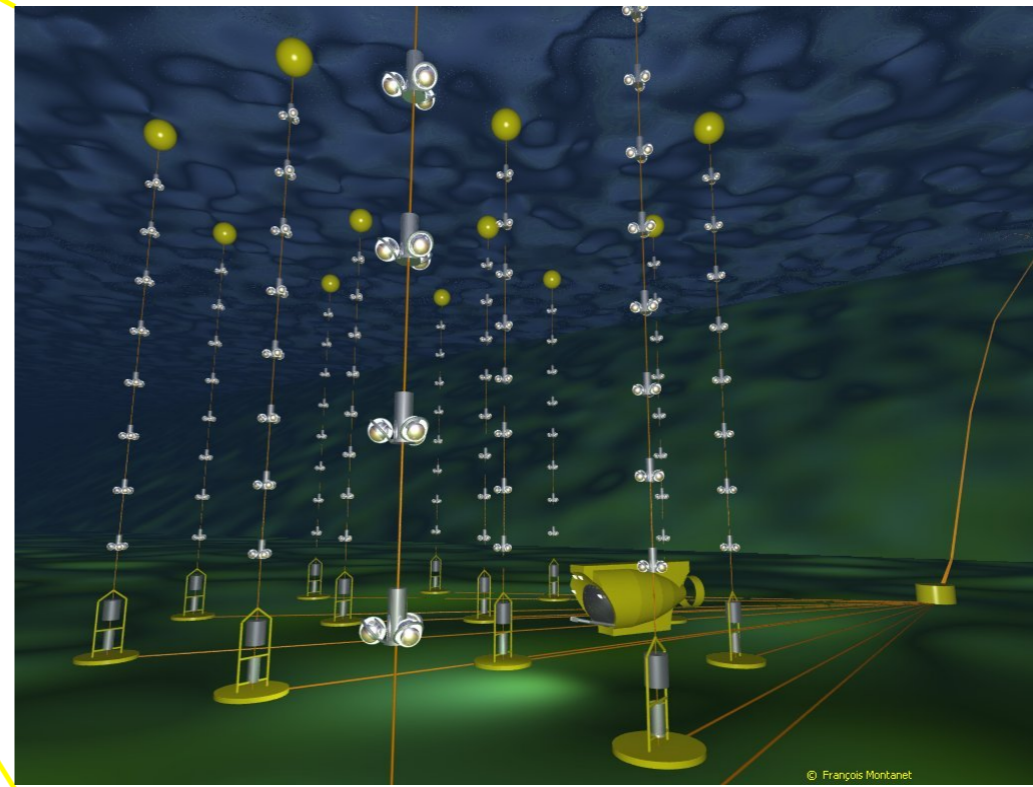
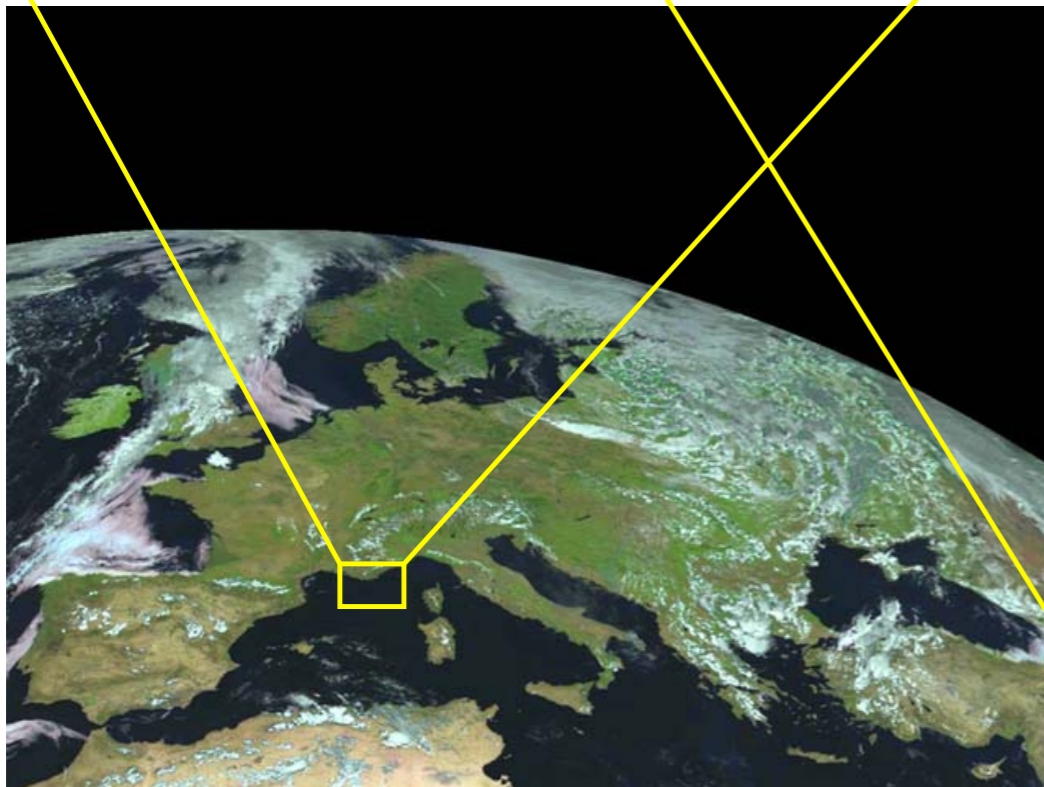
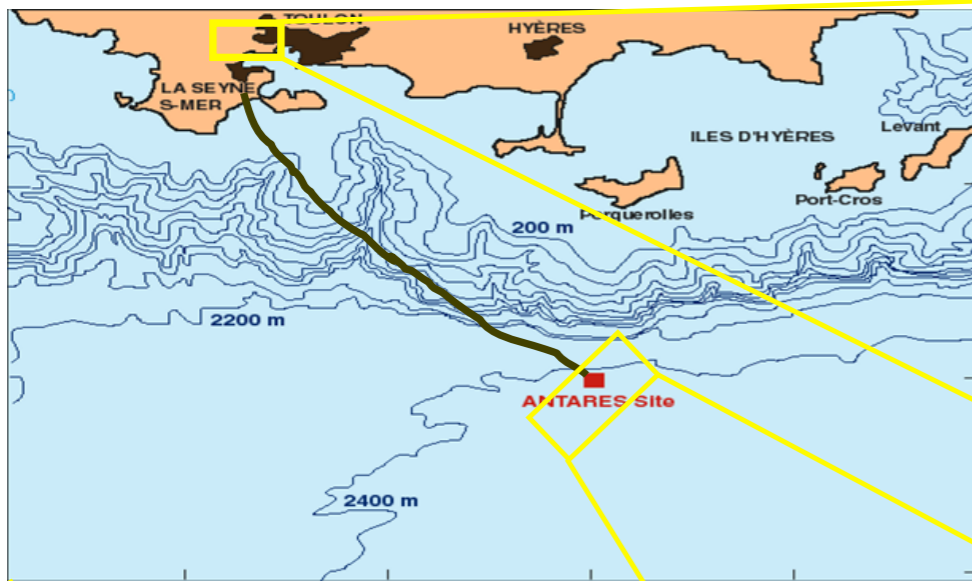


# Antares **M**odules In A **G**amma-ray **O**bservatory

Fabian Schüssler, Irfu / CEA-Saclay  
Puebla, 2016-11-11

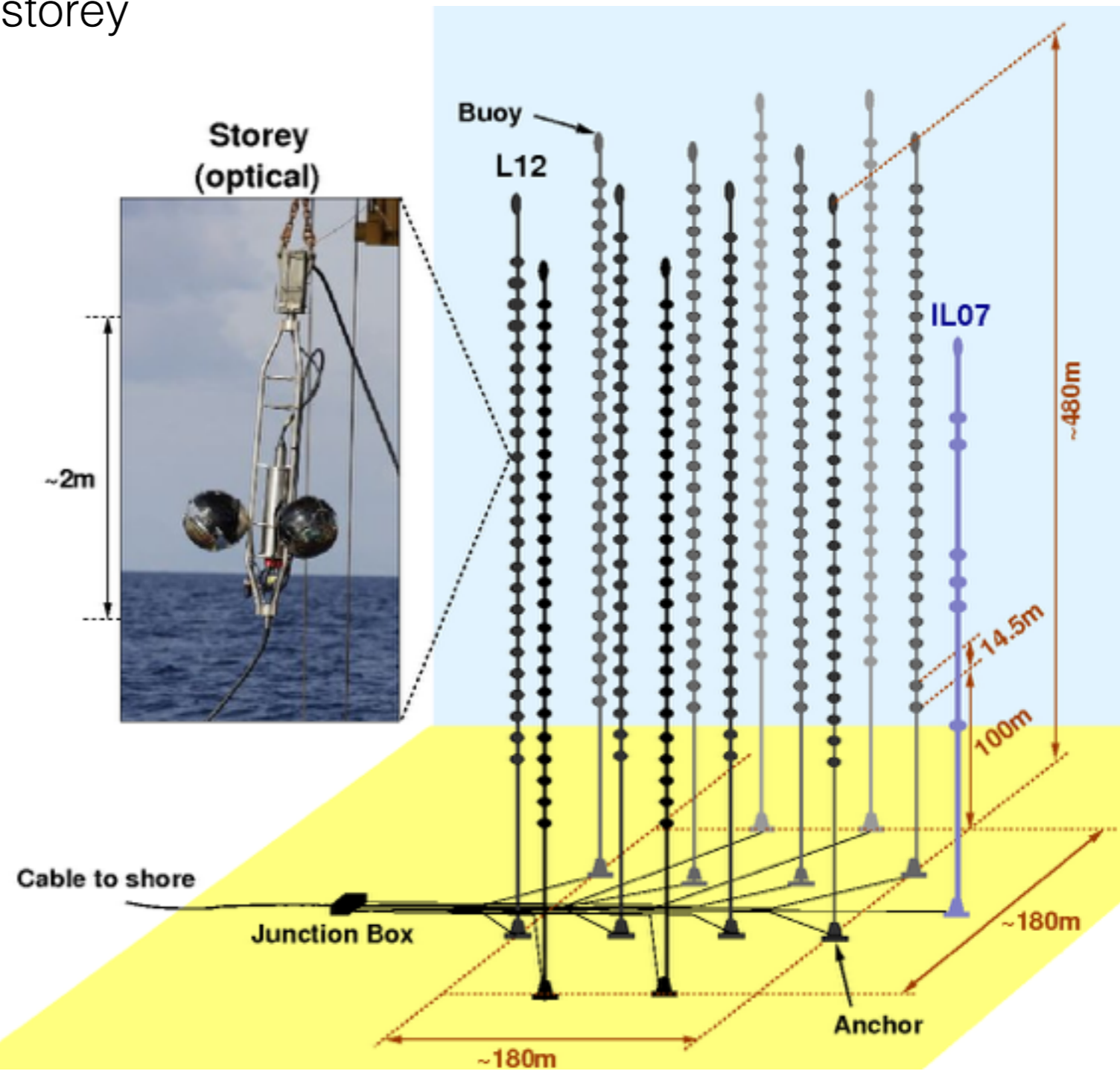
# The ANTARES neutrino telescope

- Off the coast of Toulon/France
- Depth ~2500m



# The ANTARES neutrino telescope

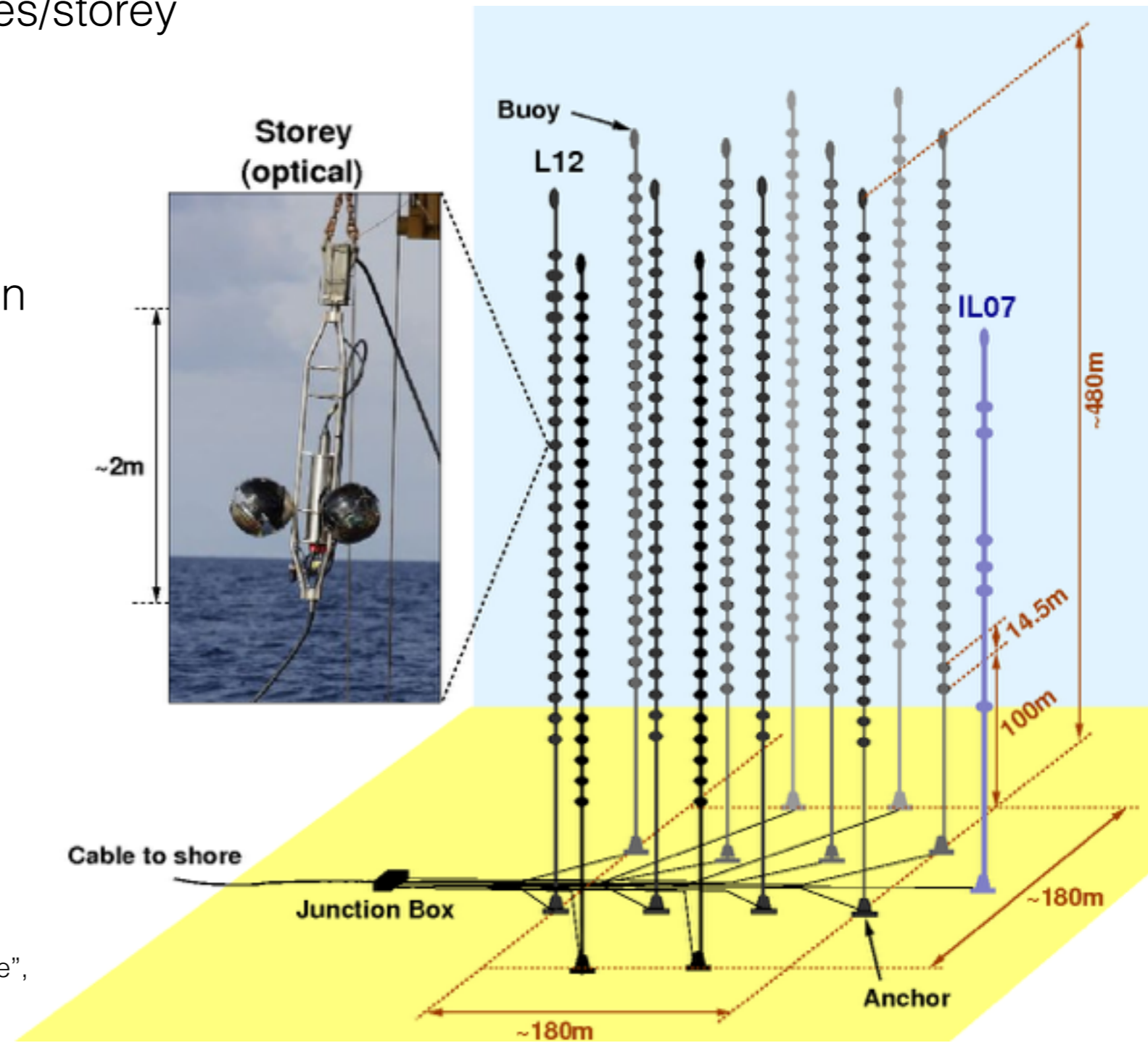
- Off the coast of Toulon/France
- Depth ~2500m
- line installation started 2006
- 12 lines, 25 storeys each, 3 modules/storey





# The ANTARES neutrino telescope

- Off the coast of Toulon/France
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- 12 lines, 25 storeys each, 3 modules/storey
- decommissioning 2017
  - cutting the lines
  - removing modules from storeys
  - cleaning/storage at shore station



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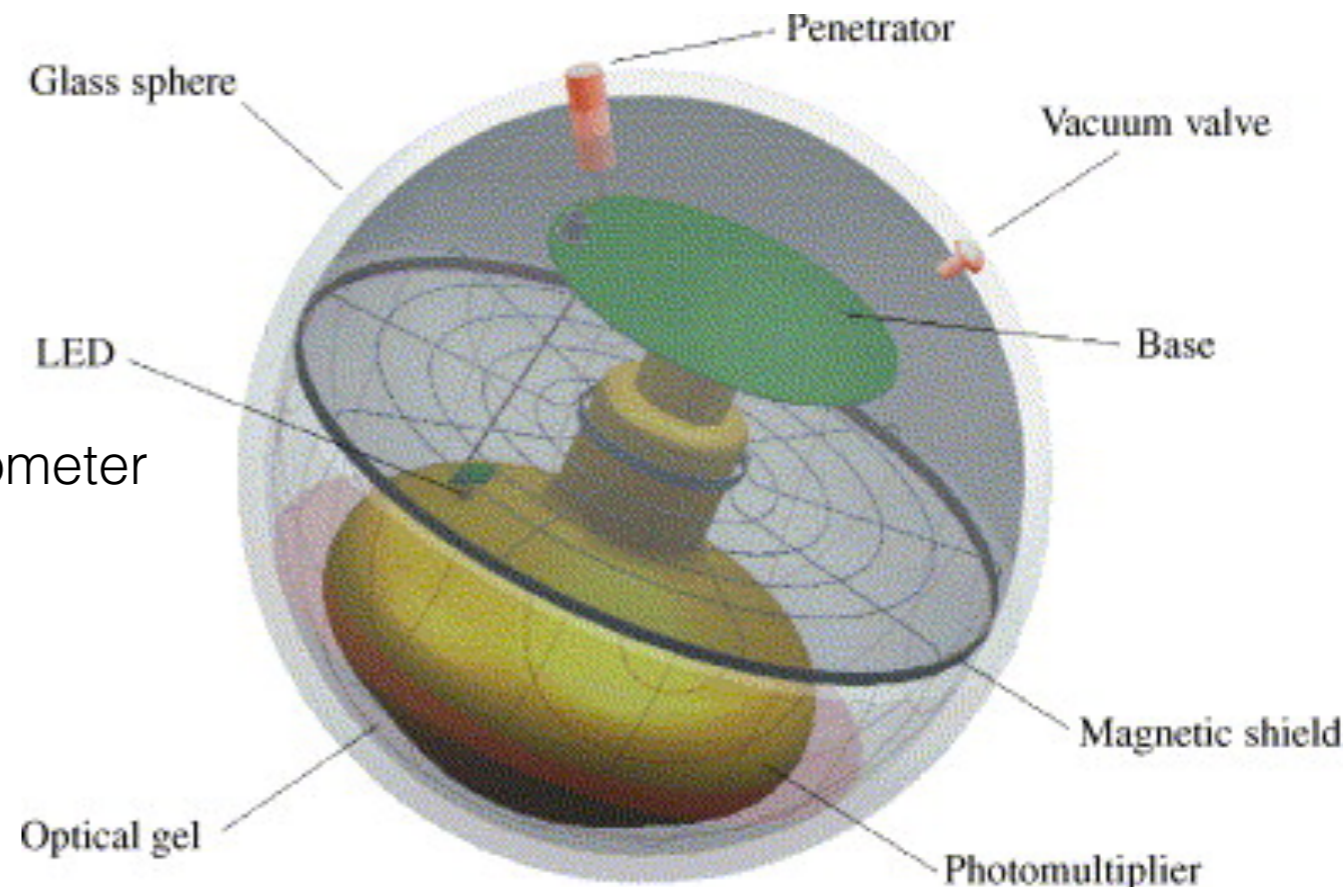
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# The ANTARES modules

- 14-stage 10 inch hemispherical tube from Hamamatsu type R7081-20 in a 17 inch glass sphere
  - photocathode area  $500 \text{ cm}^2$
  - quantum efficiency 20 % and collection efficiency  $>80 \%$
  - transit time 70 ns and transit time spread below 3 ns (monitored with a flashing blue LED glued on the rear part of the bulb)
  - DC powered active base from iSeg Technologies Germany GmbH, applying a focusing voltage of 800 V between photocathode and first dynode, and amplification voltage up to 1600 V spread from first dynode to anode
  - overall operating voltage from 1600 V to 2000 V for the required gain of  $5 \times 10^7$ , resulting in 8 pC signal for a SPE integrated over the typical pulse duration of 25 ns
  - dark count rate below 2 kHz at 1/3 SPE threshold without glass sphere (3kHz with sphere due to  $^{40}\text{K}$ )

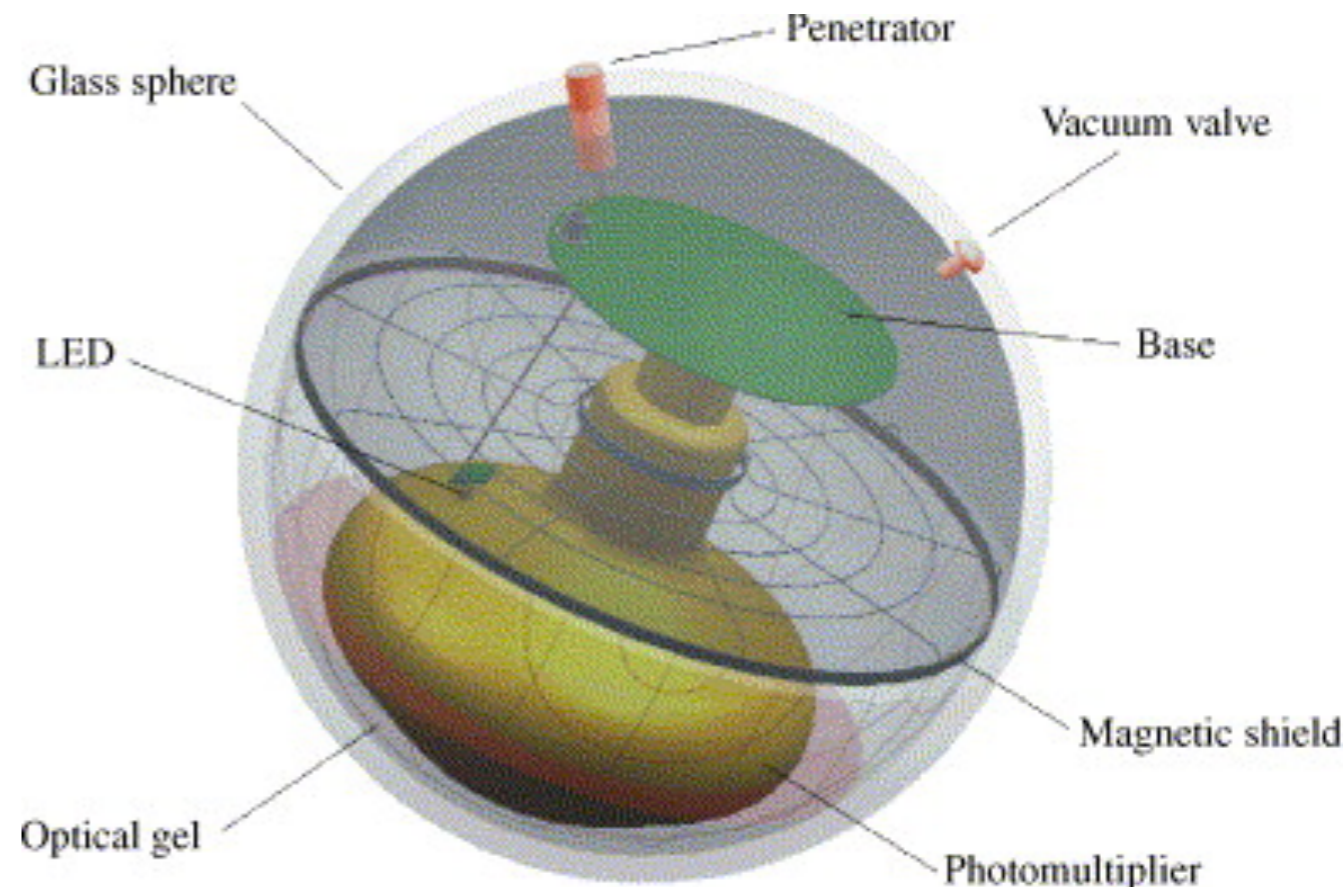
- PMT coupled to glass sphere with transparent gel
- $\mu$ -metal cage to reduce influence of magnetic field
- black half with penetrator, vacuum valve and manometer



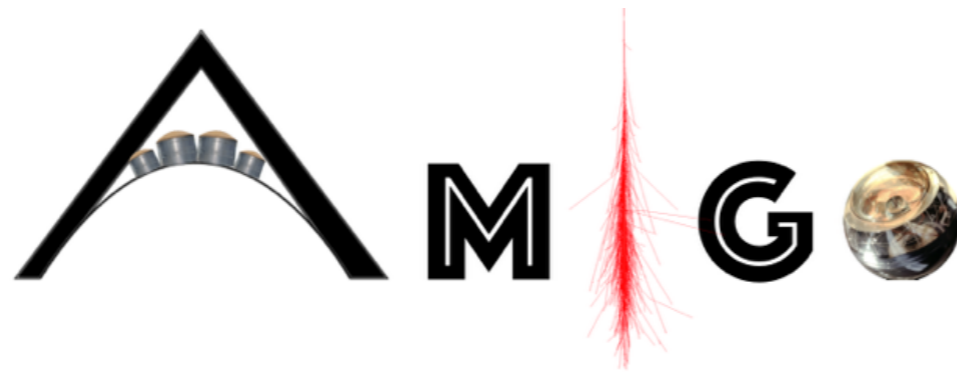


# The ANTARES modules: readout

- readout available via BH12F sockets from MacArtney Underwater Technology
  - IN: 48 V DC power to the active base
  - IN: low voltage (0-4 V) to create amplification voltage (0-1600 V)
  - IN: pulse (0-24 V) to flash the internal LED (monitoring of transit time)
  - OUT: low voltage monitoring
  - OUT: dynode 12 signal
  - OUT: dynode 14 signal
  - OUT: anode signal







## Antares **M**odules In A **G**amma-ray **O**bservatory

- **agreement of the ANTARES Collaboration to use the ANTARES optical modules in a next generation high-altitude water Cherenkov observatory**
- definition of a non-destructive decommissioning operation of the ANTARES detector, i.e. keeping the OMs, the penetrators and the connected cables intact
- transport and storage of the OMs (incl. their connectors, etc.) at a nearby shore station (e.g. the Foselev instrumentation hall)

Link: [latest version \(2016-10-11\)](#)

# Tests + Prototypes

- ALTO
  - 2 spare ANTARES modules available at LnU/Sweden
  - will be used in the full station prototype in 2017
- HAWC
  - 2 spare ANTARES modules available at LANL/US
  - being tested on the HAWC PMT test bench
  - if conclusive, might be put into a HAWC tank
- LATTES
  - prototype WCD (?)

We are open to provide additional modules  
for new ideas/tests/prototypes



# Towards a next-generation observatory

My assumption: we'll (at best) get only one new high-altitude water Cherenkov observatory for high-energy gamma-ray astronomy

- will need a joint effort to find the best/most efficient design
- starting point might be this meeting

No design favored in the AMIGO proposal

**AMIGO is not a detector proposal, but a general idea on how to re-use the Antares modules**

contributions from all interested parties (ALTO, LATTES, HAWC, NectarCAM, FlashCAM, etc.)

Expression of interest

U. Barres de Almeida<sup>4</sup>, G. Anton<sup>20</sup>, Y. Becherini<sup>2</sup>, S. BenZvi<sup>15</sup>, M. Böttcher<sup>13</sup>, P. Brun<sup>1</sup>, S. Carius<sup>2</sup>, E. Delagnes<sup>1</sup>, V. de Souza<sup>19</sup>, B. Dingus<sup>9</sup>, M. DuVernois<sup>12</sup>, T. Eberl<sup>20</sup>, R. Engel<sup>18</sup>, S. Funk<sup>20</sup>, J.-F. Glicenstein<sup>1</sup>, J. Goodman<sup>10</sup>, A. Haungs<sup>18</sup>, J. Hinton<sup>14</sup>, U. Katz<sup>20</sup>, K. Kosack<sup>1</sup>, K. Kotera<sup>5</sup>, J.-P. Lenain<sup>11</sup>, R. López Coto<sup>14</sup>, O. Martineau-Huynh<sup>11</sup>, F. Mirabel<sup>1</sup>, M. Mostafa<sup>8</sup>, E. Moulin<sup>1</sup>, L. Nellen<sup>16</sup>, B. Peyaud<sup>1</sup>, T. Pradier<sup>7</sup>, J. Pretz<sup>8</sup>, M. Punch<sup>2,3</sup>, C. Rivière<sup>10</sup>, M. Roth<sup>18</sup>, A. Sandoval<sup>16</sup>, M. Santander<sup>17</sup>, H. Schoorlemmer<sup>14</sup>, F. Schüssler<sup>1</sup>, M. Seglar Arroyo<sup>1</sup>, T. Stolarczyk<sup>1</sup>, S. Thoudram<sup>2</sup>, B. Vallage<sup>1</sup>, C. van Eldik<sup>20</sup>, M. Vecchi<sup>19</sup>, R. Wischnewski<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>: Institut de recherche sur les lois fondamentales de l'Univers (IRFU), Saclay / France

<sup>2</sup>: Linnaeus University, Växjö / Sweden

<sup>3</sup>: Laboratoire Astroparticules & Cosmologie (APC), Paris / France

<sup>4</sup>: Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro / Brasil

<sup>5</sup>: Institut d'Astrophysique de Paris (IAP), Paris / France

<sup>6</sup>: Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY), Zeuthen / Germany

<sup>7</sup>: Institut Pluridisciplinaire Hubert Curien (IPHC), Strasbourg / France

<sup>8</sup>: Pennsylvania State University, University Park / USA

<sup>9</sup>: Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos / USA

<sup>10</sup>: University of Maryland, College Park / USA

<sup>11</sup>: Laboratoire de physique nucléaire et de hautes énergies (LPNHE), Paris / France

<sup>12</sup>: University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison / USA

<sup>13</sup>: North-West University, Potchefstroom / South Africa

<sup>14</sup>: Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg / Germany

<sup>15</sup>: University of Rochester, Rochester / USA

<sup>16</sup>: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico City / Mexico

<sup>17</sup>: Barnard College / Columbia University, New York / USA

<sup>18</sup>: Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) / Institut für Kernphysik, Karlsruhe / Germany

<sup>19</sup>: Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo / Brazil

<sup>20</sup>: Erlangen Center for Astroparticle Physics (ECAP), Erlangen / Germany

- Disclaimer: The above list denotes colleagues that expressed their personal interest as physicists in seeing the ANTARES modules re-used in a high-altitude gamma-ray observatory. It does not imply any commitment to form a new collaboration or actively contribute to an experiment.



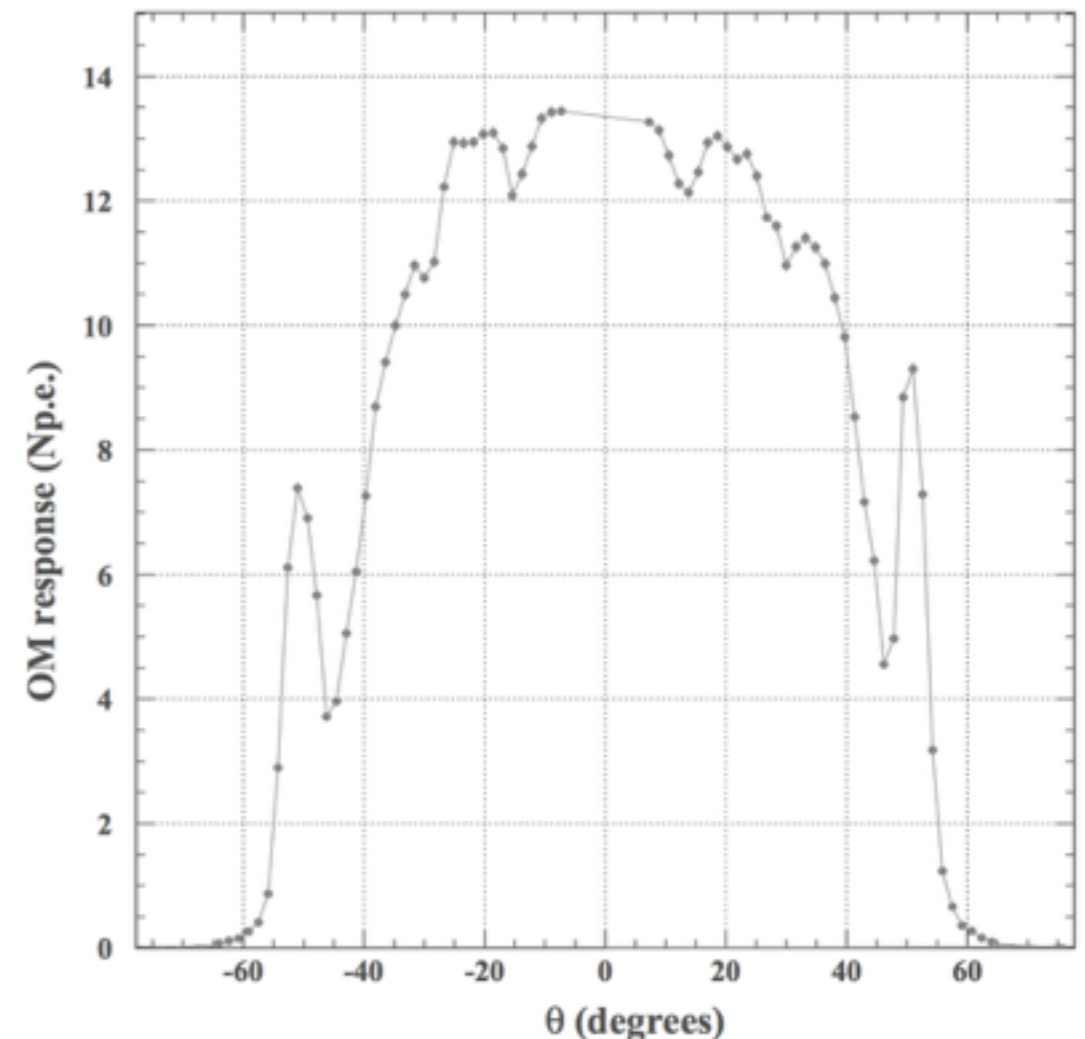
# AMIGO: implementation + status

□ The signatories of this proposals are available to support the outlined program and, if deemed necessary, participate in the foreseen recovery and storage operations. Especially on-shore activities like cleaning, sorting and preparations for the storage of the recovered optical modules could be handled by volunteers among the signatories.

- **Submission to ANTARES 2016-09-15**
  - currently the only formal proposal
- **Discussion at the ANTARES Institute Board meeting (2016-09-29)**
  - no decision yet
  - call for proposal from KM3NeT
  - next collaboration: meeting February 2017

# AMIGO: open issues

- angular acceptance vs. WCD-station layout
- need new readout electronics
  - e.g. CTA-Nectar based: improved version of original ANTARES readout
- number of modules insufficient (?)
  - starting point to build a core array
  - outriggers
  - mixed setup like HAWC
- ...





# Summary + conclusions

- ANTARES decommissioning foreseen for 2017
- Inspired by the reuse of Milagro PMTs in HAWC
  - reuse the ANTARES modules in a next generation large FoV gamma-ray observatory
- Proposal submitted, not a definitive process: get involved if interested!
- Reasonably good chances for success
  - testing on test benches and prototypes ongoing
  - angular acceptance vs. WCD design
  - prepare dedicated readout electronics
- White paper: use the AMIGO document as starting point (?)