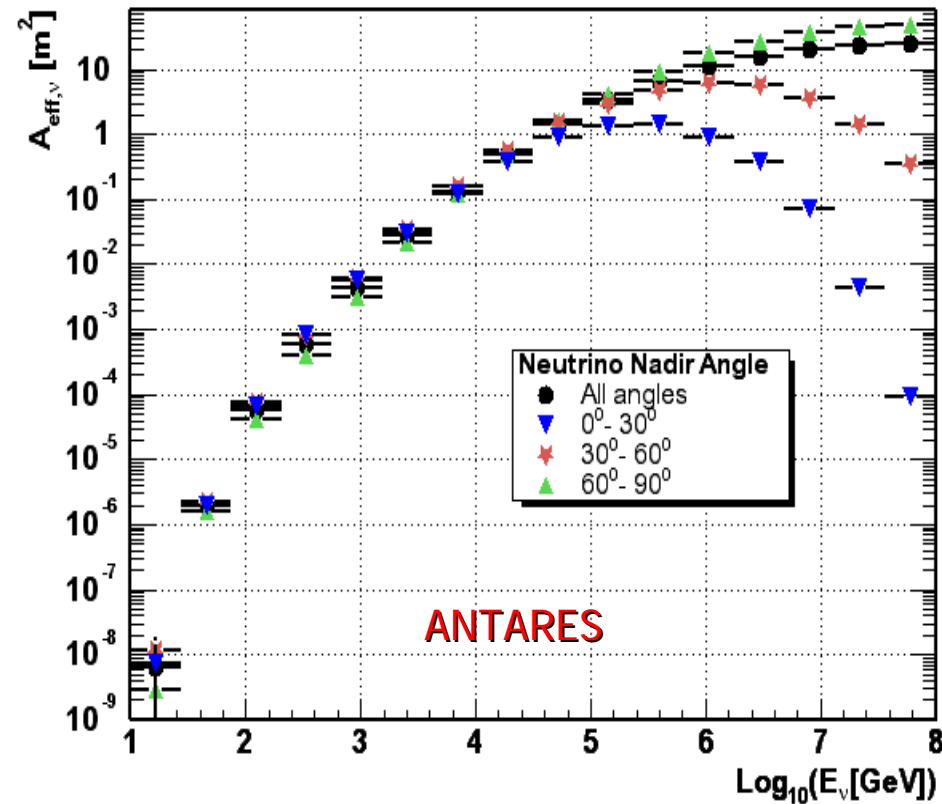


# Performances Anticipées

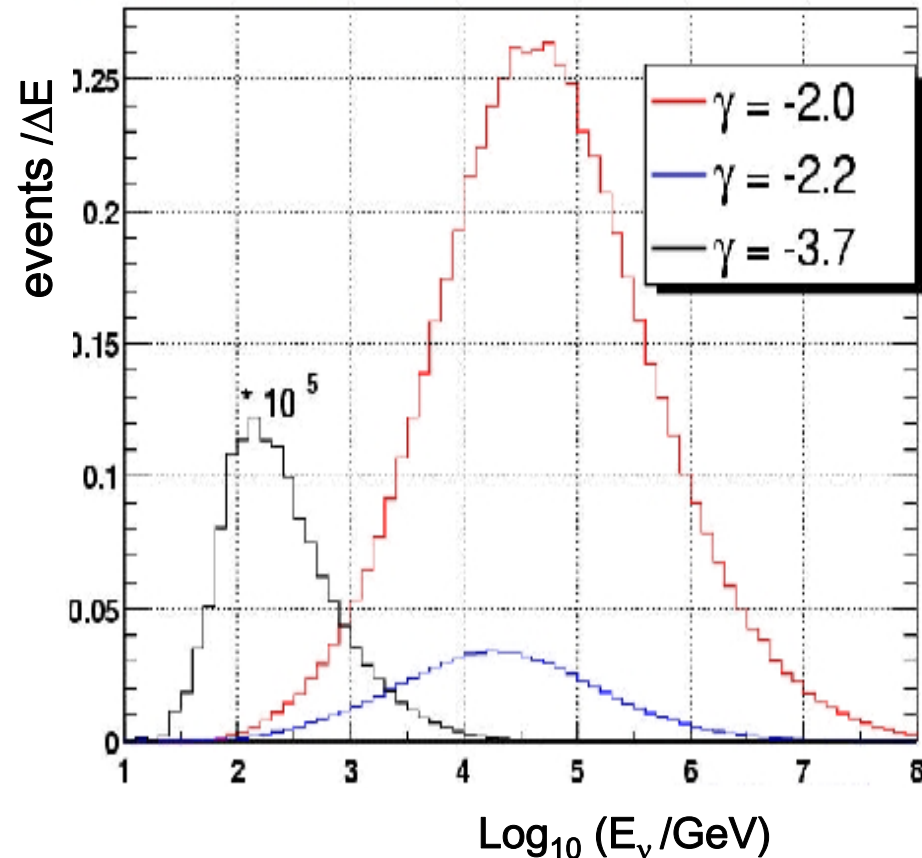
Effective area

Number of events

Neutrino Effective Area

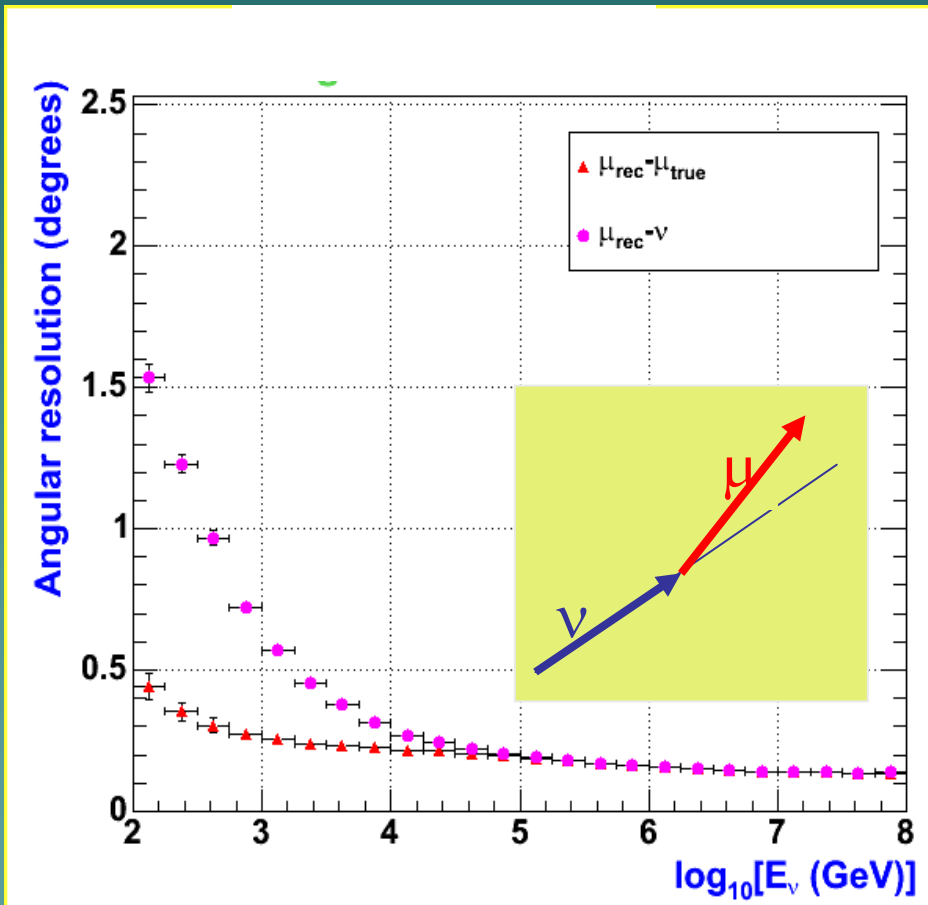


Detector response function for neutrino flux  $E^\gamma$



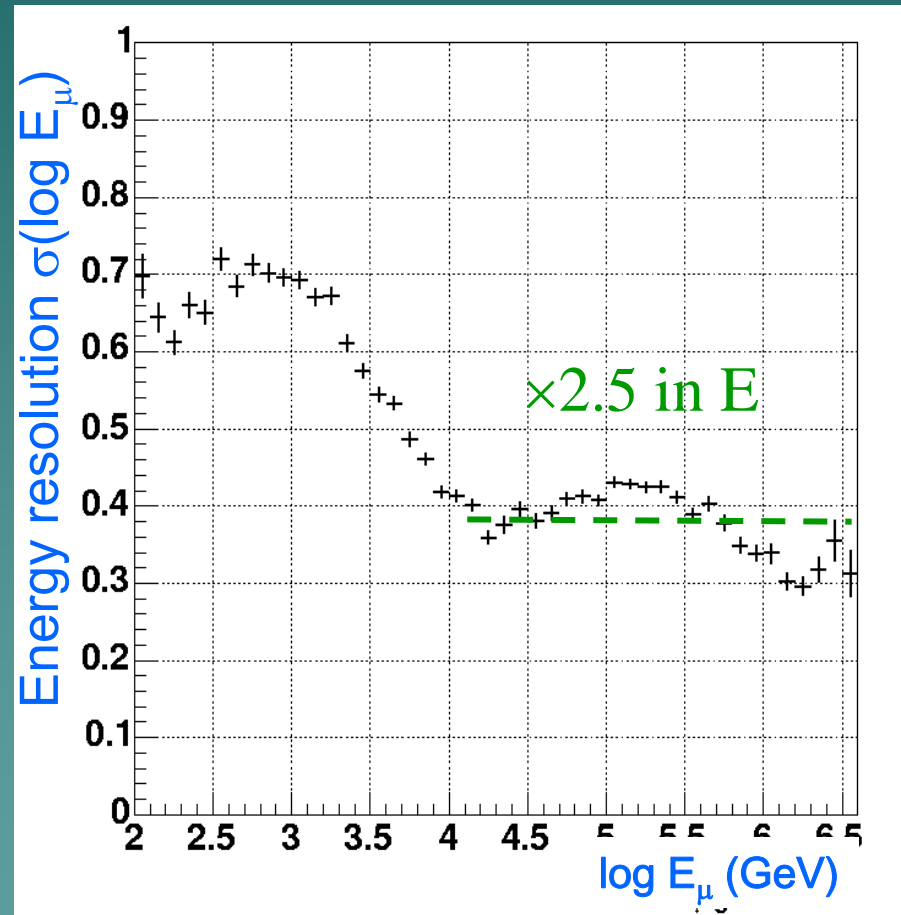
# Performances Anticipées

## Angular resolution



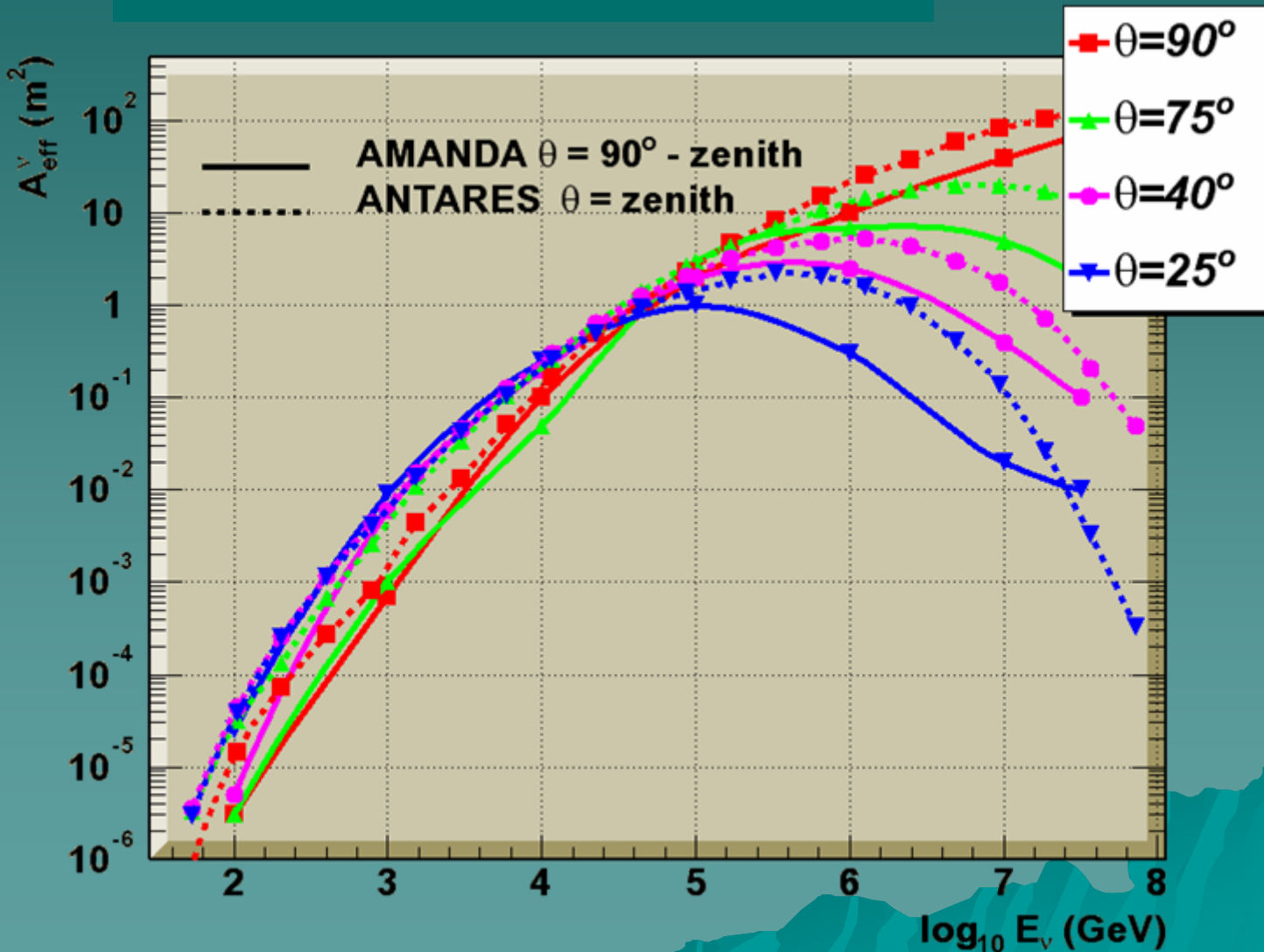
$\Delta\theta(\nu) \approx 0.2^\circ$  for  $E > 10$  TeV

## Energy resolution



$\Delta E(\nu)/E \approx 3$  for  $E > 10$  TeV

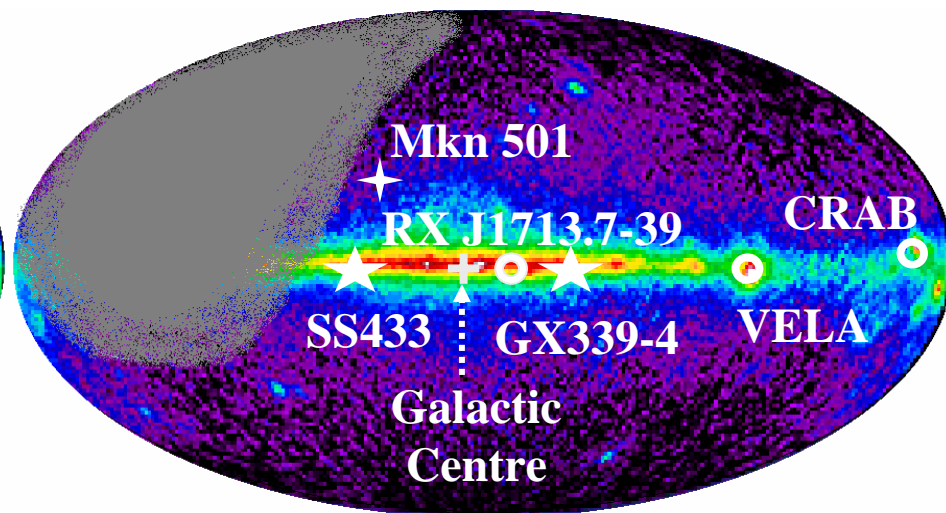
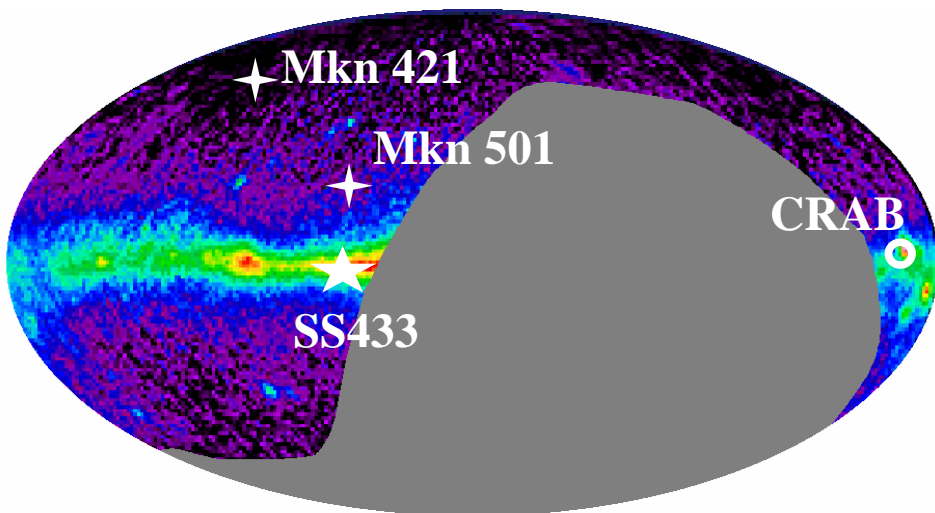
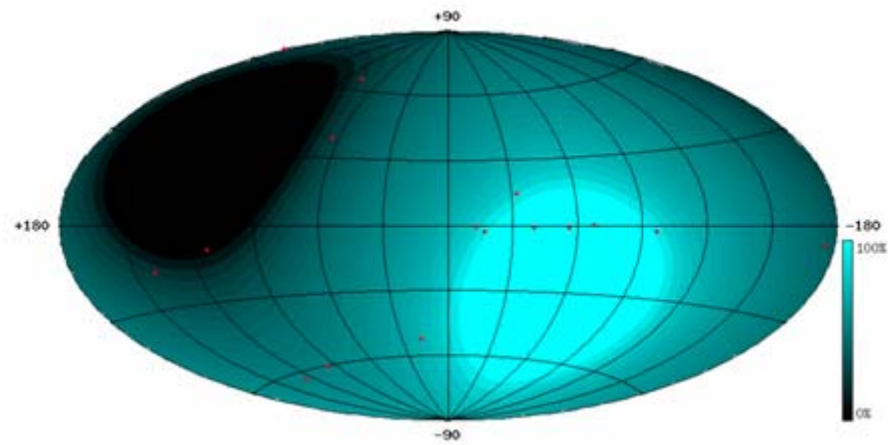
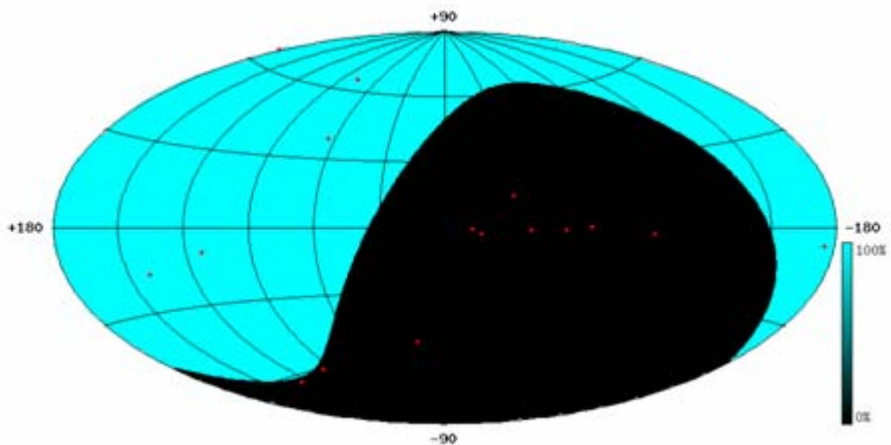
# Surface Effective Neutrino AMANDA / ANTARES



# Ciel observable par des Télescopes à Neutrino

## AMANDA (South Pole)

## ANTARES (43° North)



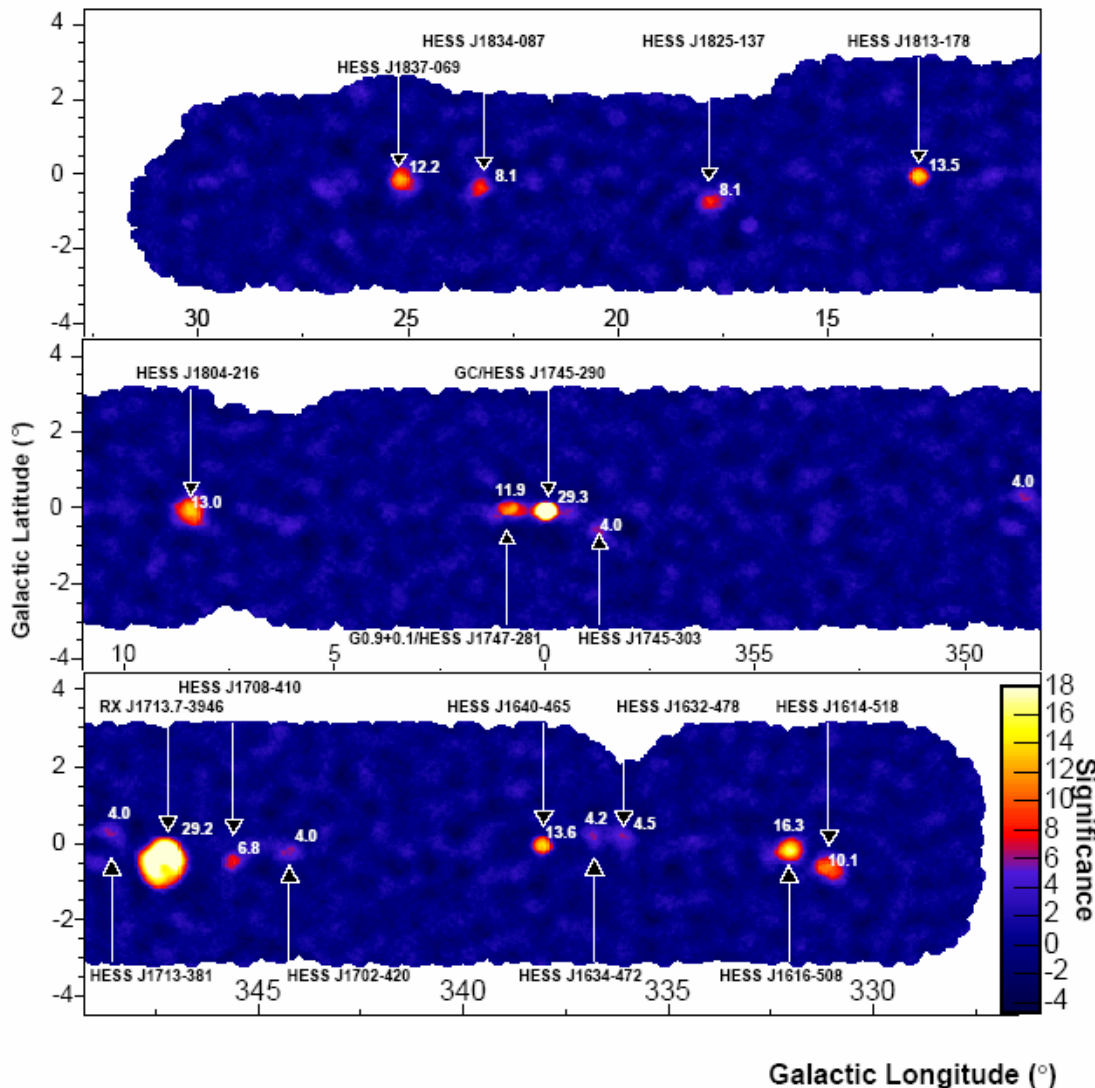


# Taux d'Événements pour des Sources Galactiques

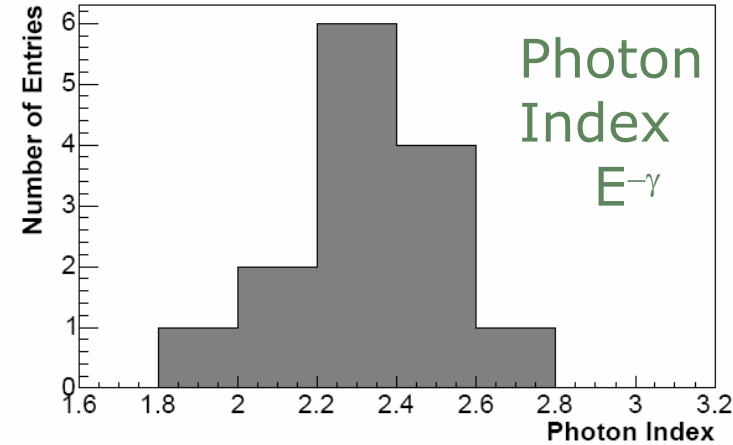
Source TypeA	Distance (kpc)	$E_\nu$ (GeV)	$N_{\nu\mu}$ ( $\text{km}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}$ )	Ref.
<b>Supernovae</b>	10	$< \sim 10^3$	$\sim 100$	Waxman & Loeb 2001
Shocks		$\sim 10^2 - 10^6$	50 - 1000	Protheroe et al. 1998
pulsars		$\sim 10^5 - 10^8$	$\sim 100 - 1000$	Beall & Bednarek 2002
		$\sim 10 - 10^8$	$< \sim 1000$	Nagataki 2004
<b>Plerions</b>	0.5 - 4.4	$< 10^3 - 10^5$	$\sim 1 - 12$	Guetta & Amatto 2003
Crab	2	$\sim 10^3 - 5 \cdot 10^5$	$< \sim 1$	Bednarek 2003
		$\sim 10^3 - 5 \cdot 10^5$	a few	Bednarek & Protheroe 1997
		$\sim 10^3 - 5 \cdot 10^5$	$\sim 1$	Bednarek 2003
		$10 - 10^6$	$\sim 4 - 14$	Amato et al. 2003
<b>Shell SNRs</b>				
SNR RX J1713.7	6	$< \sim 10^4$	$\sim 40$	Alvarez-Muñiz & Halzen 2002
Sgr A East	8	$< \sim 10^5$	$\sim 140$	
<b>Pulsars + Clouds</b>				
Galactic Centre	8	$10^4 - 10^7$	$\sim 2 - 30$	Bednarek 2002
Cygnus OB2	1.7	$> \sim 10^3$	a few	Torres et al. 2004
		$10^4 - 10^7$	$\sim 0.5$	Bednarek 2003
		$< \sim 10^6$	$\sim 4$	Anchordoqui et al. 2003
<b>Binary systems</b>				
A0535+26	2.6	$3 \cdot 10^2 - 10^3$	a few	Anchordoqui et al. 2003
<b>Microquasars</b>	1 - 10	$10^3 - 10^5$	1 - 300	Distefano et al. 2002

# HESS Sources Galactique Rayons Gamma

15 new TeV sources + 3 known



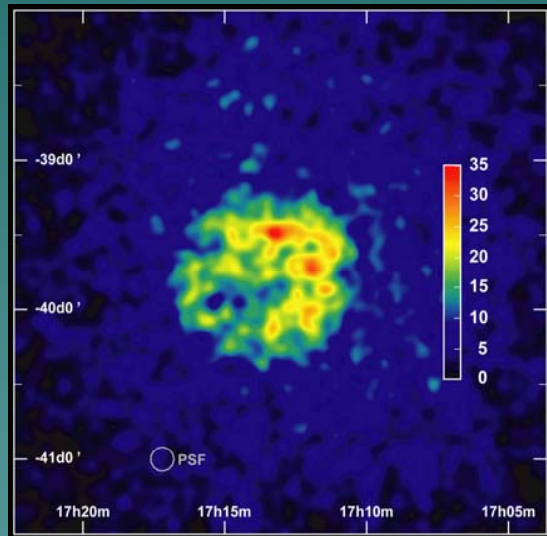
Spectra measured for all sources relatively hard  $\langle \gamma \rangle = -2.3$



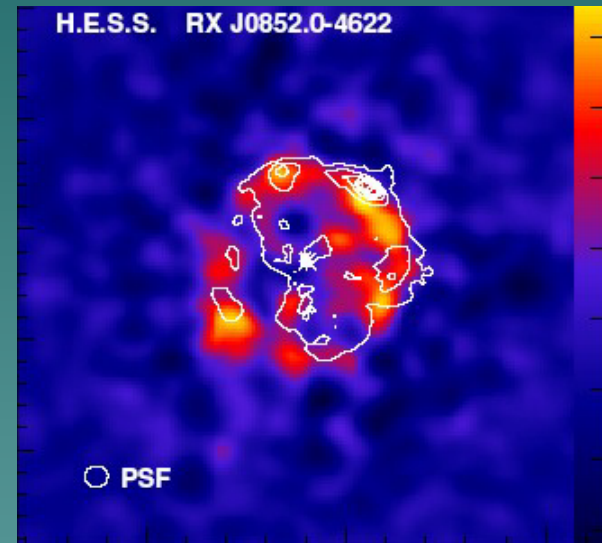
Harder  $\Rightarrow$  more events in neutrino telescopes

# Puissant Restes de Supernova HESS

RX J1713.7-3946



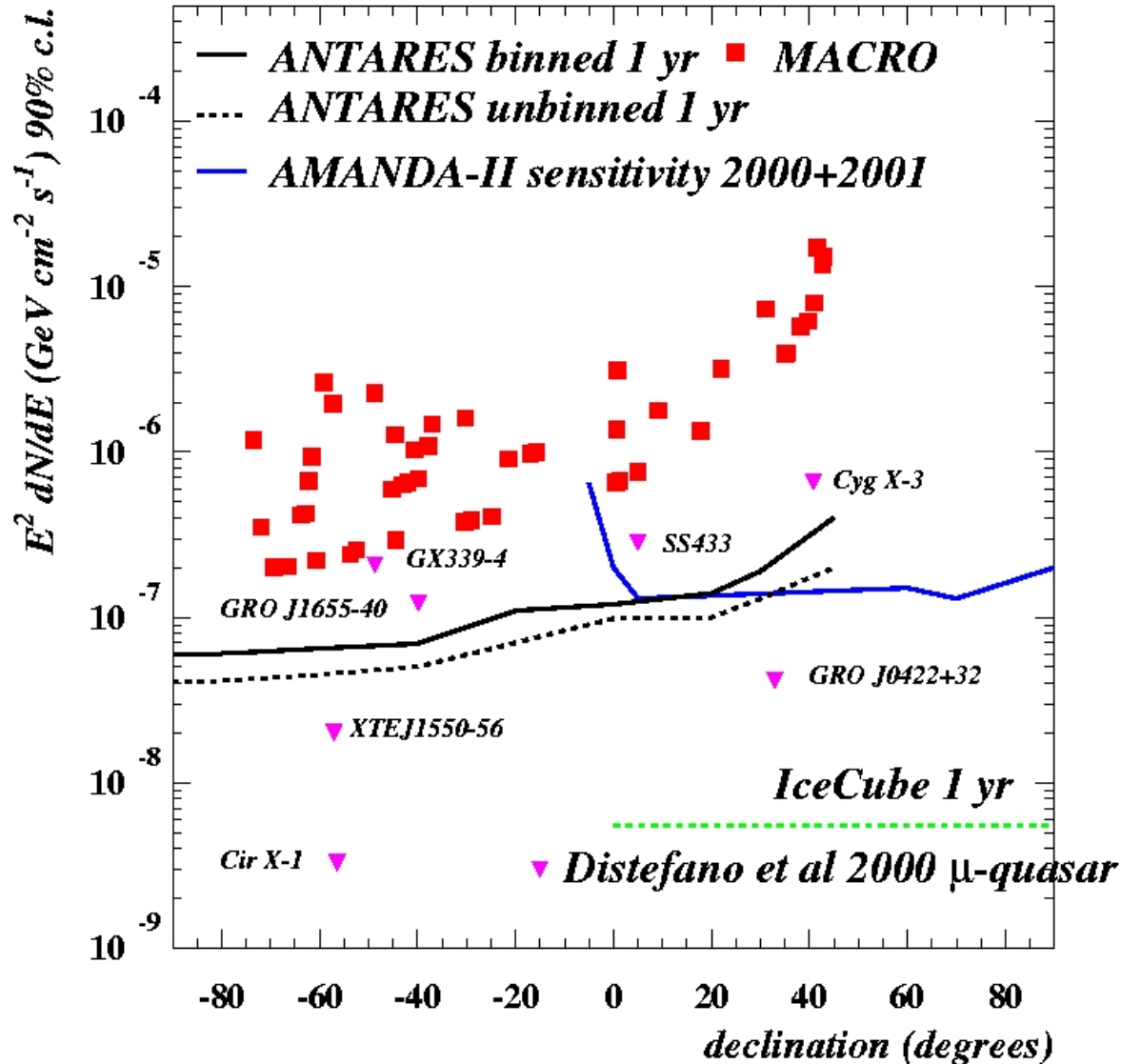
Vela Junior



$\sim 1$  events / year / source in ANTARES if  $\nu \approx \gamma$

Observation of neutrinos  
would give clear proof for hadronic acceleration  
and so of source of cosmic rays

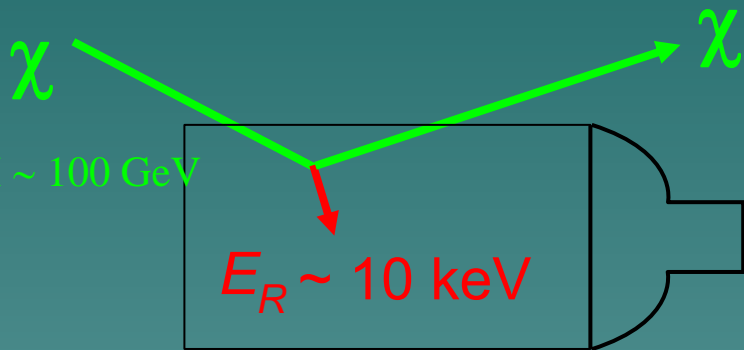
# Limites sur des sources pointues



# Détection des WIMPS

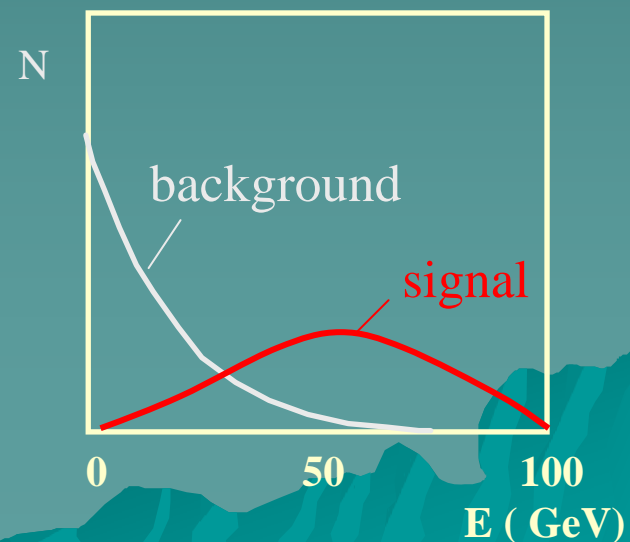
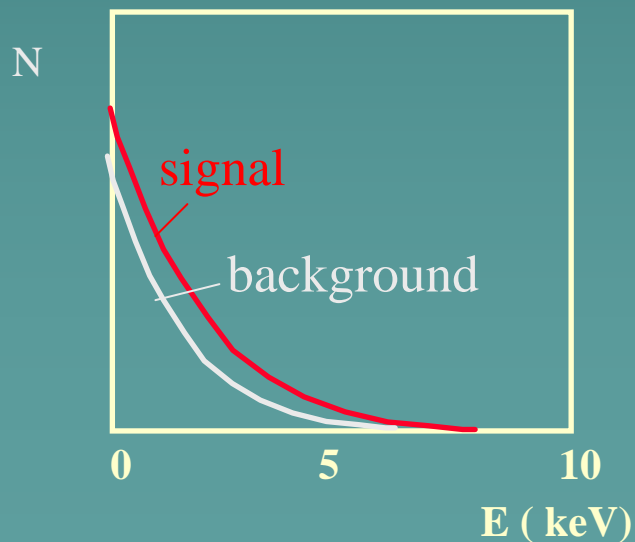
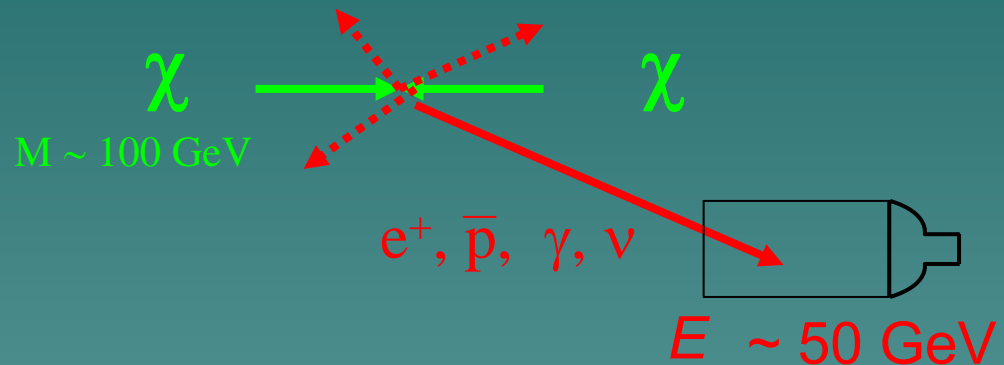
## Direct

Halo:  $v \sim 300$  km/sec



## Indirect

Captured:  $v \sim$  at rest, or in Halo



# Comparaison : ANTARES et Détection Direct

Neutrino  
telescope



$\nu$  flux  
from sun

Using example of  
mSUGRA model

$A_0=0, \mu>0, \tan\beta=10,$

$M_{1/2}=0-800$  GeV,

$M_0=0-1000$  GeV

+  $\Omega_{\text{wimp}} h^2 < 1$

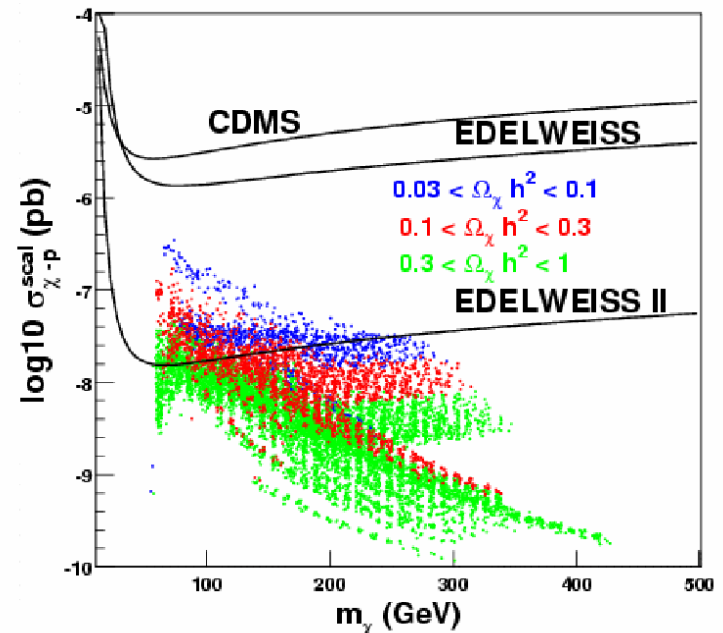
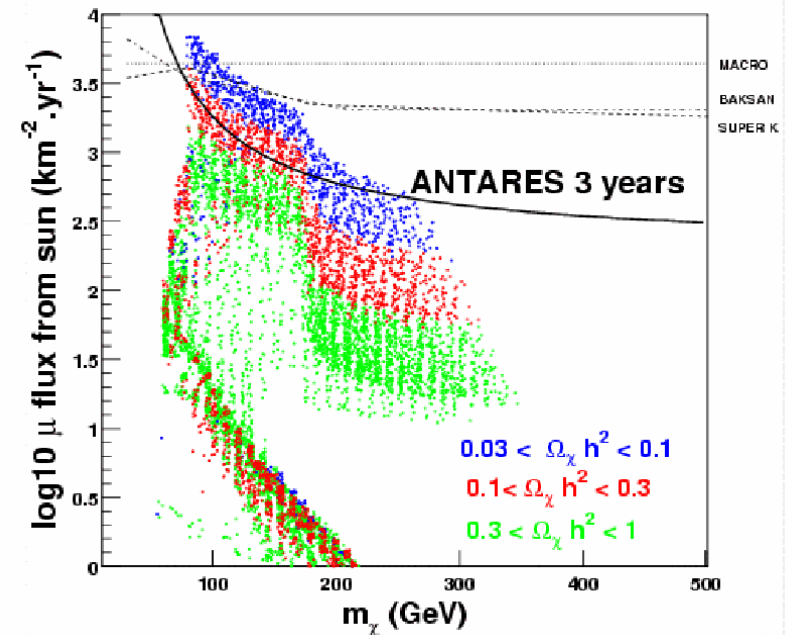
+ LEP constraint

Direct  
Detection

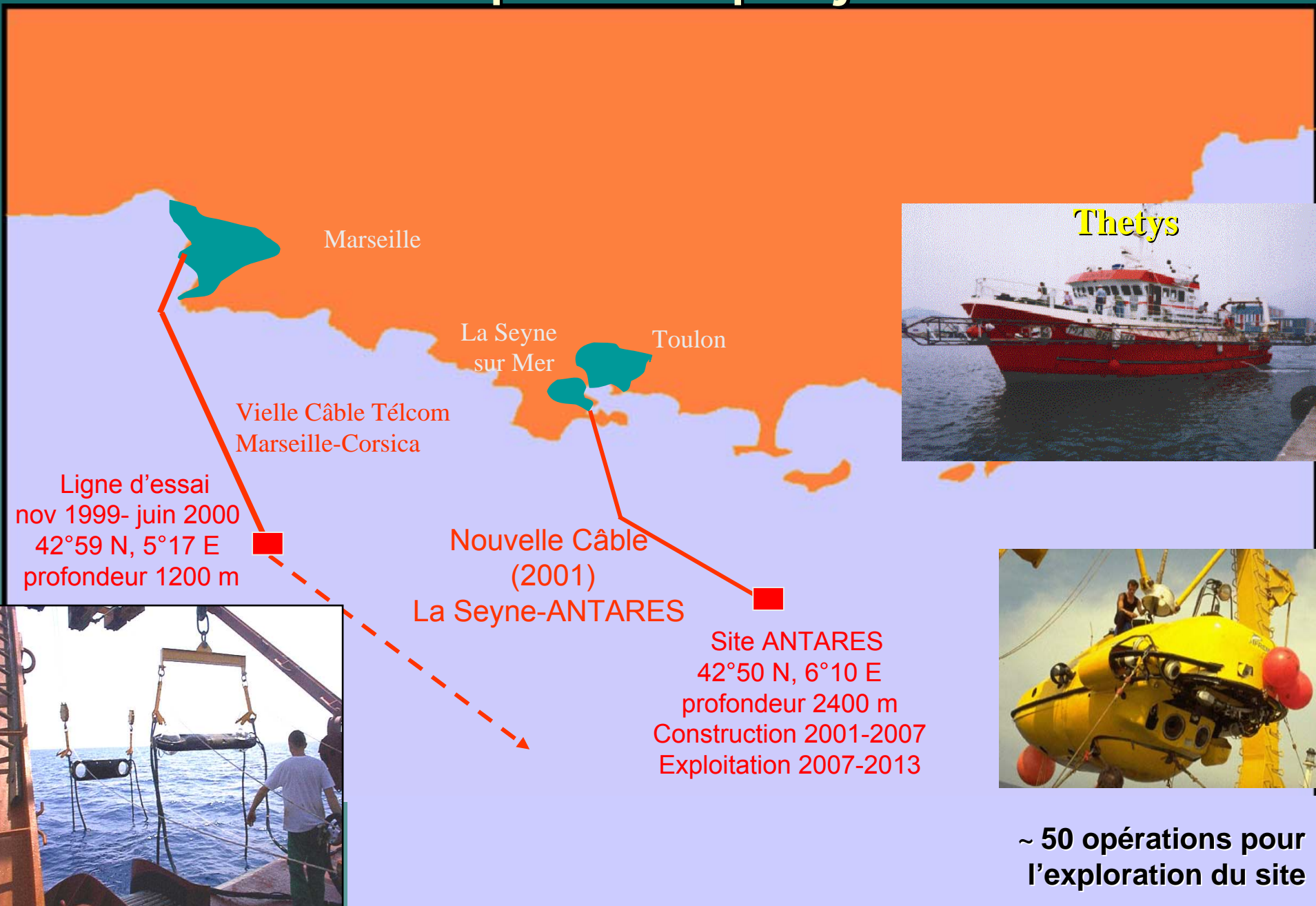


spin-independent  
cross-section

Neutrino Telescopes very competitive  
for some regions of MSSM phase space



# Étapes du projet



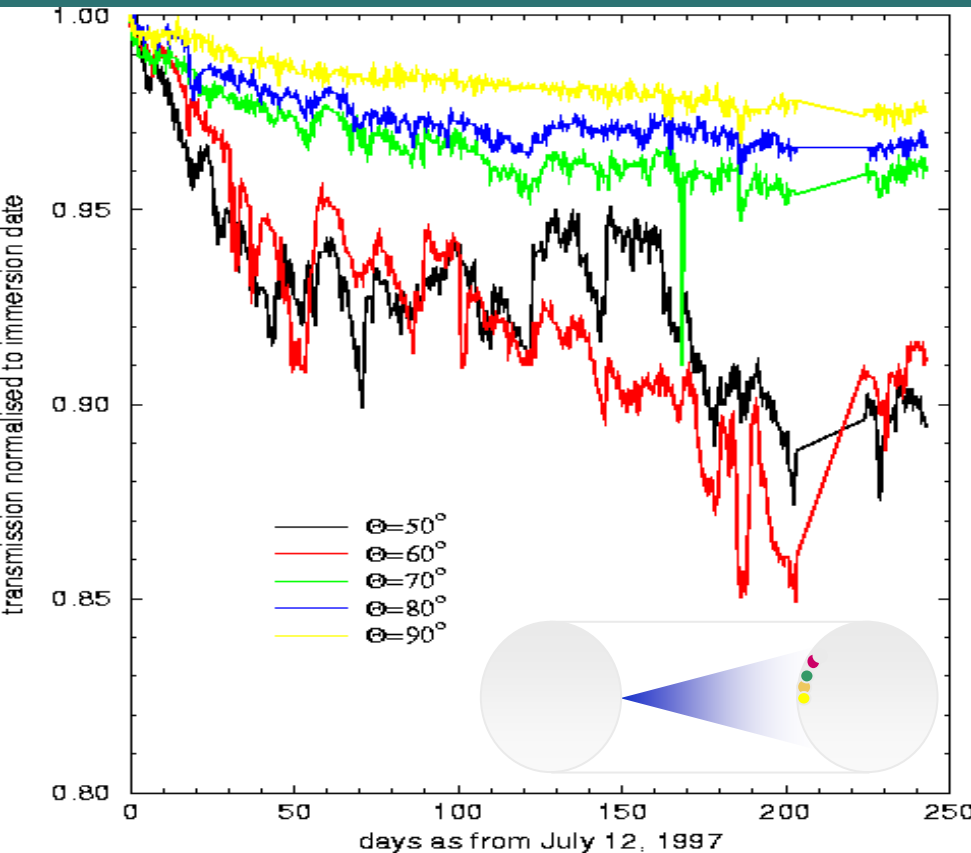
# Explorations du Site

- |                                    |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Optical background study:       | 15 deployments |
| 2) Biofouling-sedimentation study: | 4 deployments  |
| 3) Optical properties study:       | 28 deployments |

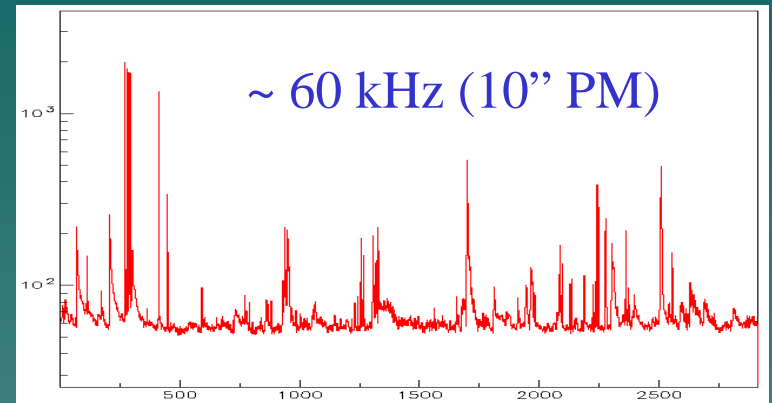




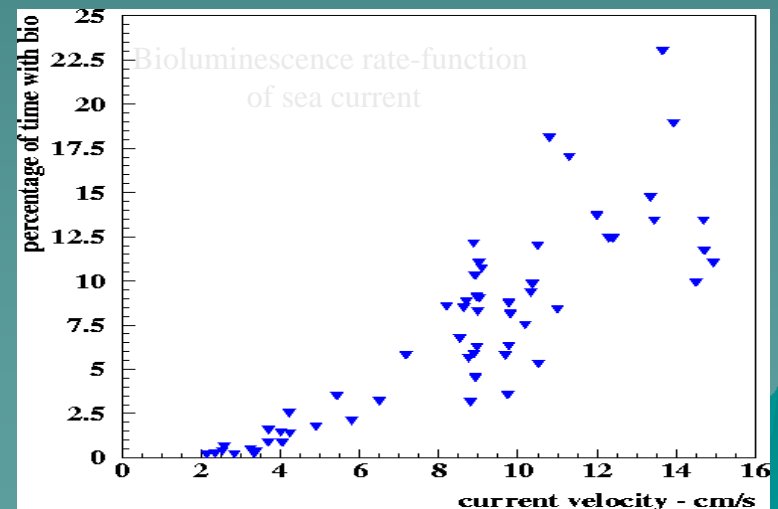
# Biofouling et Bruit de Fond Optique



For  $\theta > 90^\circ$  transmission loss  
< 1.5% in 1 yr (and saturates)



Short bursts (bioluminescence) over a continuous background ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ).

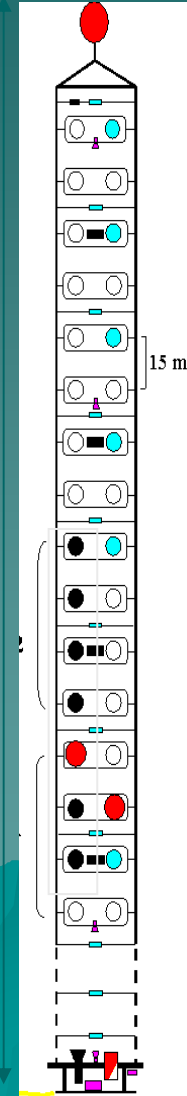
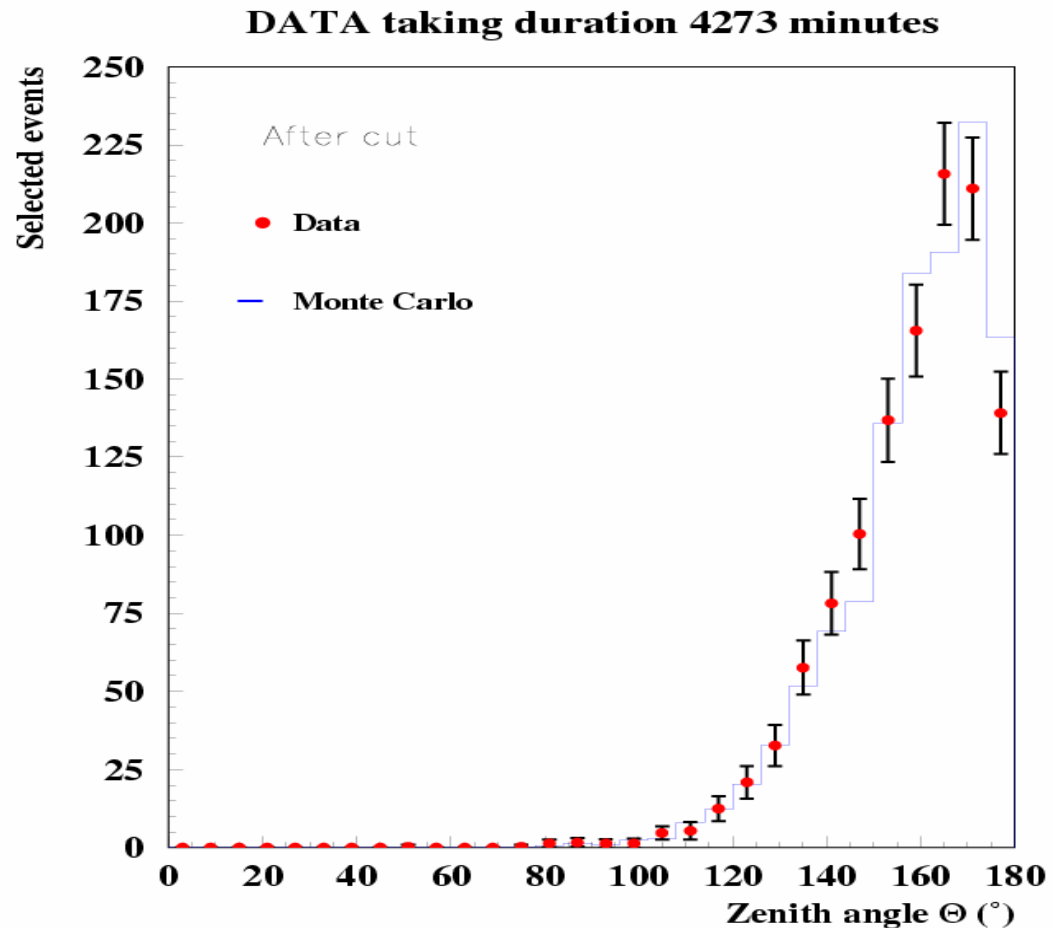


$\sim 5\%$  of time a PMT is unusable

# « Ligne Démonstrateur » 1999/2000

- Data sent to shore
- First Test of acoustic positioning system: relative accuracy ~5 cm
- Atmospheric muon zenith distribution

350 m  
7 PMTs



# Boite de Jonction et Câble 2001/2002

**Nov 01: 45 km main Electro Optical Cable deployment**

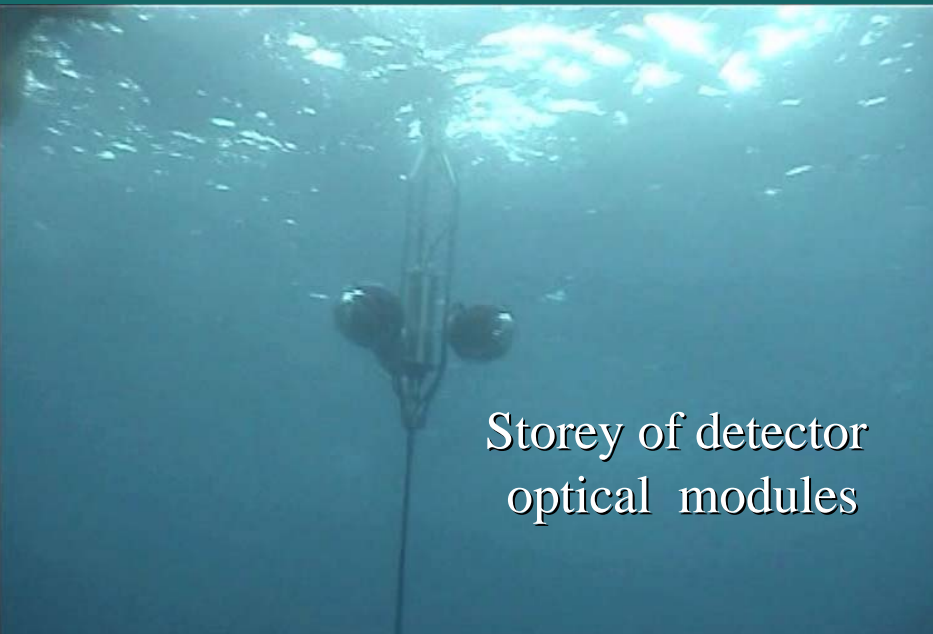


**Dec 02 : Junction Box Deployment**

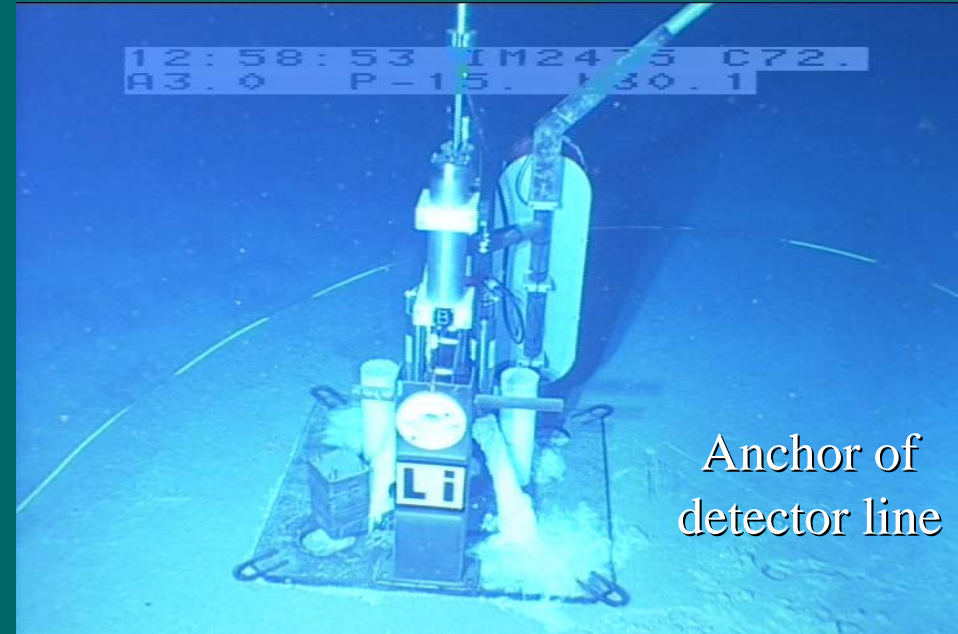


In stable operation for 3 yrs

# Images sous-marin des éléments détecteur



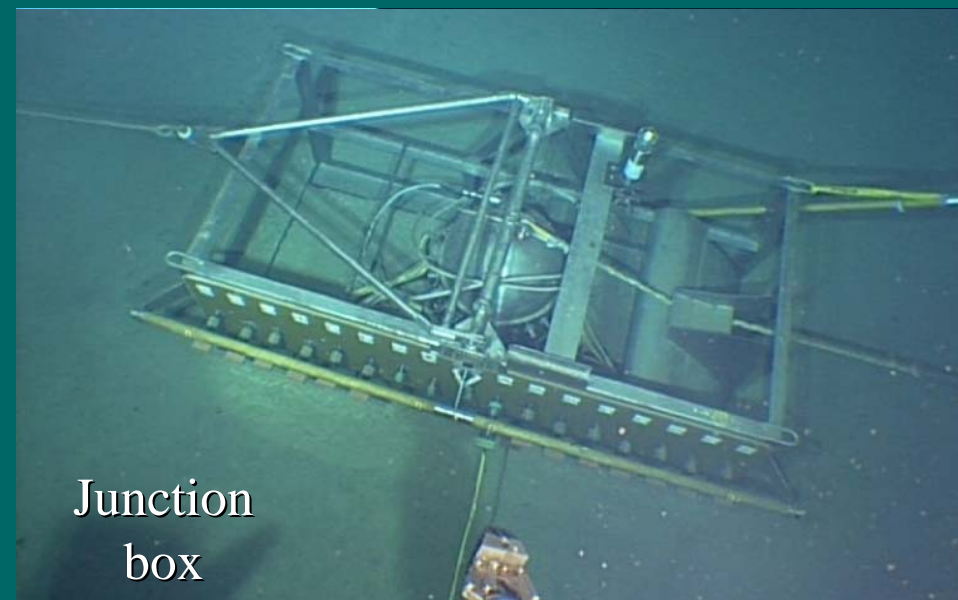
Storey of detector  
optical modules



Anchor of  
detector line



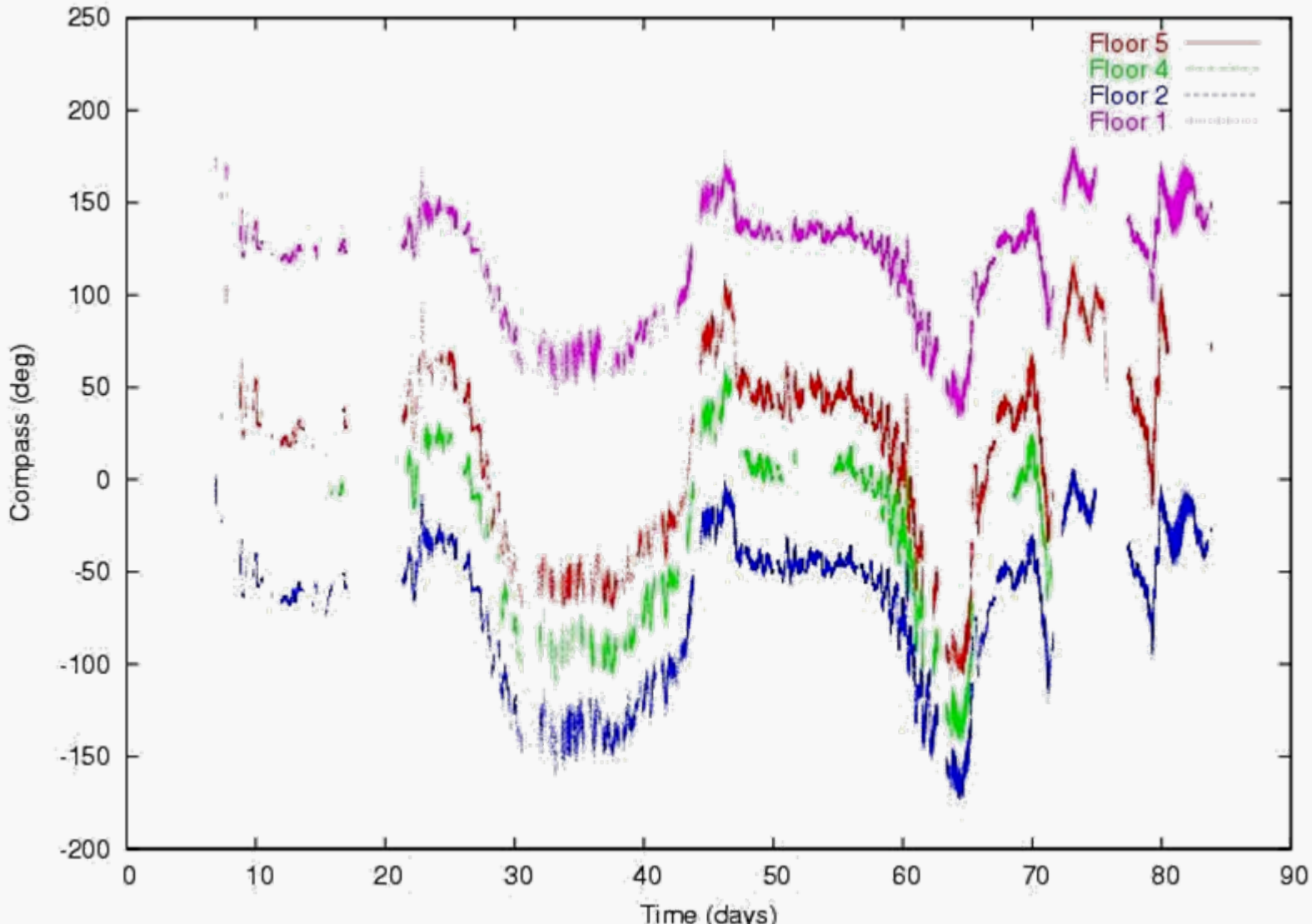
Submarine  
cable



Junction  
box

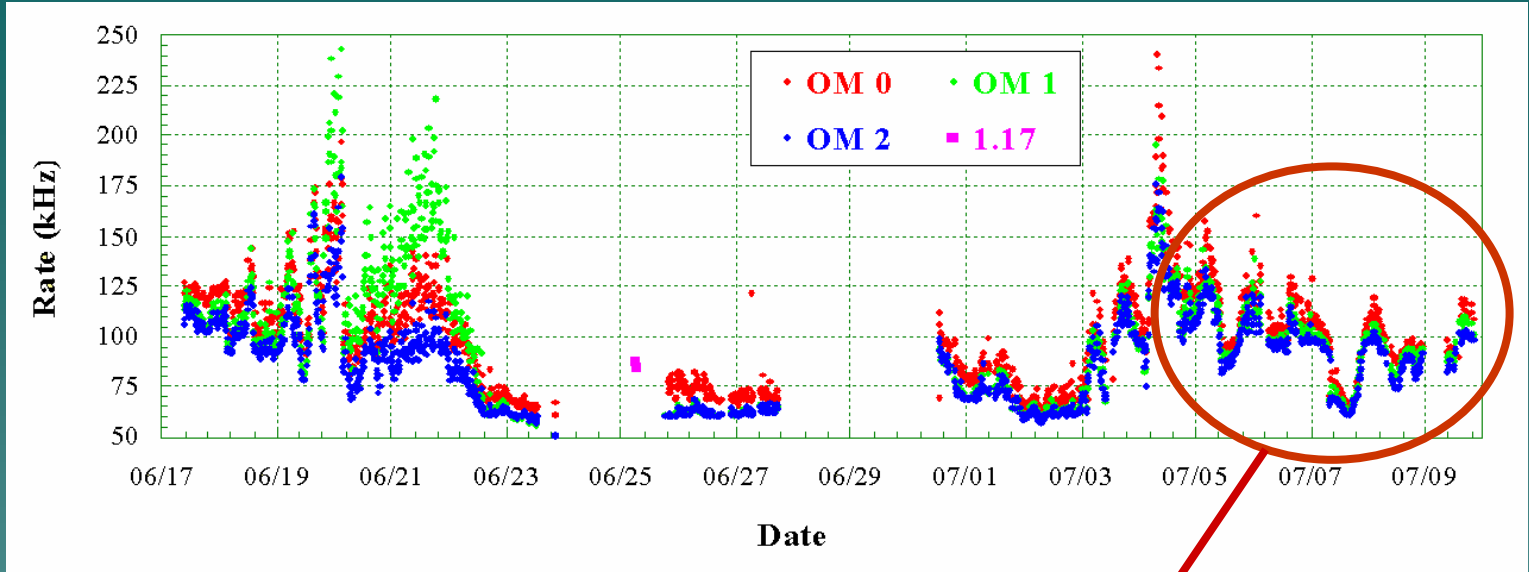
# Données du « Prototype Sector Line » 2003

Heading of storeys recorded by electronic compass over 90 days

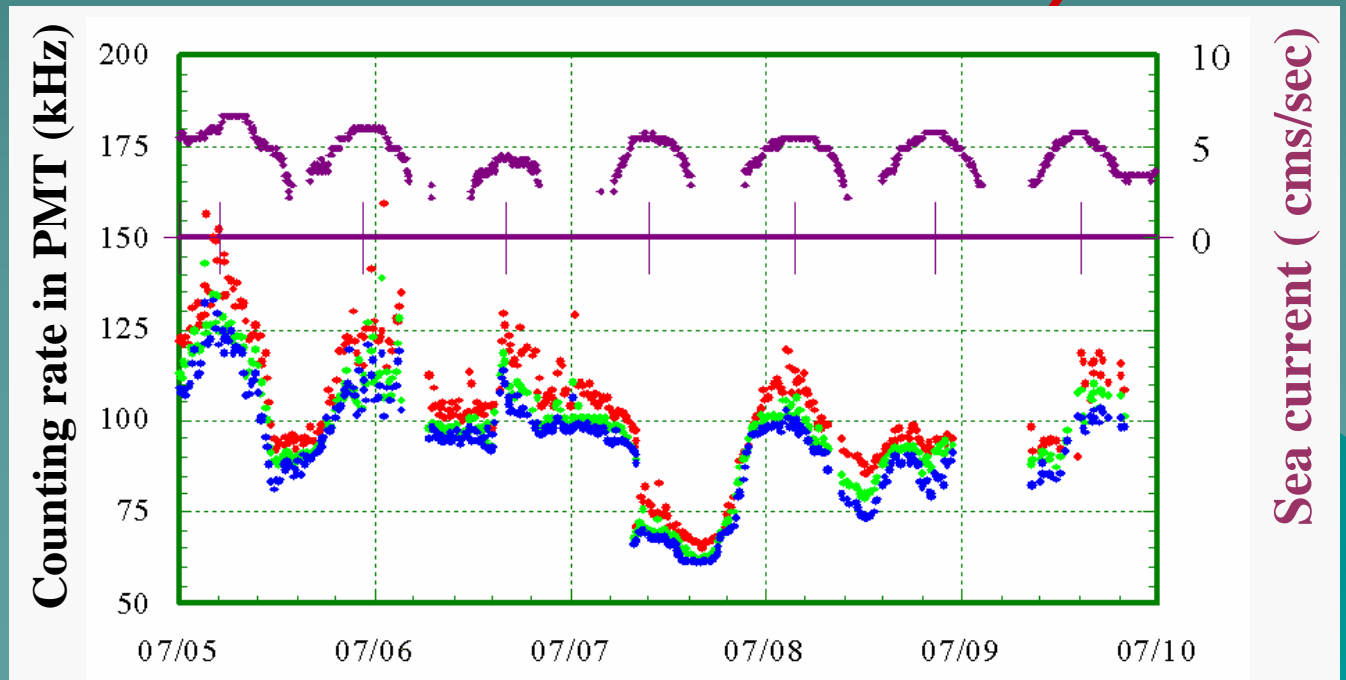


# Données du « Prototype Sector Line » 2003

Counting rate of light detectors

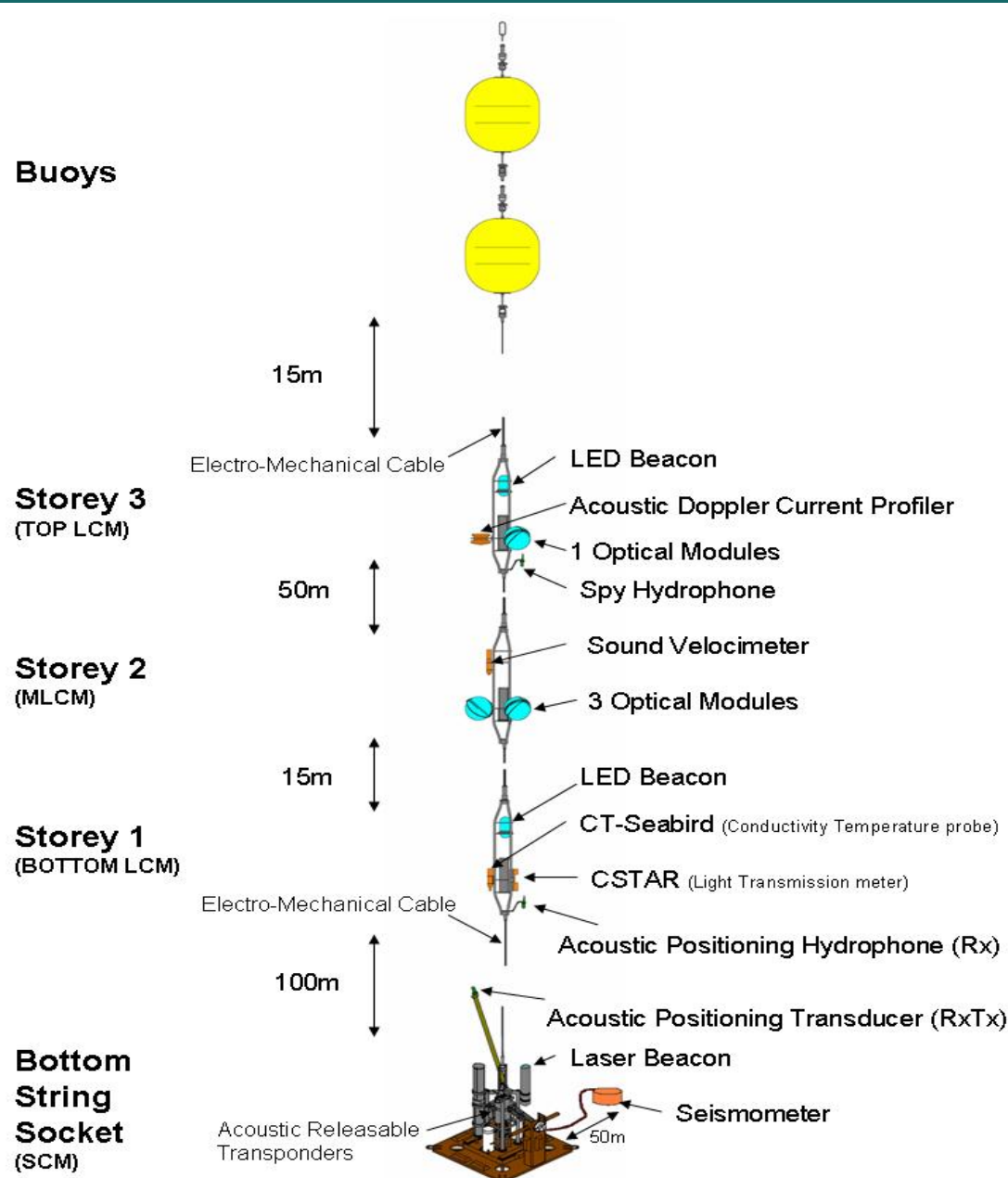


Correlation of bioluminescence with sea current

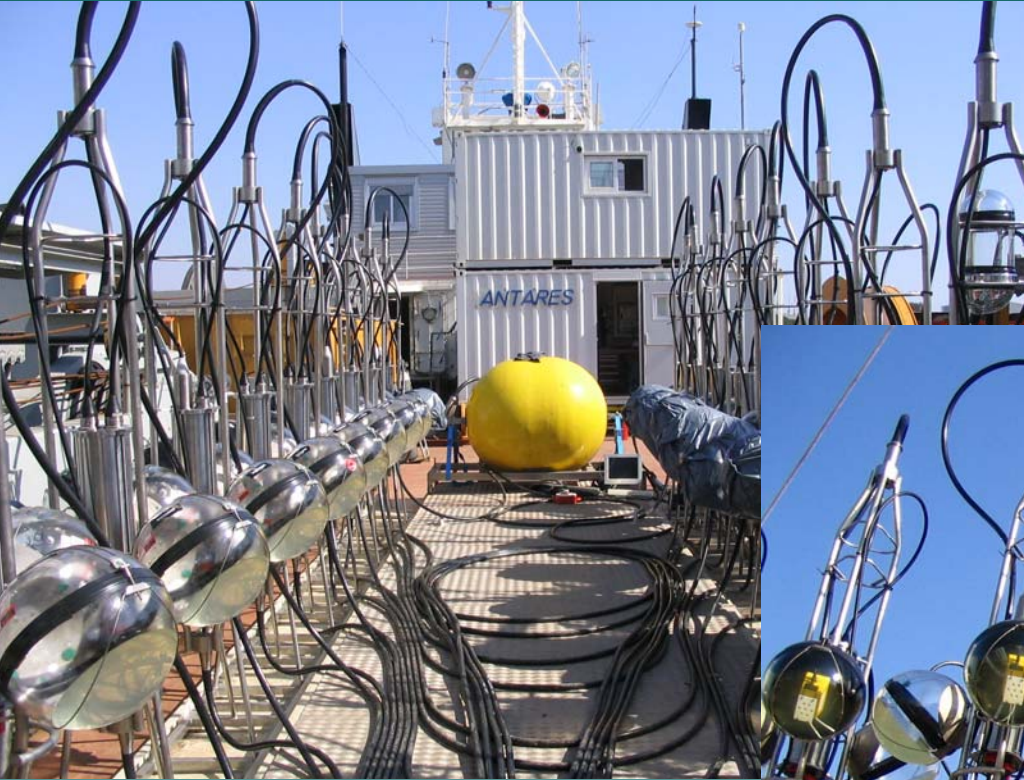


# MILOM : mars 2005

Mini  
Instrumentation  
Line  
+  
Optical  
Modules



# Line0 : mars 2005



Complete mechanical line  
without  
Optical Modules and Electronics



**Mechanical test :**  
**electro-optical transmission and water-tightness**



# Déploiement Line0 : 16 Mars 2005

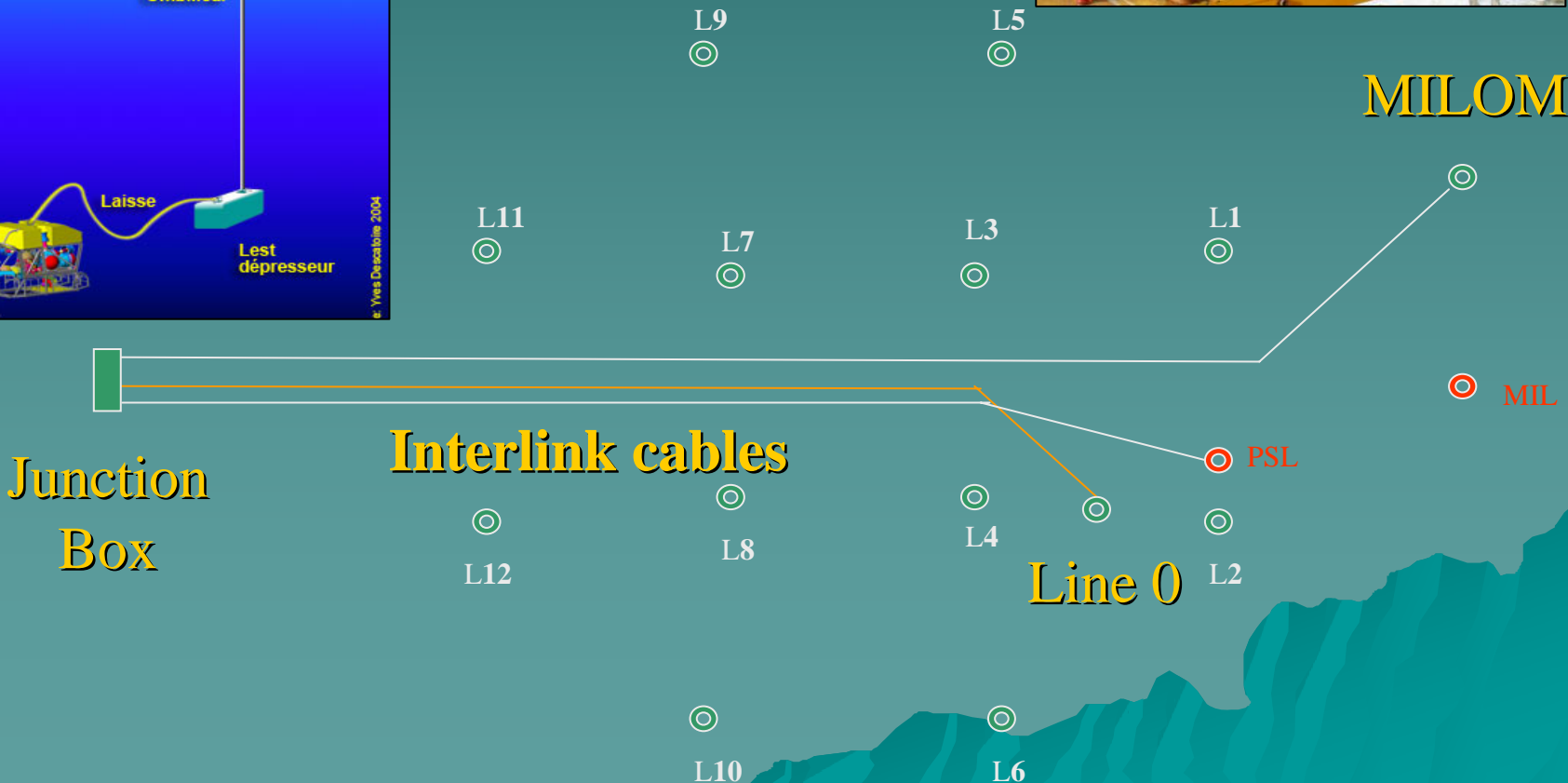
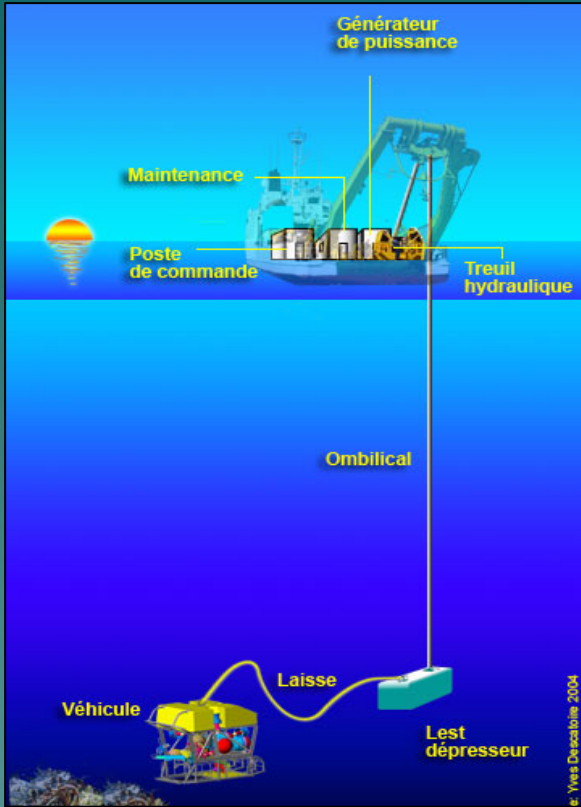


# MILOM Déploiement : 18 Mars 2005



# Line0 / MILOM Connexion avec ROV Victor

12/13 April 2005

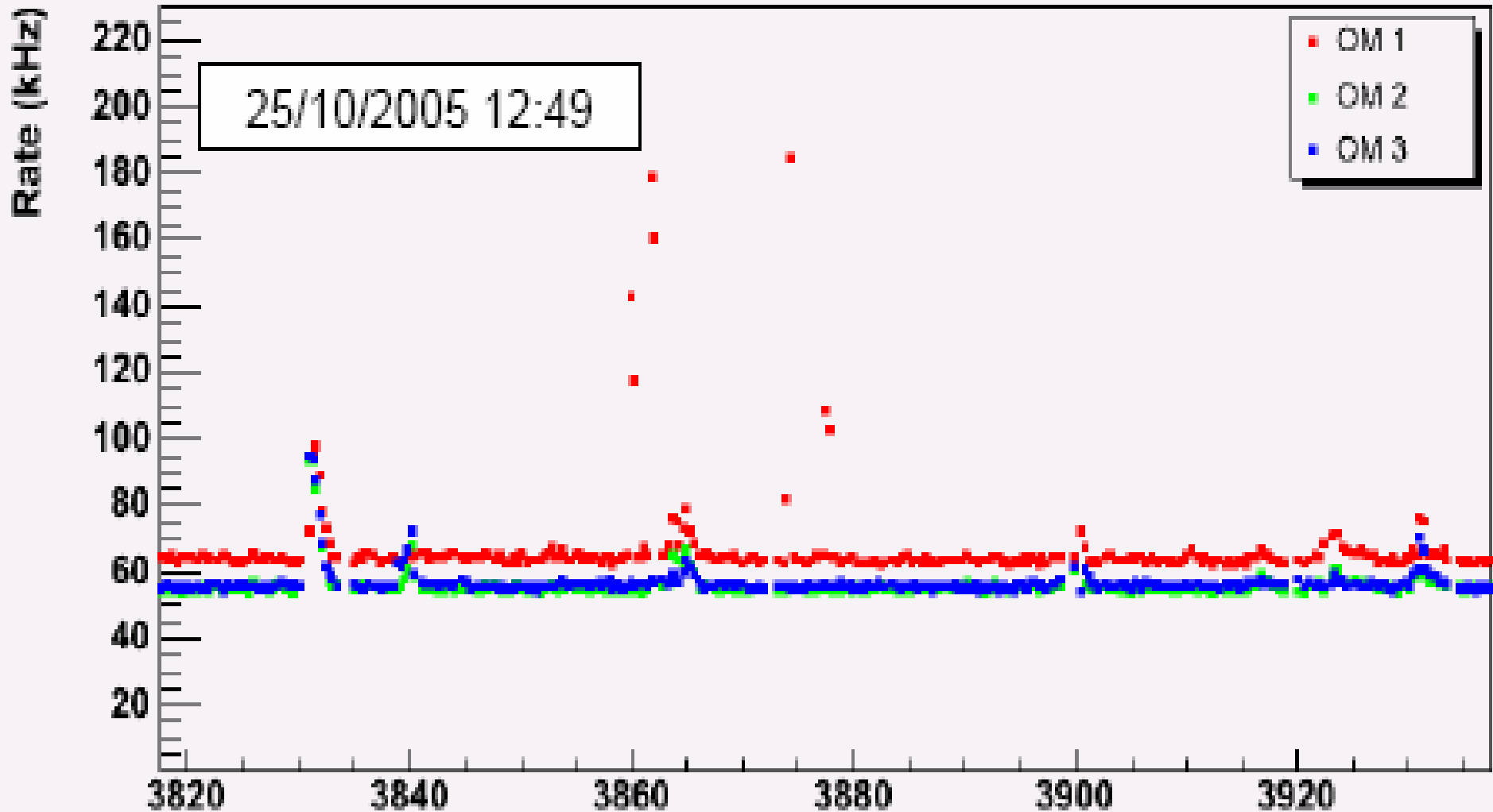


# Connections avril 2005

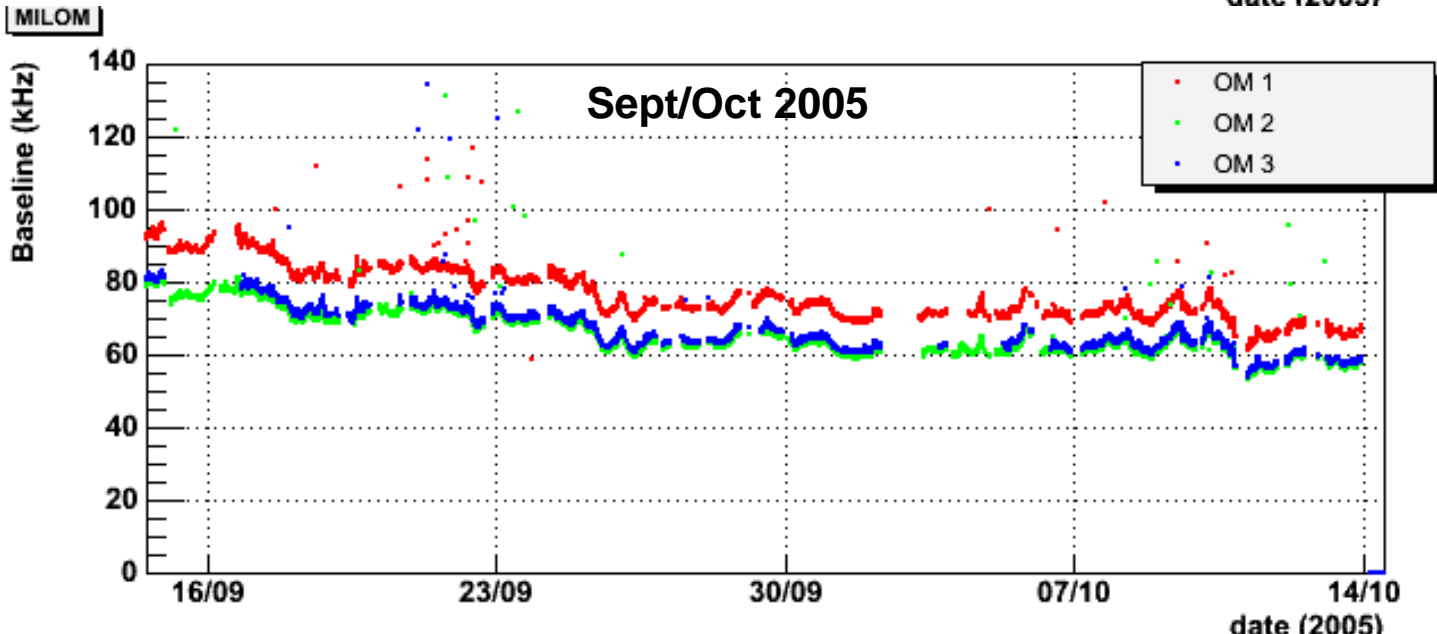
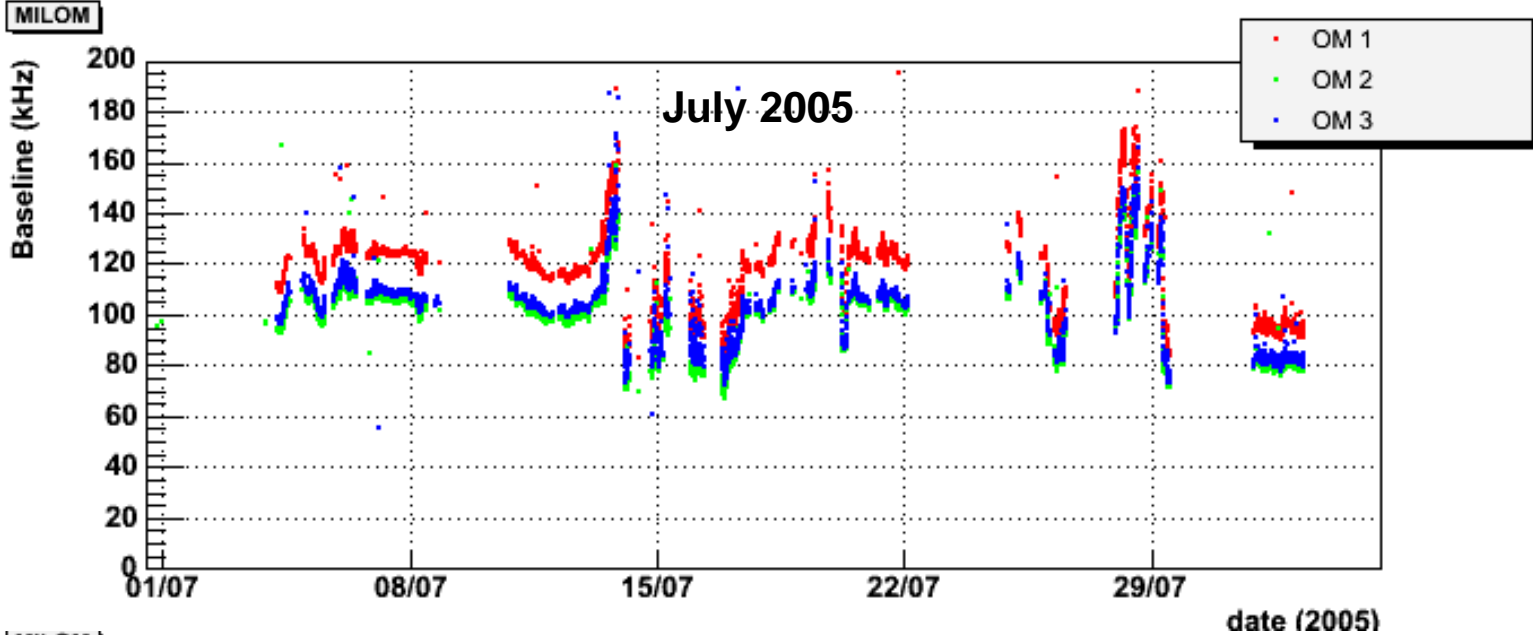


# MILOM Taux de Comptage

Run 13686 MILOM (SumSlice, arsth=0.5pe, MinimumBias)



# MILOM : Taux de Comptage « baseline »

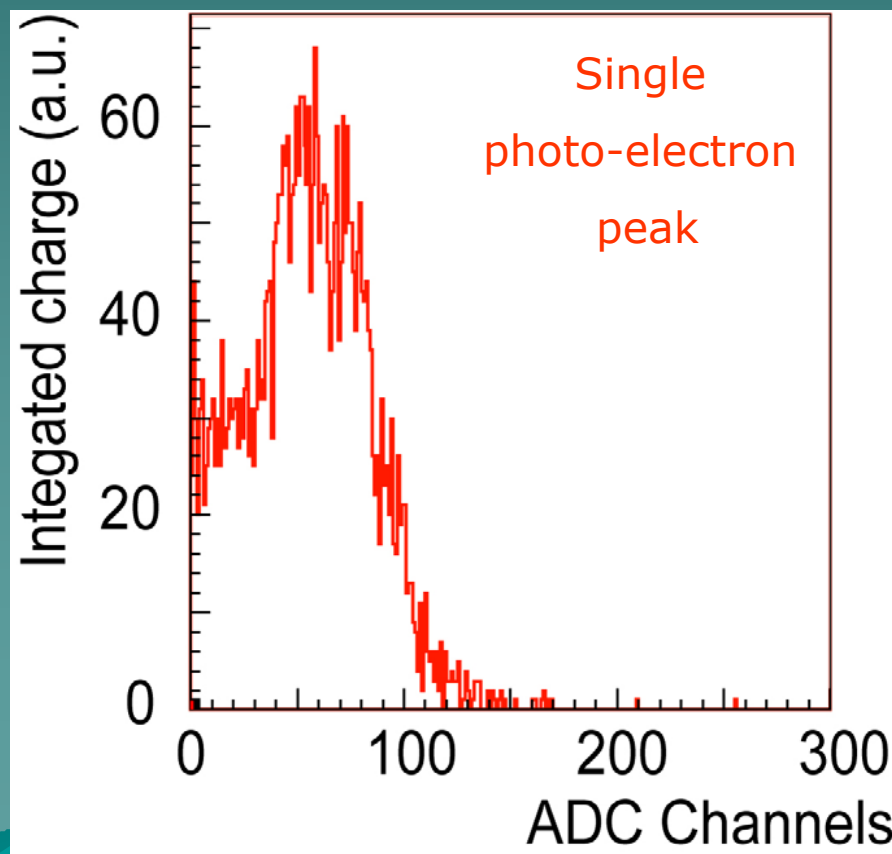
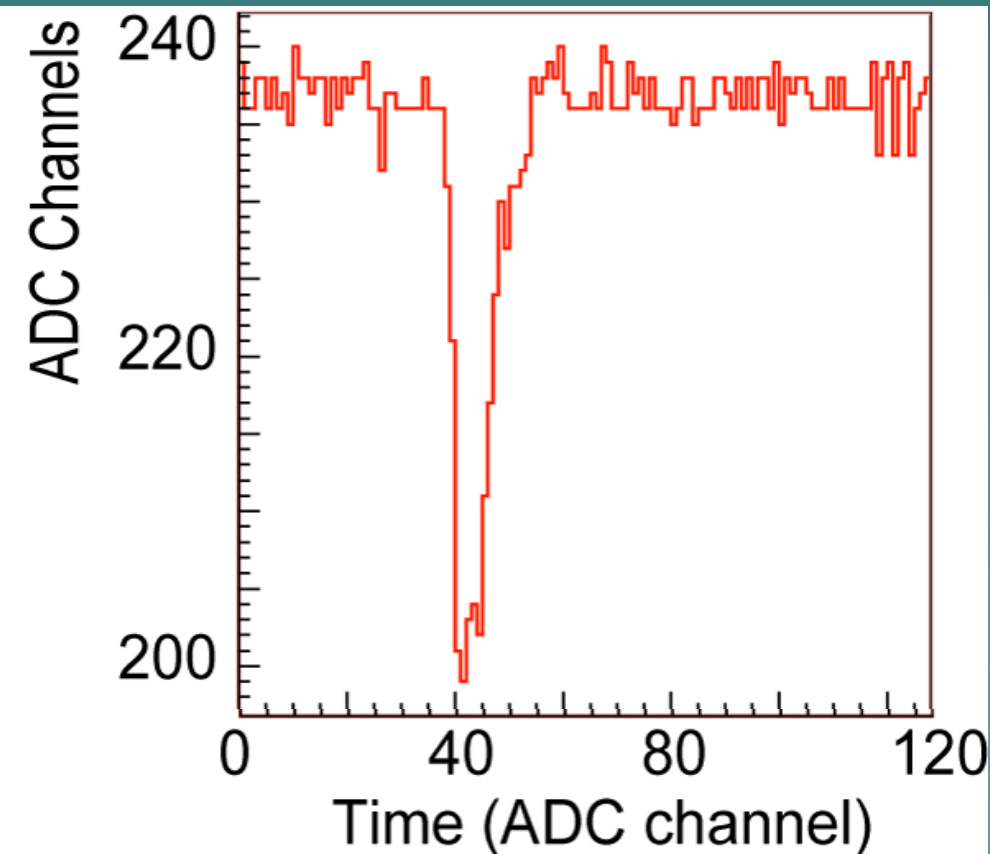


# MILOM : Performance des électroniques

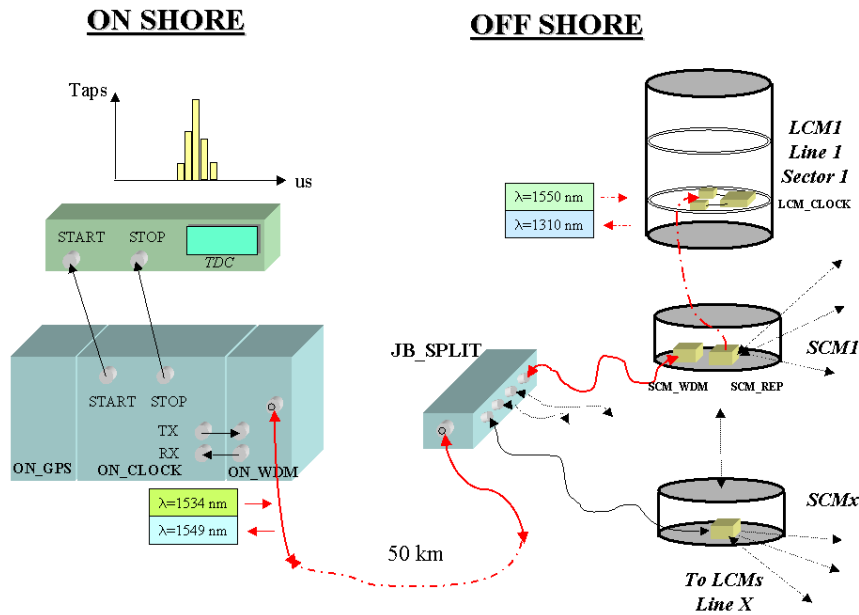
Front-end electronics chip « ARS » reads out in two modes:  
Waveform – 128 samples at 640 MHz  
SPE (single photo electron) – time over threshold plus integral charge

Typical raw data from ARS

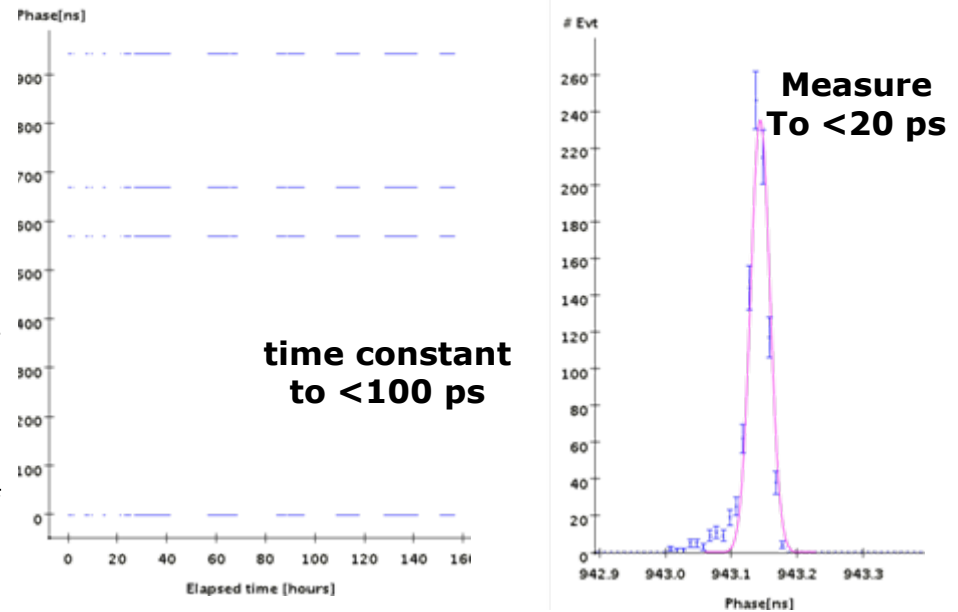
Charge spectrum



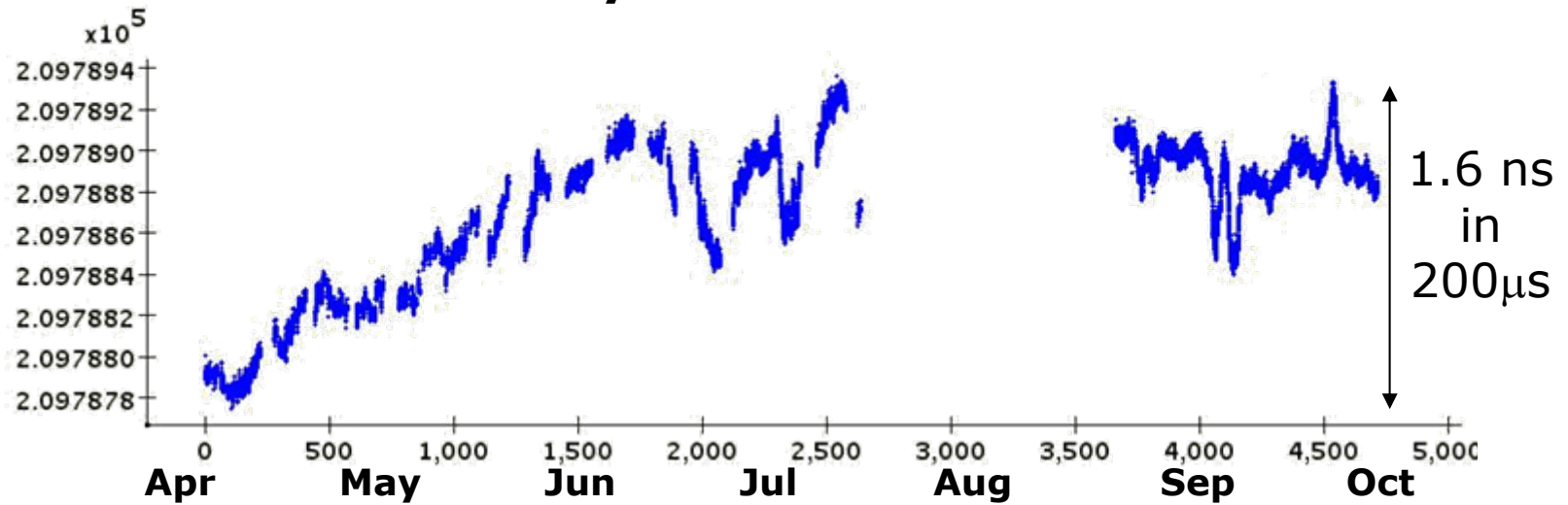
# Systeme de Référence en temps : « Clock »



## Delay within MILOM line

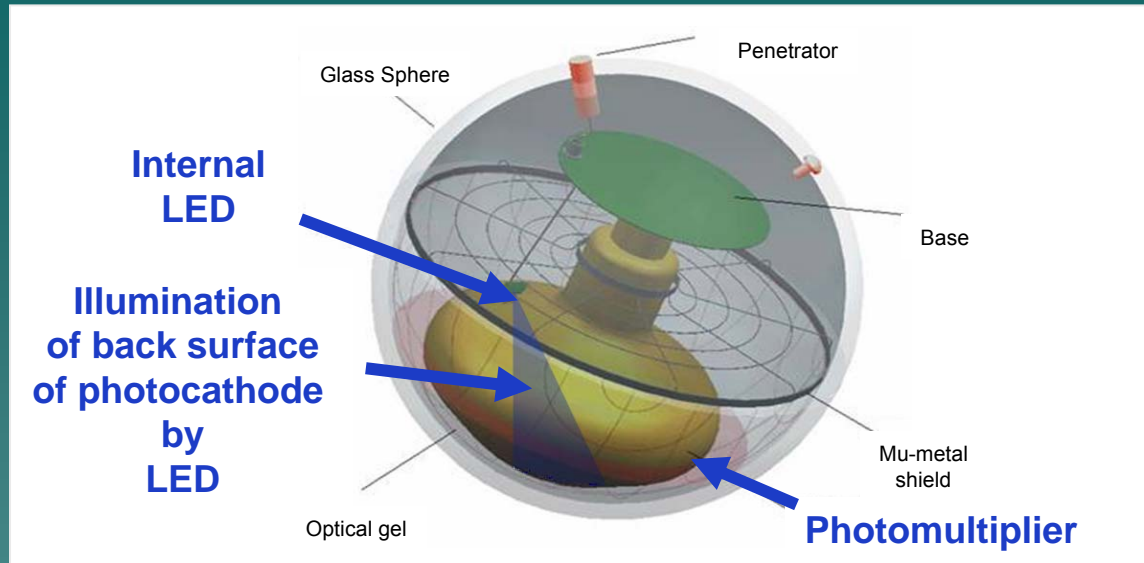


## Delay between shore and line



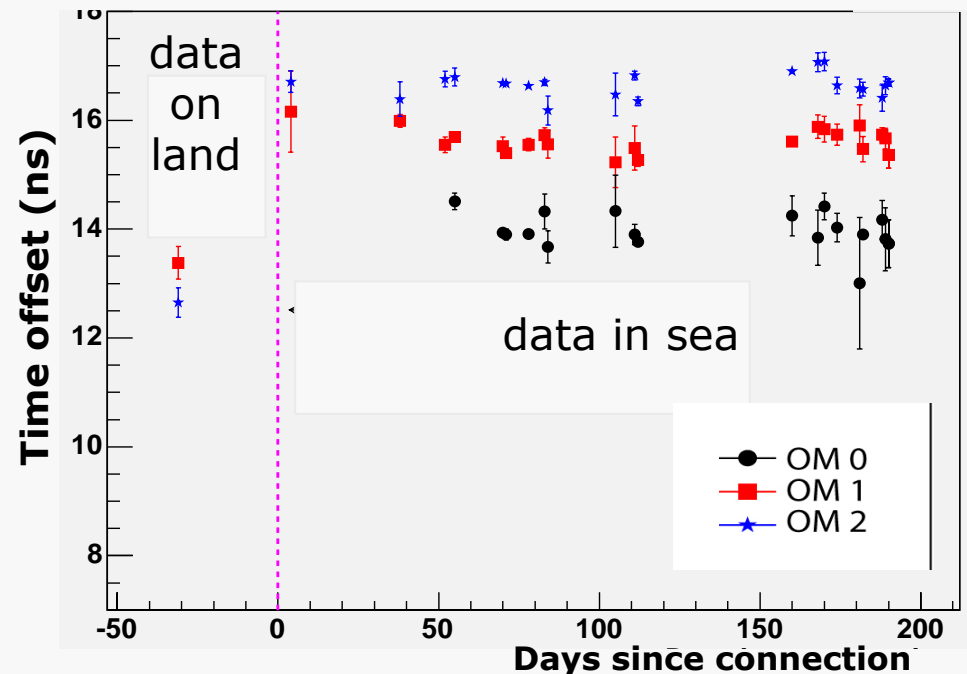
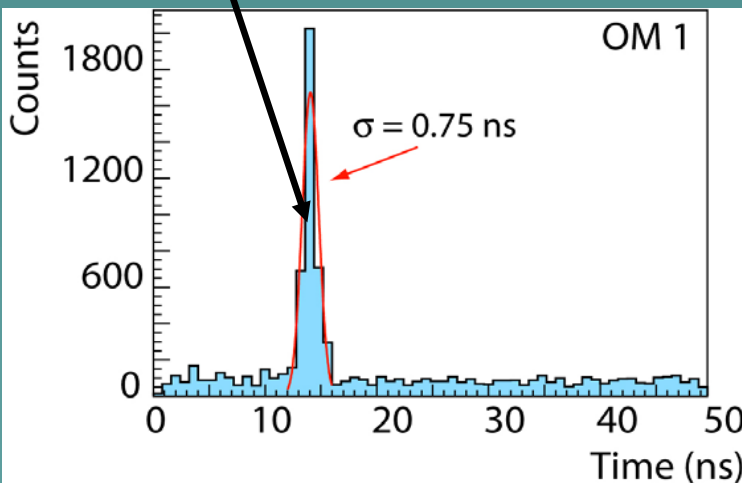


# LED interne du Module Optique



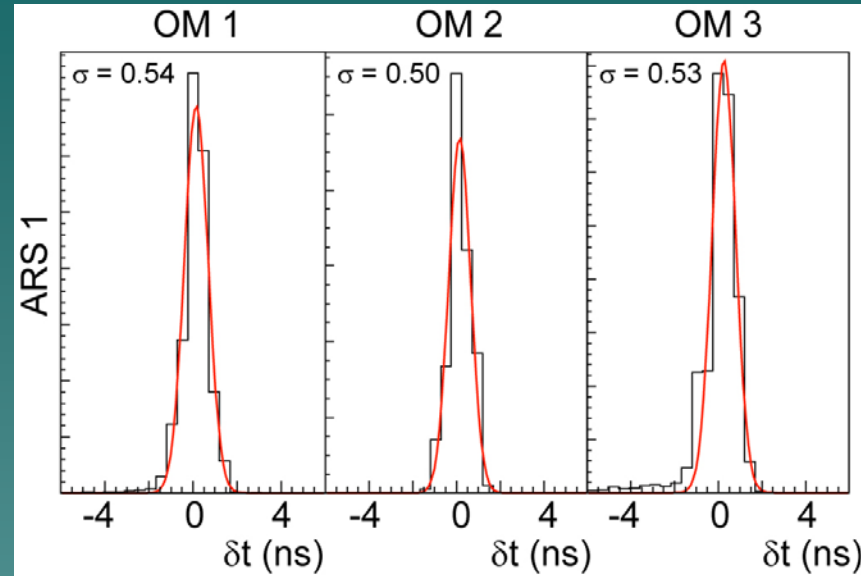
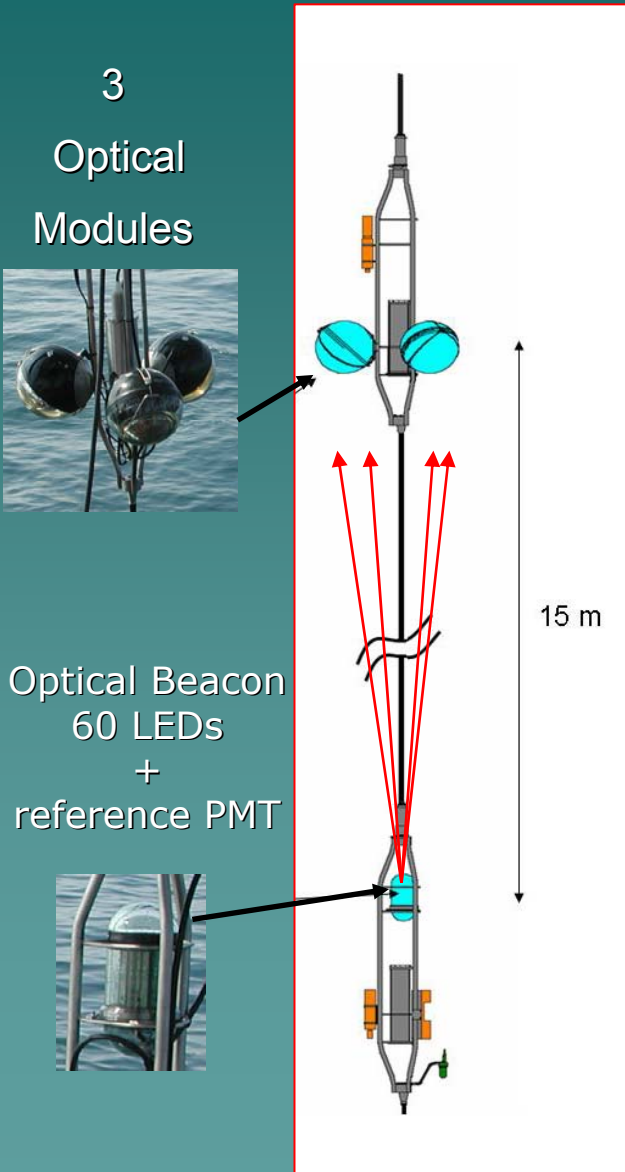
Optical module timing stable to  $< 1\text{ns}$  in sea during 6 months operation

Arrival time of light relative to LED pulse

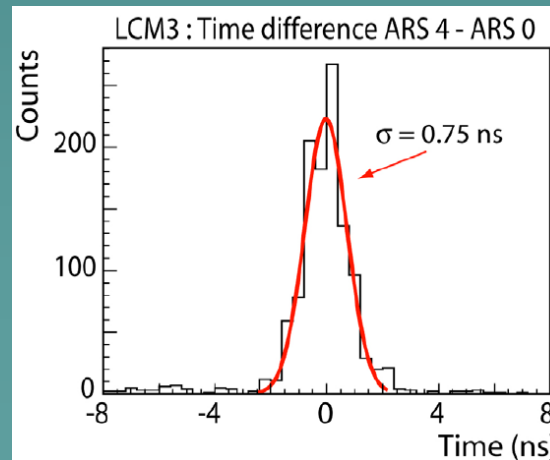


# MILOM : Mesure de la résolution en temps

Time in OMs relative to reference PMT in OB

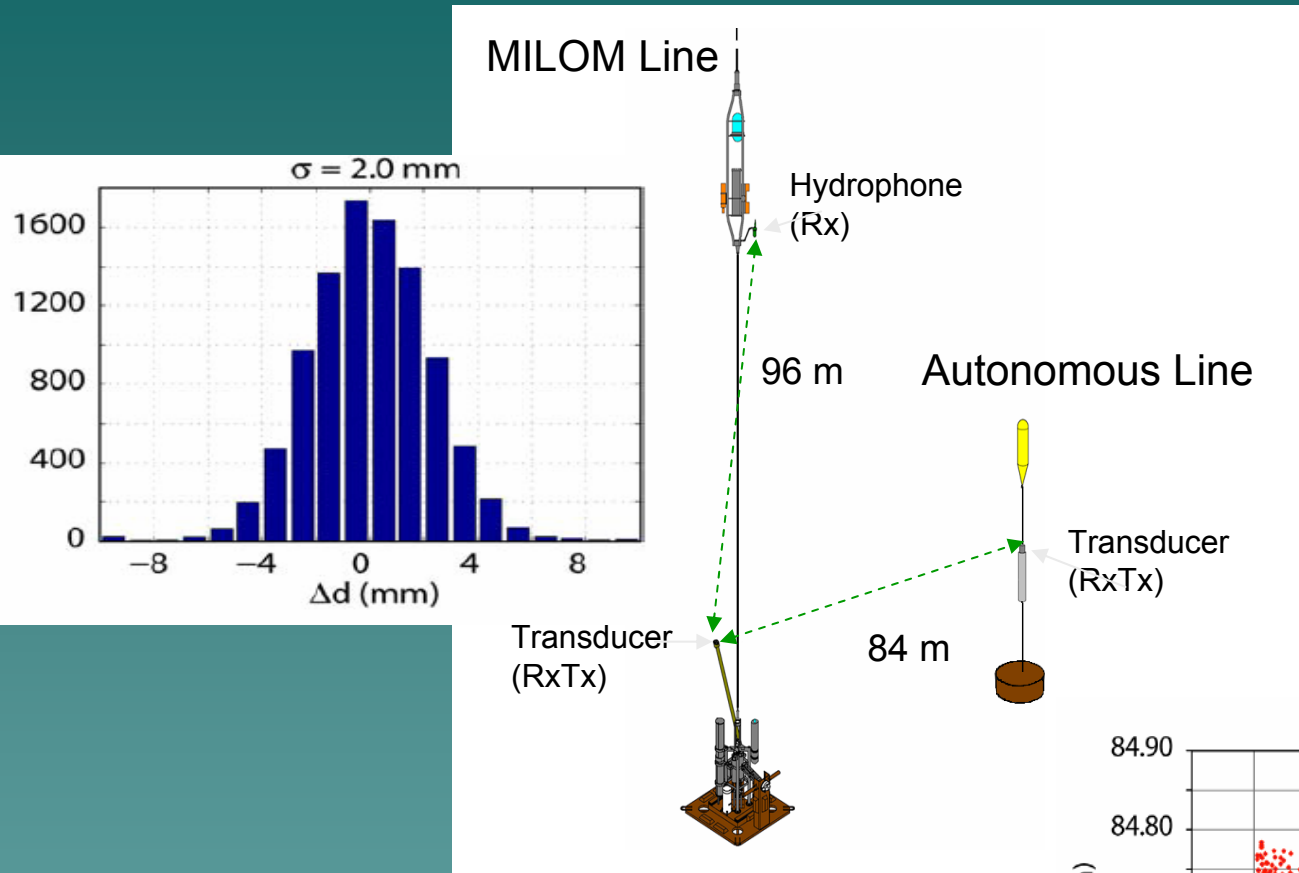


Time difference between signals  
from 2 OMs in a storey



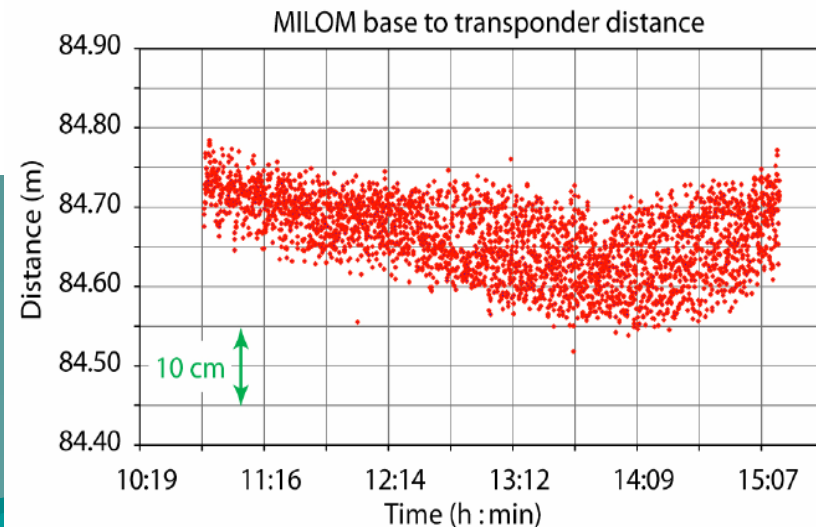
Timing resolution  
of  
electronics  
<0.5ns

# Systeme de Positionnement Acoustique



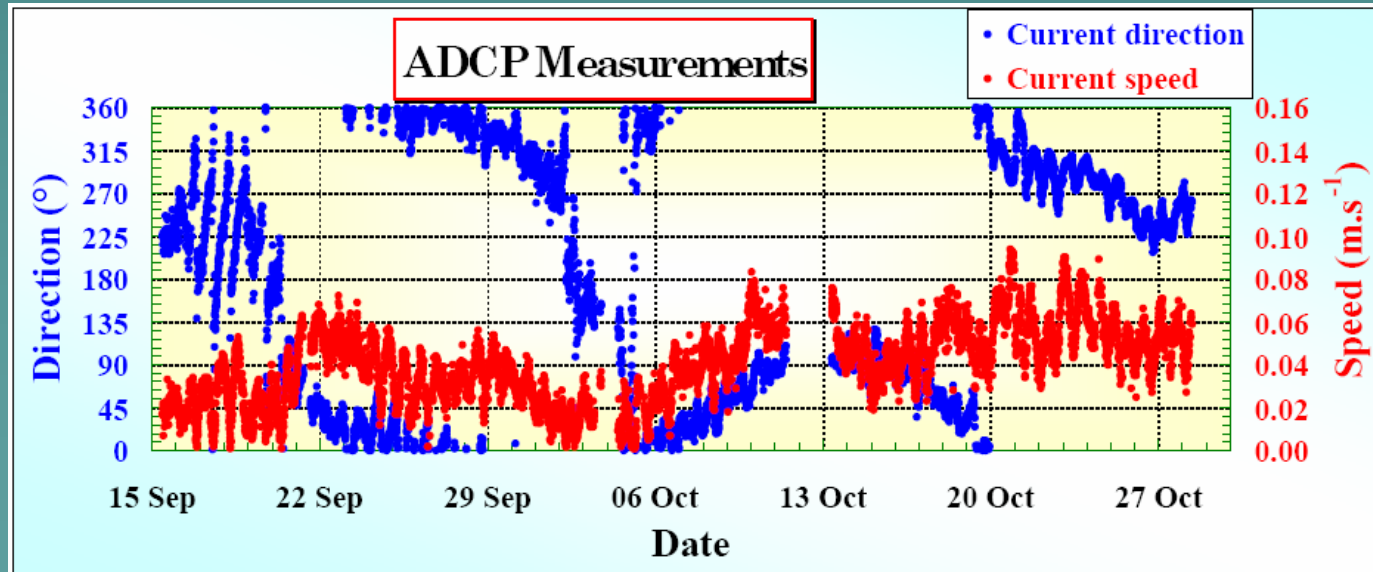
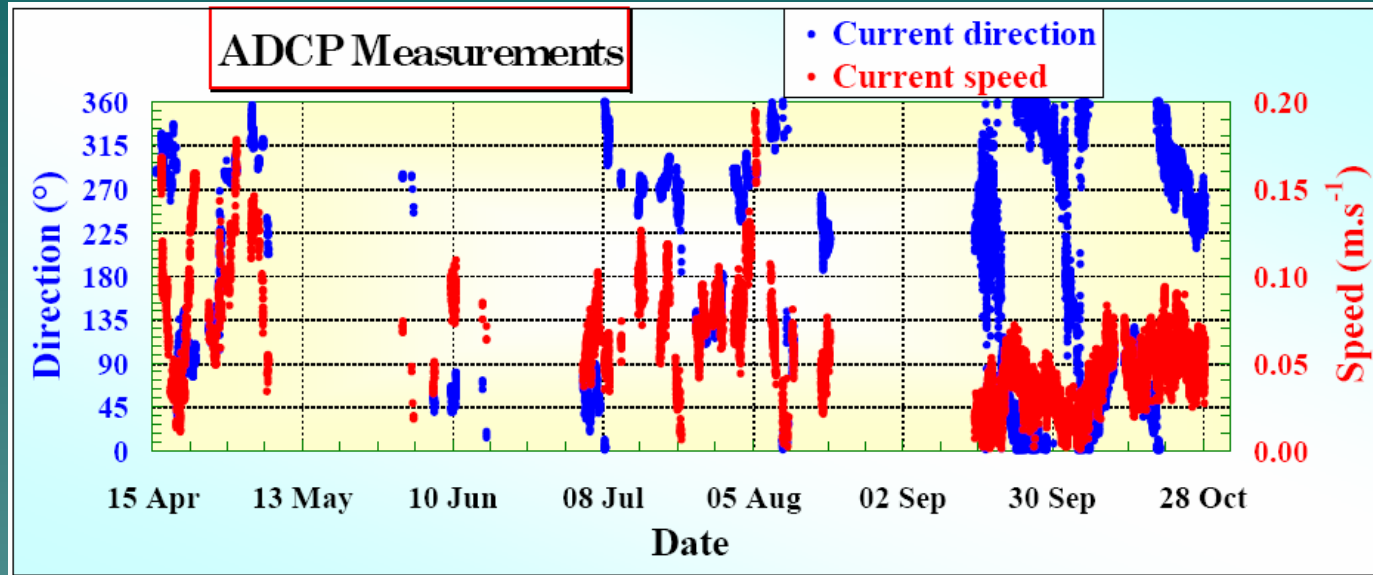
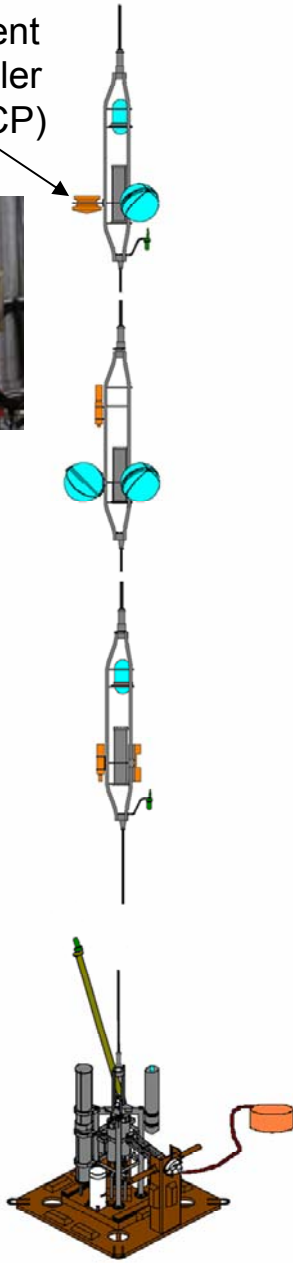
transponder/receiver  
on MILOM  
+  
autonomous  
transponder  
line 84 m away

Verification of precision  
<10 cms  
( within specification)



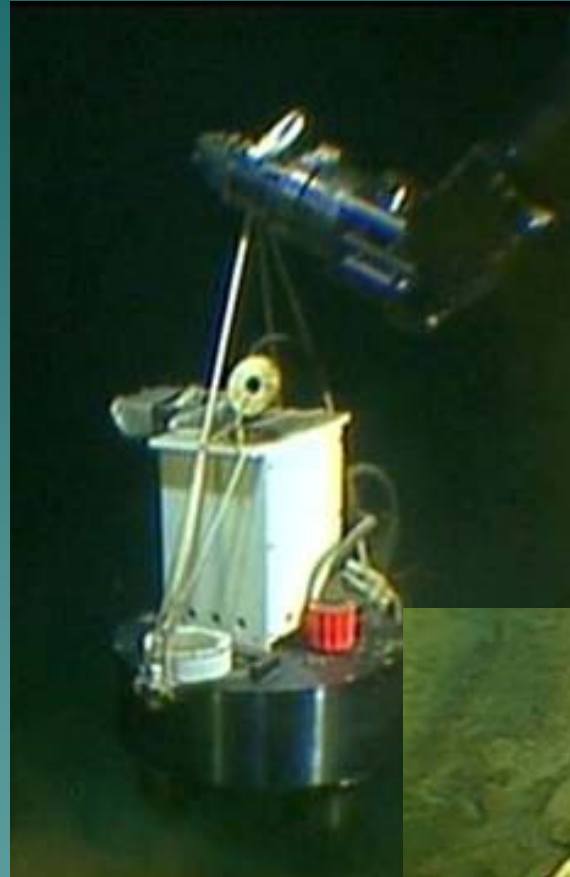
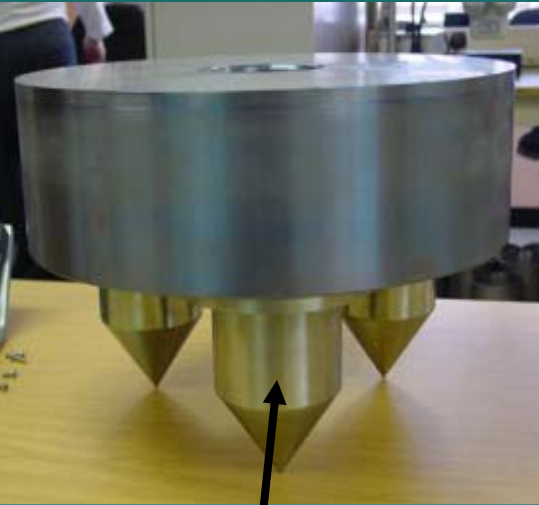
# Données du courant marin

Acoustic  
Doppler  
Current  
Profiler  
(ADCP)



# Séismographe

Installed by VICTOR

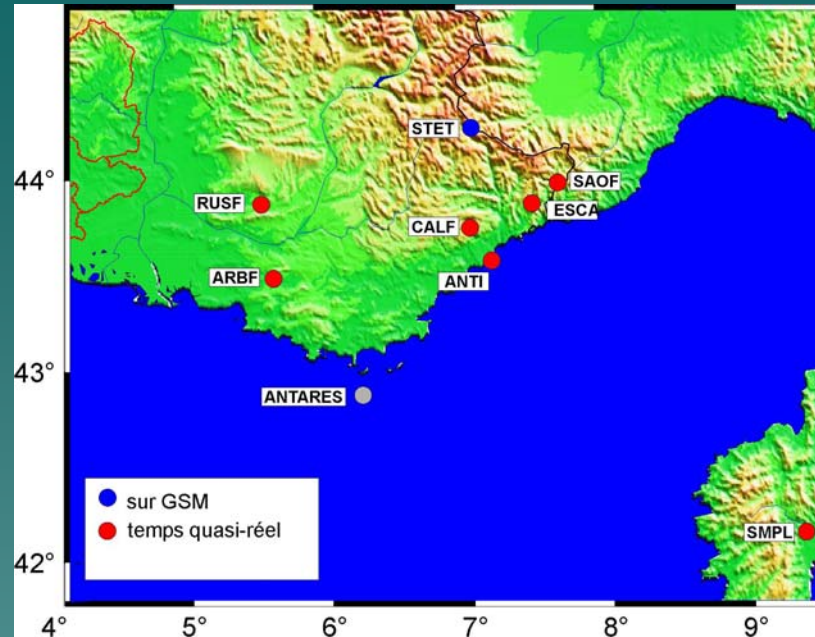


In place in sediment

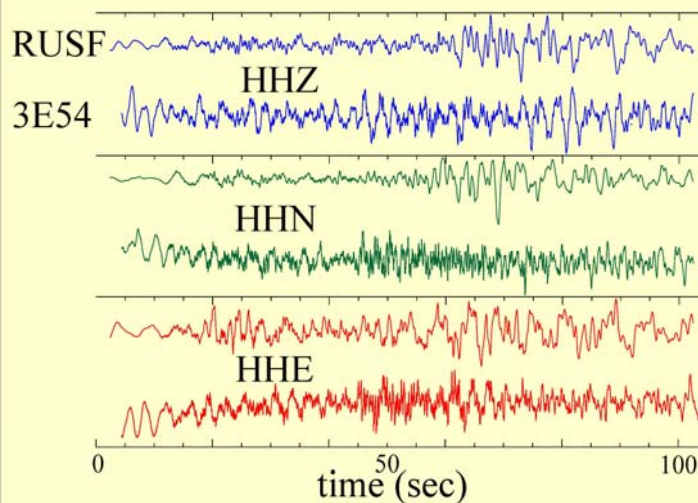


Seisometer made by GURALP

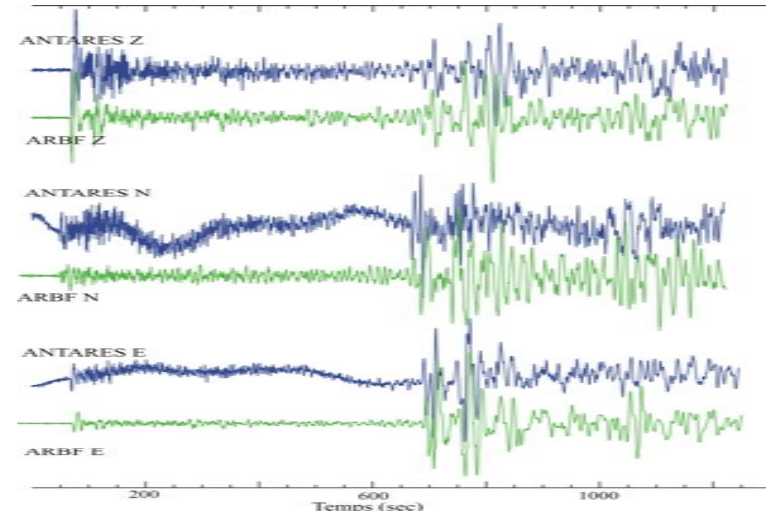
# Enregistrements du Tremblements de la Terre



Italy 18 april 2005,  $M \sim 4.5$ ,  $d \sim 400$  km

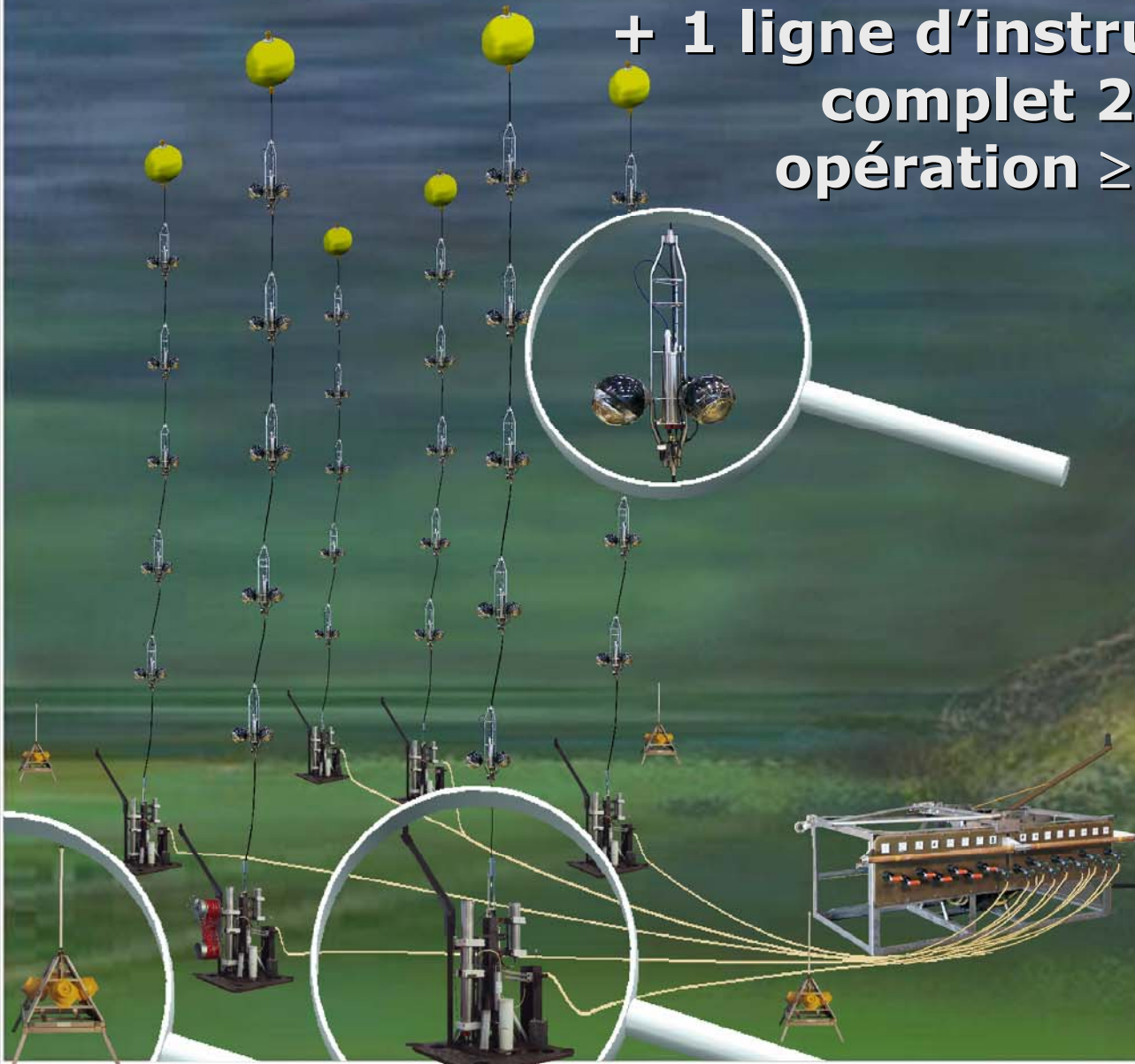


Peru 24 sept:  $M \sim 7.6$



# Conclusion

**12 lignes de modules optiques  
+ 1 ligne d'instrumentation  
complet 2007,  
opération  $\geq 5$  ans**



**Fin de Présentation**

The image features a solid teal background. In the bottom right corner, there is a stylized silhouette of a mountain range in a slightly darker shade of teal. The text "Fin de Présentation" is centered in the upper half of the image in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font with a black drop shadow.