

Astroparticle Physics at LNS

Simone Biagi

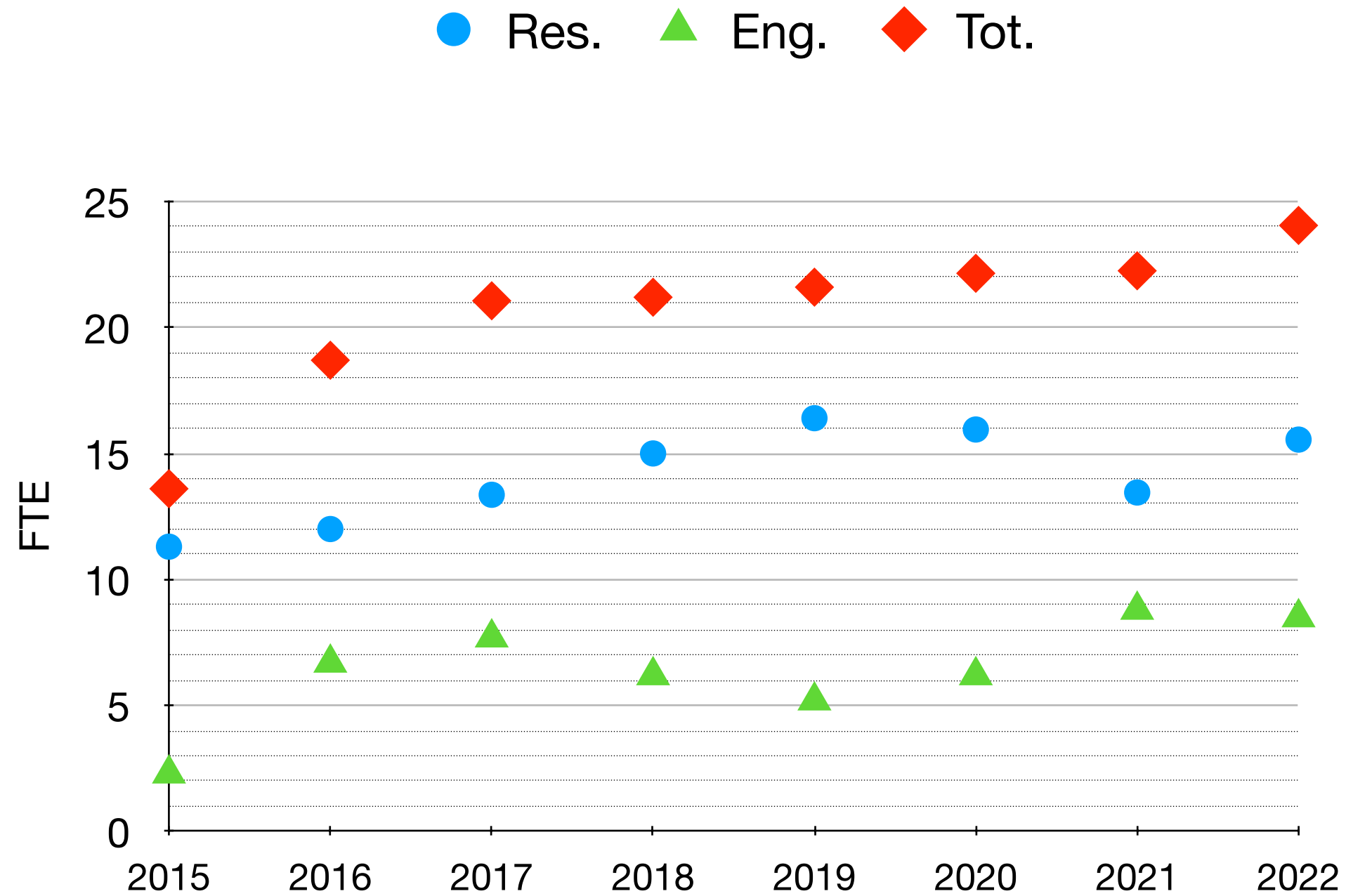


CSN2* @LNS

- 19 researchers (including associated professors from Uni-CT)
 - 11 engineers
 - 5 post-DOCs
 - 3 retired (0 FTE)
-
- 5 experiments: large (>100 people) international collaborations
 - Università di Sassari: associated group — linked to LNS

*CSN2 = INFN Astroparticle Committee

Interest in astroparticle growing!



KM3

Loc. coord. Rosa Coniglione

Nat'l coord. Giacomo Cuttone



KM3NeT

Opens a new window on our universe

Opens a new window on our universe



KM3NeT is a research infrastructure hosting two neutrino detectors in the Mediterranean Sea

- **KM3NeT/ARCA** (Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss)
 - observation of high energy (GeV ÷ PeV) neutrino sources ➡ a telescope offshore Capo Passero (Sicily-Italy) is in construction at a depth of 3500m
- **KM3NeT/ORCA** (Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss)
 - determination of the neutrino mass hierarchy ➡ a detector offshore Toulon (France) able to detect neutrinos of tens of GeV is in construction at a depth of 2500m

1 collaboration 1 technology ➡ 2 detectors

ESFRI Roadmap Mid-term Evaluation

<https://www.esfri.eu/latest-esfri-news-project-landmarks-news/esfri-monitoring-2016> <<https://www.esfri.eu/latest-esfri-news-project-landmarks-news/esfri-monitoring-2016>>



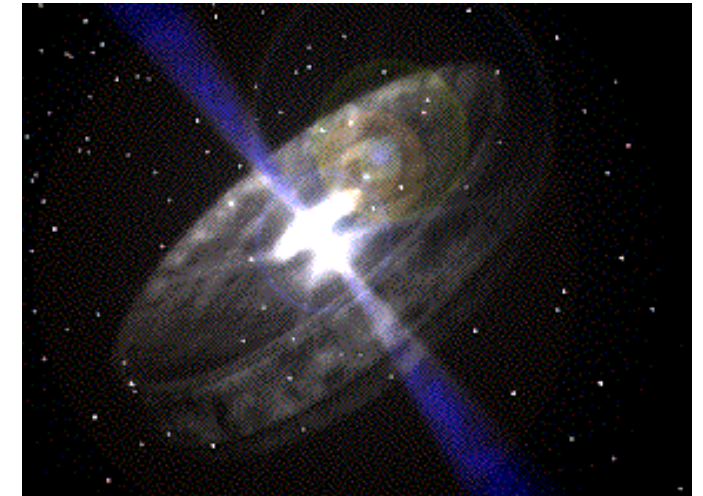
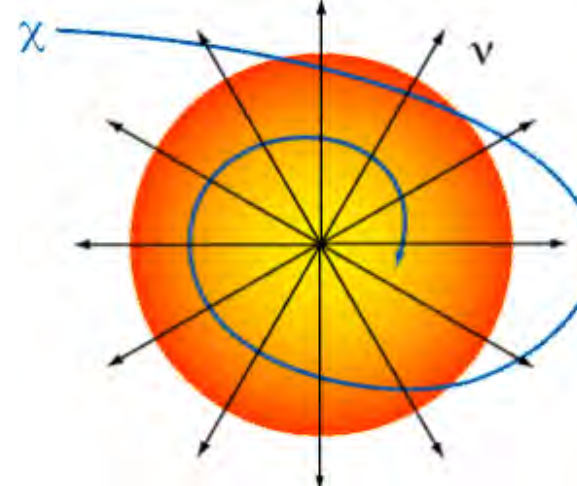
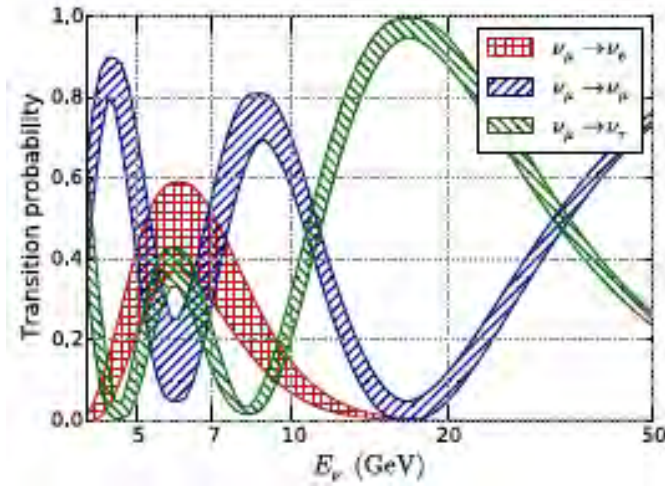
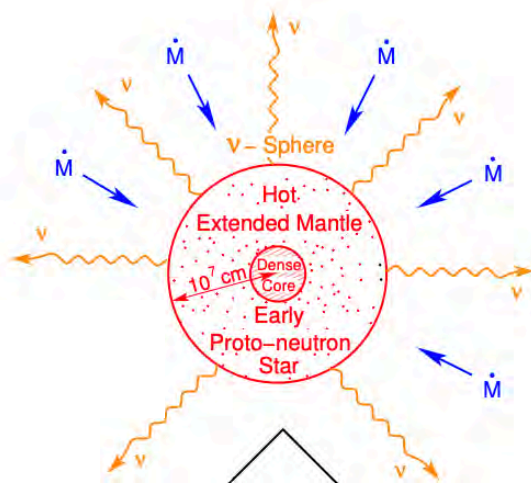
KM3 Neutrino Telescope 2.0 (KM3NeT)

The ESFRI WGs consider that KM3NeT project has been developing very well toward implementation in the 10-year framework. The WGs do not identify any critical issues. A particular recommendation highlights the need to keep the timeline of the project, since the scientific impact is expected to be very significant if the project is implemented on time.

MONITORING OF ESFRI 2016 PROJECTS			
	<i>Scientific Case</i>	<i>Implementation Case</i>	<i>Overall</i>
ACTRIS	High	High	High
DANUBIUS	Medium/High	Medium	Medium
E-RIHS	Medium	Medium	Medium
EST	High	Medium	Medium/High
EMPHASIS	Medium/High	Medium/High	Medium/High
KM3NeT	Very High	High	High/Very High

- ❖ ACTRIS – Aerosols, Clouds and Trace gases Research Infrastructure (*Main SWG: Environment*)
- ❖ DANUBIUS-RI – International Centre for Advanced Studies on River-Sea Systems (*Main SWG: Environment*)
- ❖ EMPHASIS – European Infrastructure for Multi-scale Plant Phenomics and Simulation (*Main SWG: Health & Food*)
- ❖ E-RIHS – European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science (*Main SWG: Social and Cultural Innovation*)
- ❖ EST – European Solar Telescope (*Main SWG: Physical Sciences & Engineering*)
- ❖ KM3Net – KM3 Neutrino Telescope 2.0 (*Main SWG: Physical Sciences & Engineering*)

The physics case



Super Novae explosion
MeV

Neutrino oscillation
GeV

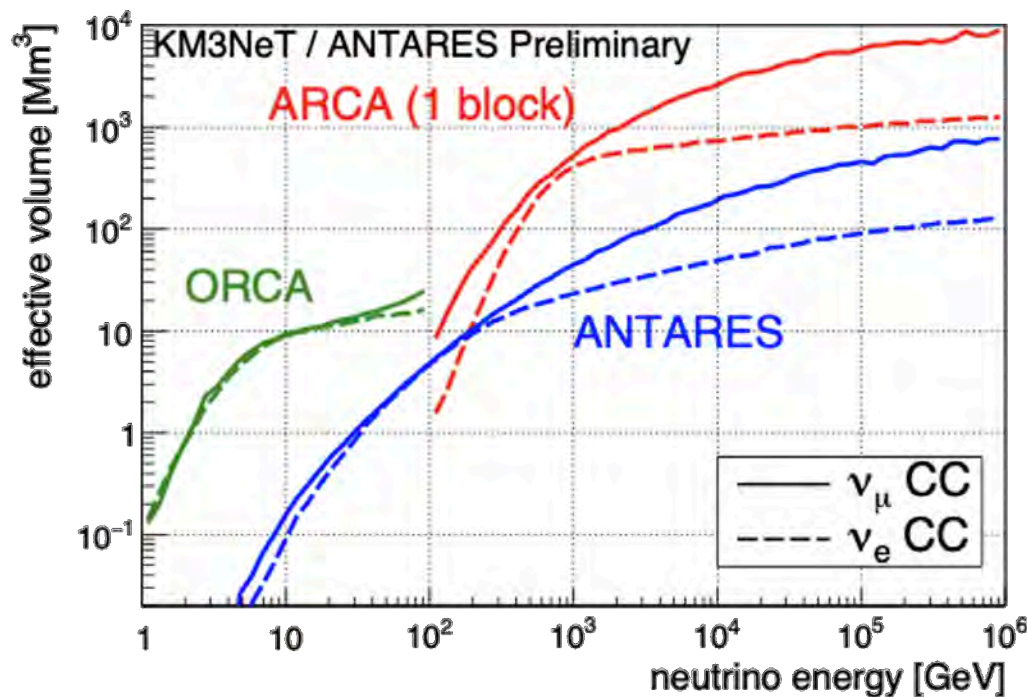
Dark Matter (*)
TeV

HE neutrinos
Multi-messenger program
PeV

ORCA

ARCA

ARCA

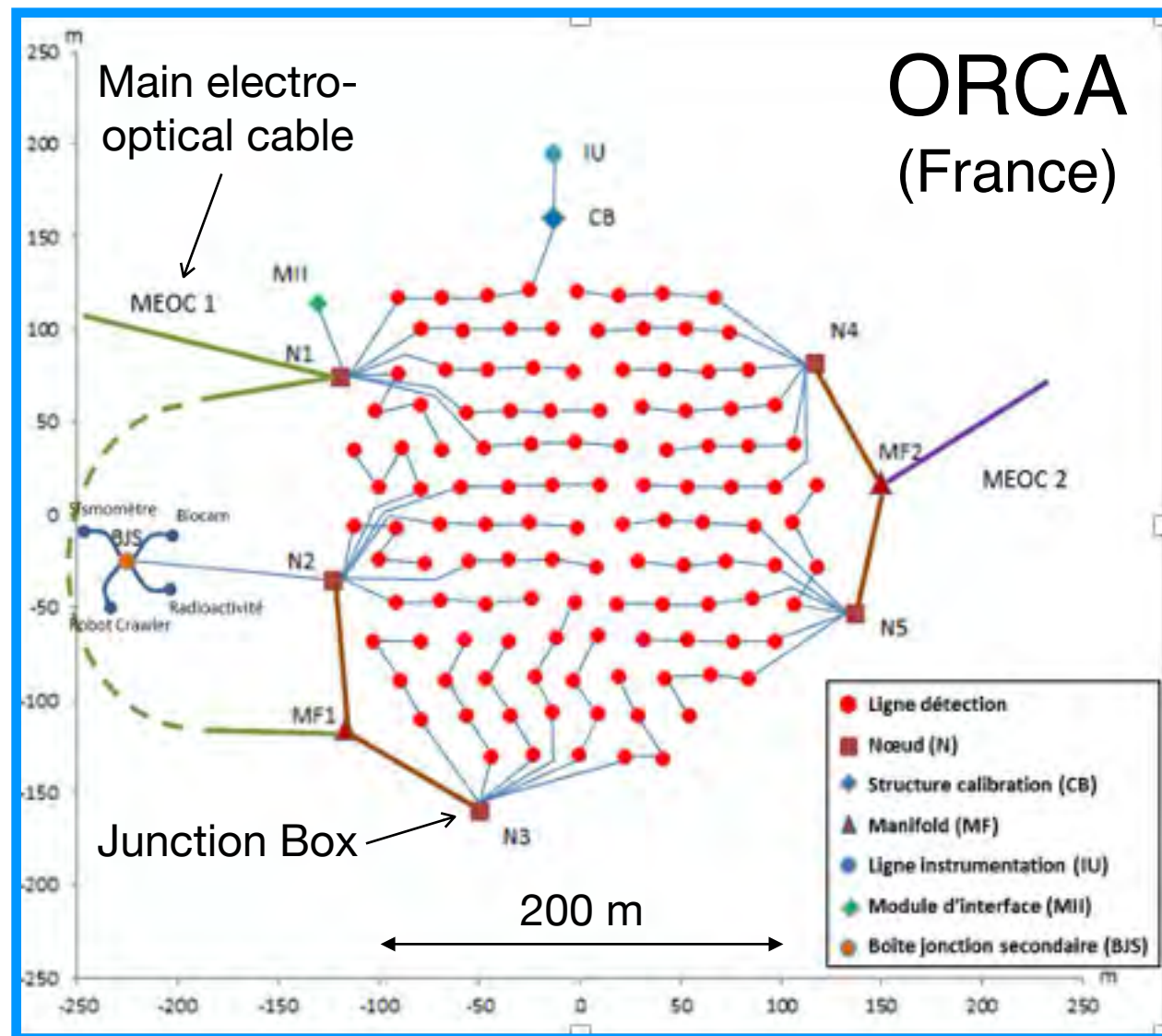


ANTARES:
A small size detector (0.01 km³)
working from more than 10 years

Neutrino Energy from MeV to PeV

The neutrino telescopes of KM3NeT

ORCA: Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

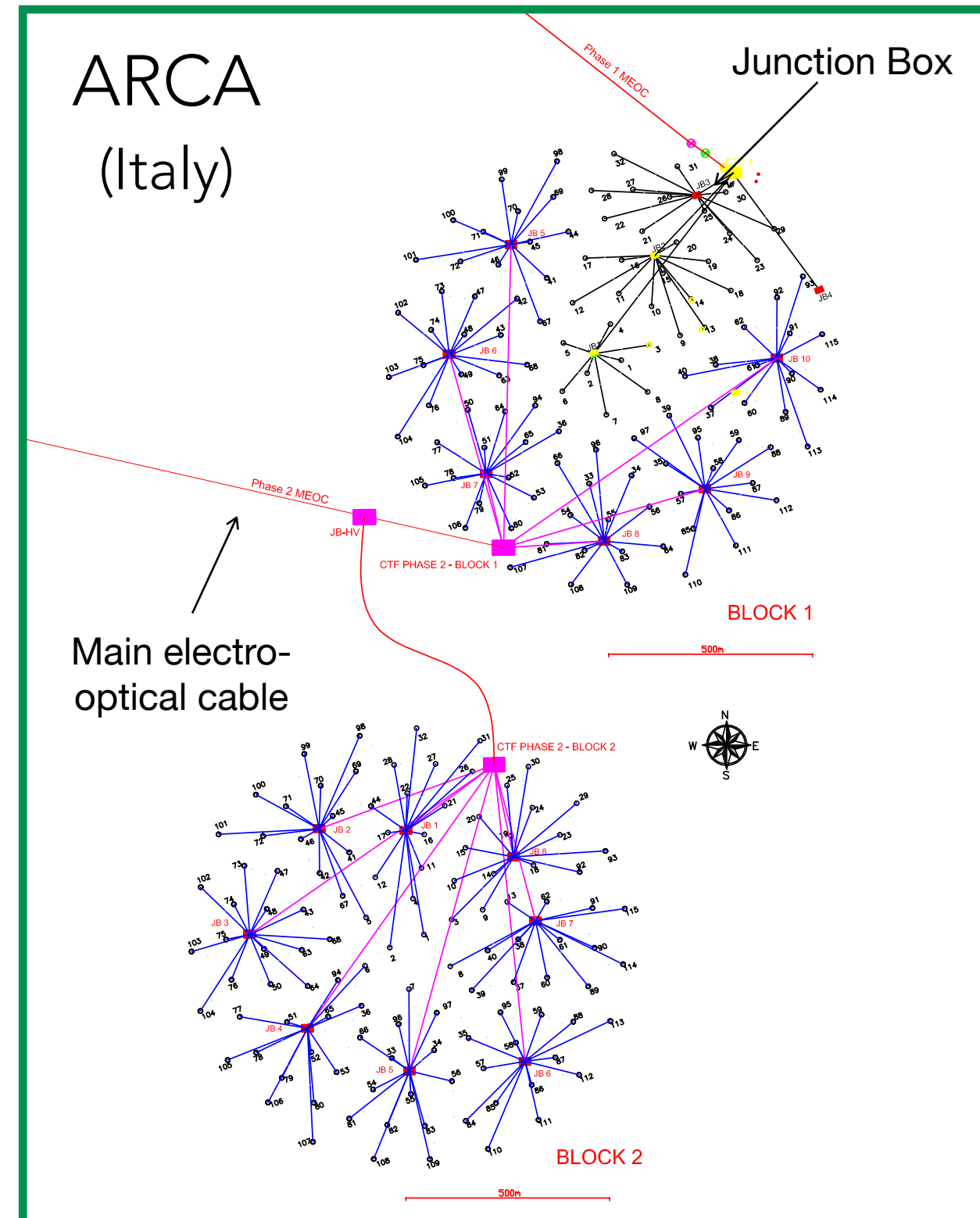


- 1 Building Block
- 115 Detection Units (DU), interspacing ~ 20 m
- 18 Digital Optical Modules (DOM) per DU, inter-DOM spacing 9 m
- Active volume ≈ 7 Mton
- 2500 m depth, close to Toulon

The neutrino telescopes of KM3NeT

ARCA: Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss

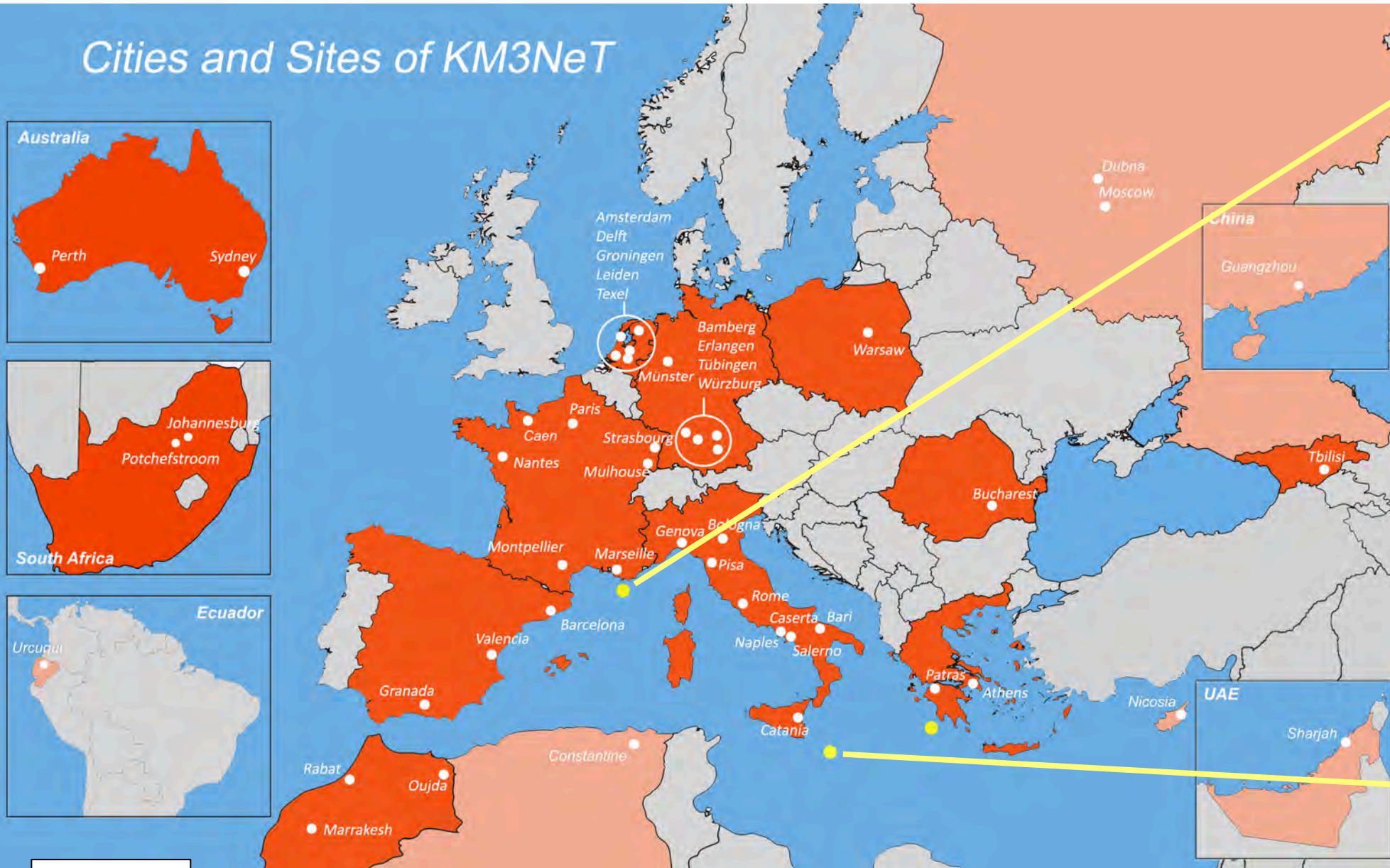
- 2 Building Blocks
- 115 Detection Units each, interspacing ~ 90 m
- 18 Digital Optical Modules (DOM) per DU, inter-DOM spacing 36 m
- Total active volume 1 km^3 , $\approx 500 \text{ Mton/block}$
- 3500 m depth, SE the Sicilian coasts
- 2 Main Electro-Optical Cables (MEOC) for connection to shore of a network of 9+8 junction boxes and inter-link cables



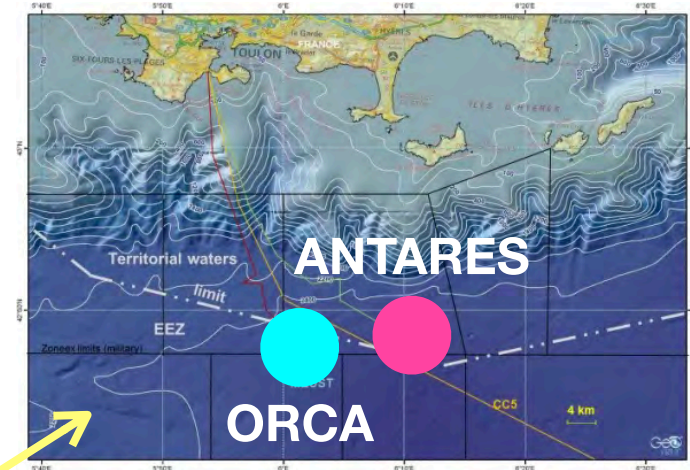
The KM3NeT collaboration

56 institutes in 17 countries

Cities and Sites of KM3NeT



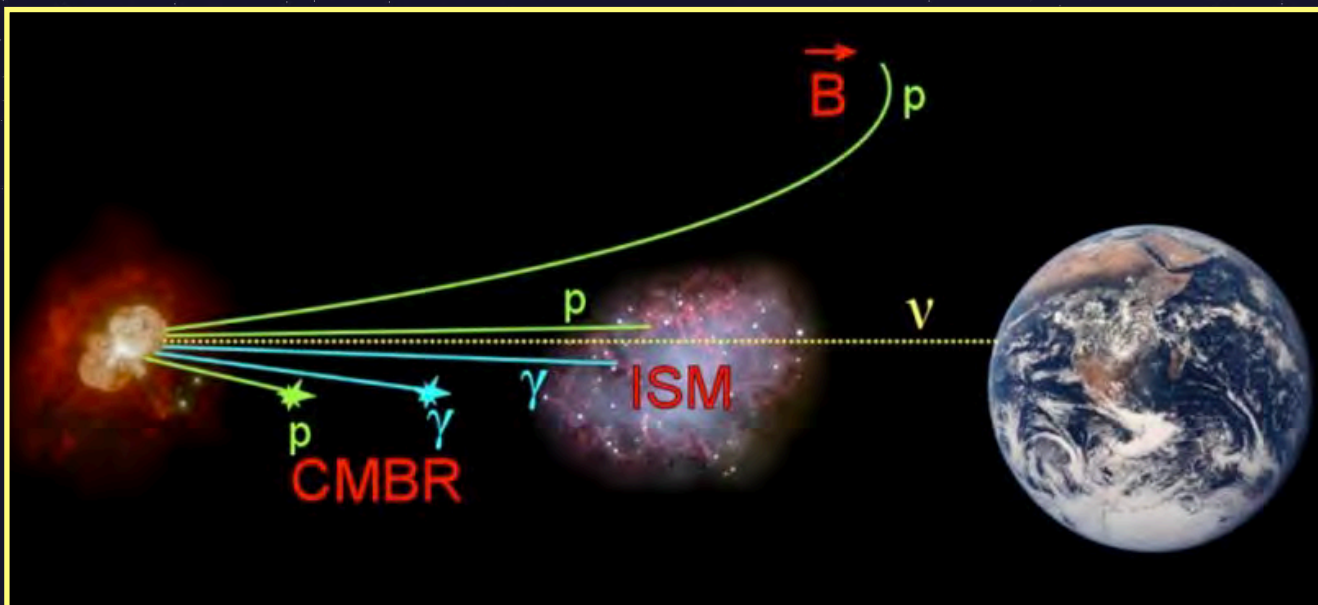
Full members
Observers



ANTARES in operation since 2008
First-generation neutrino telescope
Instrumented volume ~10 Mton

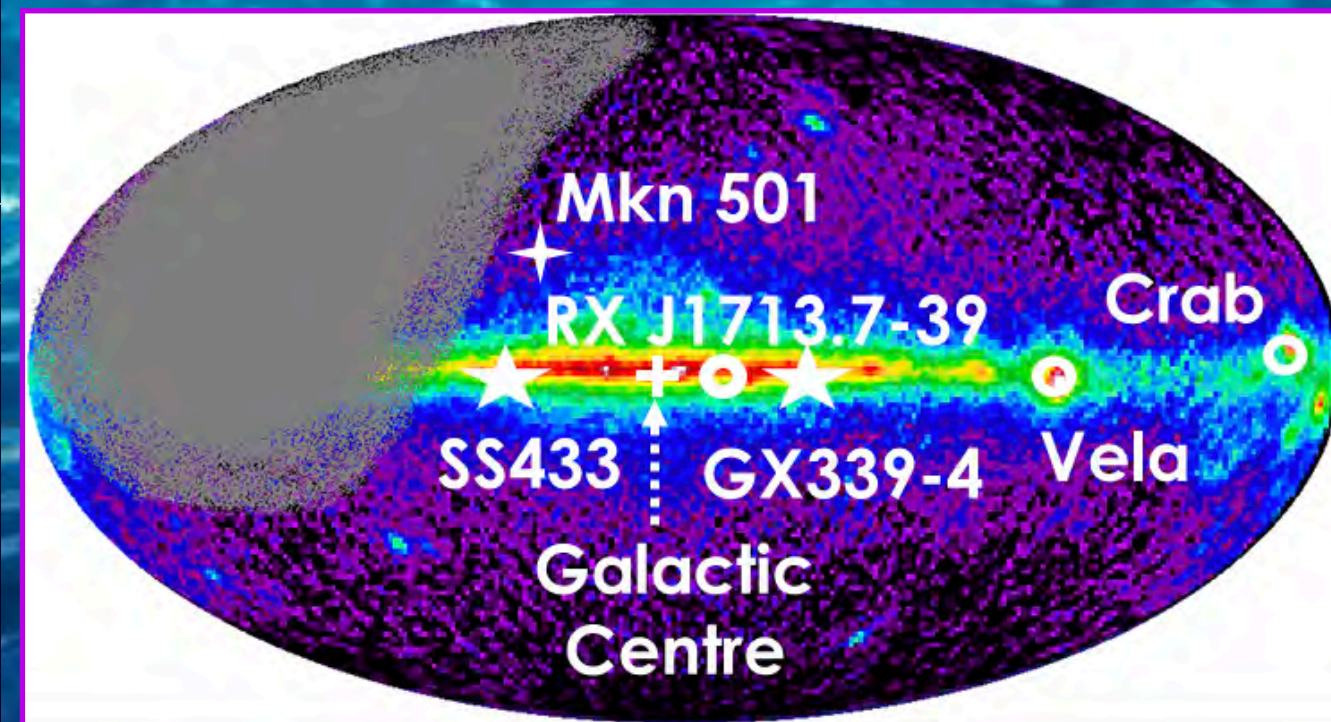


Neutrino Astrophysics in the Mediterranean Sea



- Origin of Cosmic Rays
- Neutral messengers point back to their sources
 - Neutrons are short-lived, photons are likely to interact \Rightarrow Neutrinos as cosmic probe
- Neutrinos are produced at sources via hadronic interactions
 - Cosmic diffuse flux
 - Point-like sources
 - Multi-messenger approach

- Detection principle: large volume of transparent medium instrumented with PMTs
- Located in the Northern Hemisphere
 - Complementary to IceCube
 - Southern sky sources, “Milky-Way optimised”
- Medium: Deep Sea Water
 - Very small light scattering = good angular resolution
 - Natural background (^{40}K and bioluminescence) taken into account.



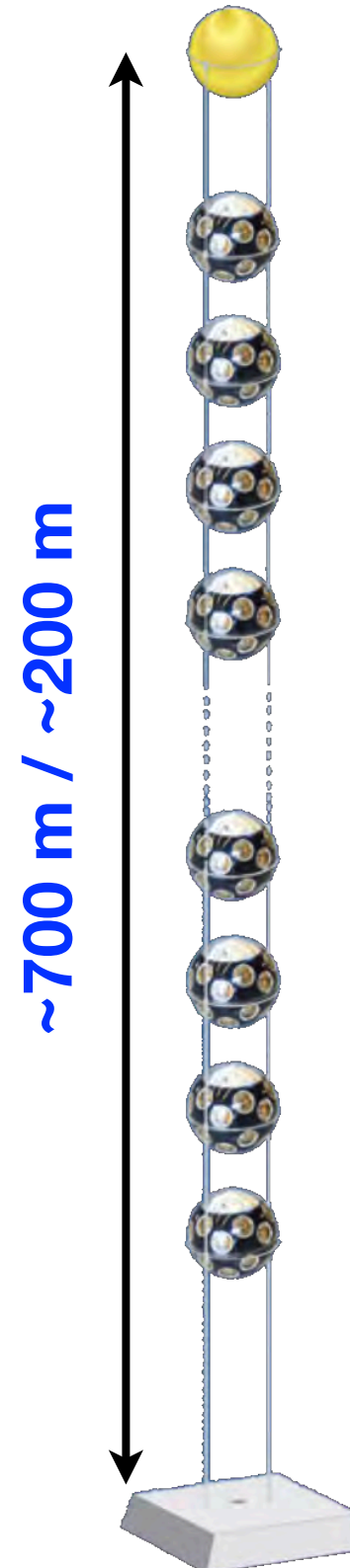
KM3NeT Technology in a nutshell

Digital Optical Module



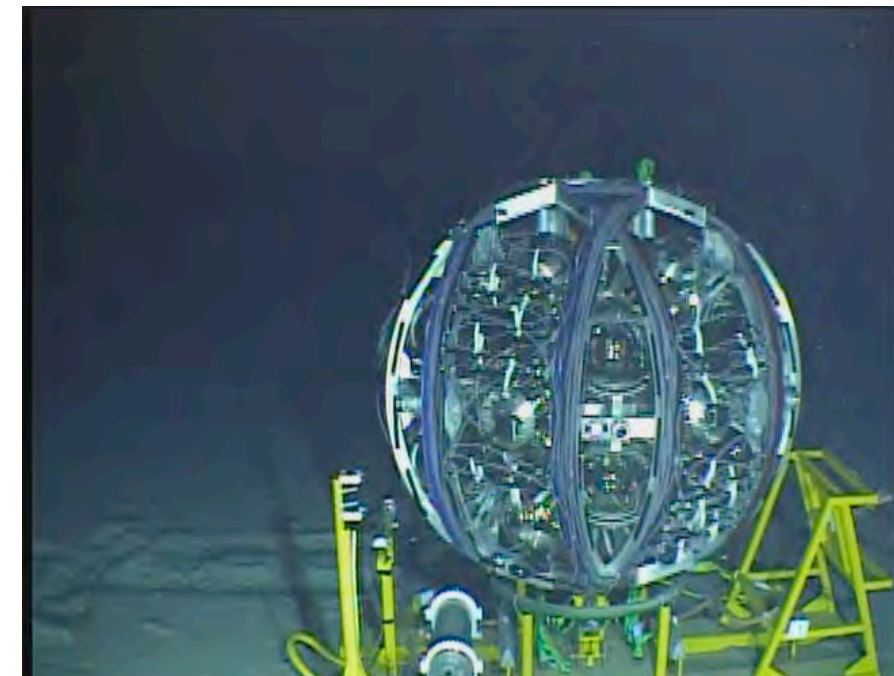
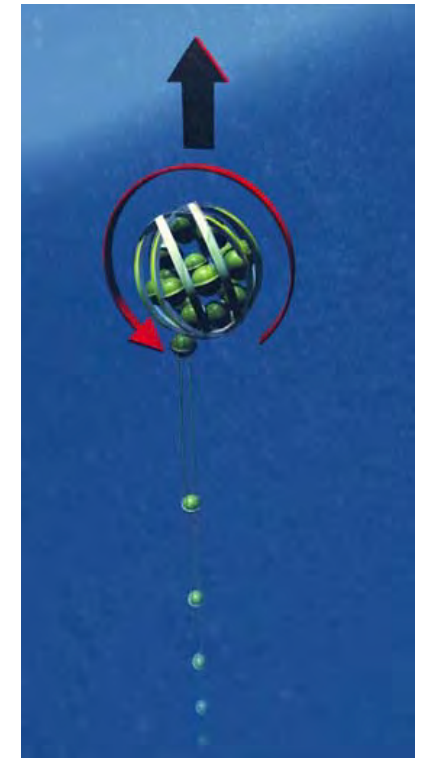
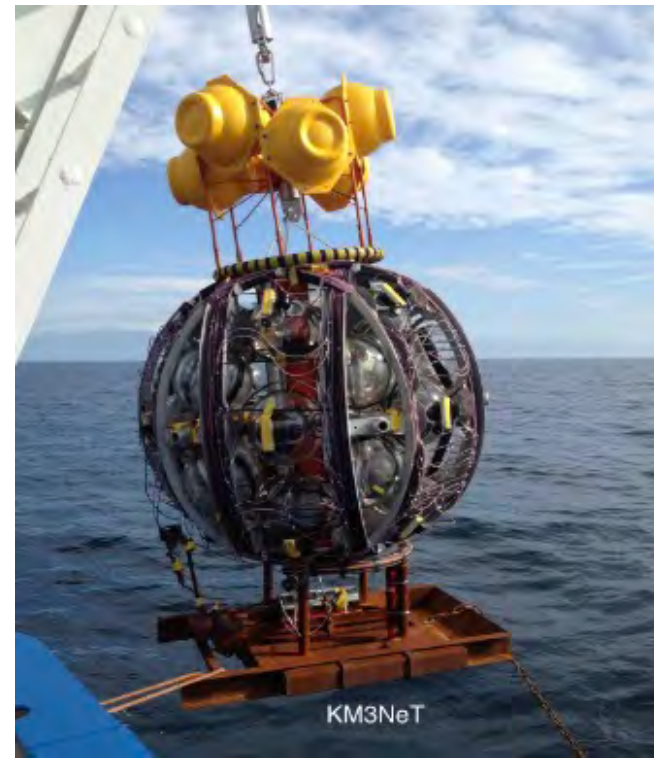
- DOM: 31 x 3" PMTs
- Digital photon counting
- Directional information
- Wide acceptance angle
- All data to shore
- Gbit/s on optical fiber
- Custom White Rabbit
- 18 DOMs / String

Detection Unit (string)



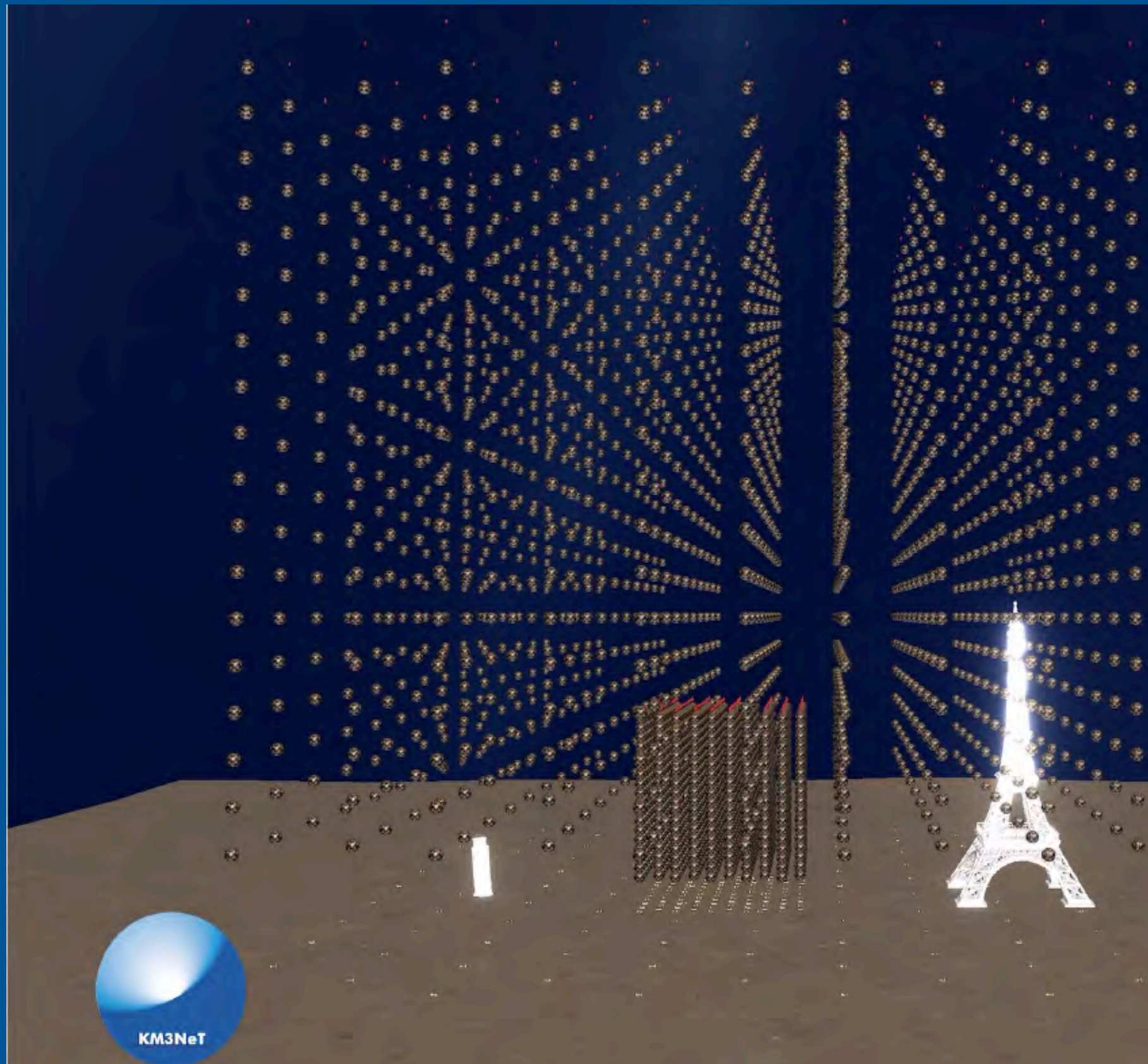
~700 m / ~200 m

- Unfurling by autonomous ROV
- Rapid deployment
- Multiple strings in one sea campaign



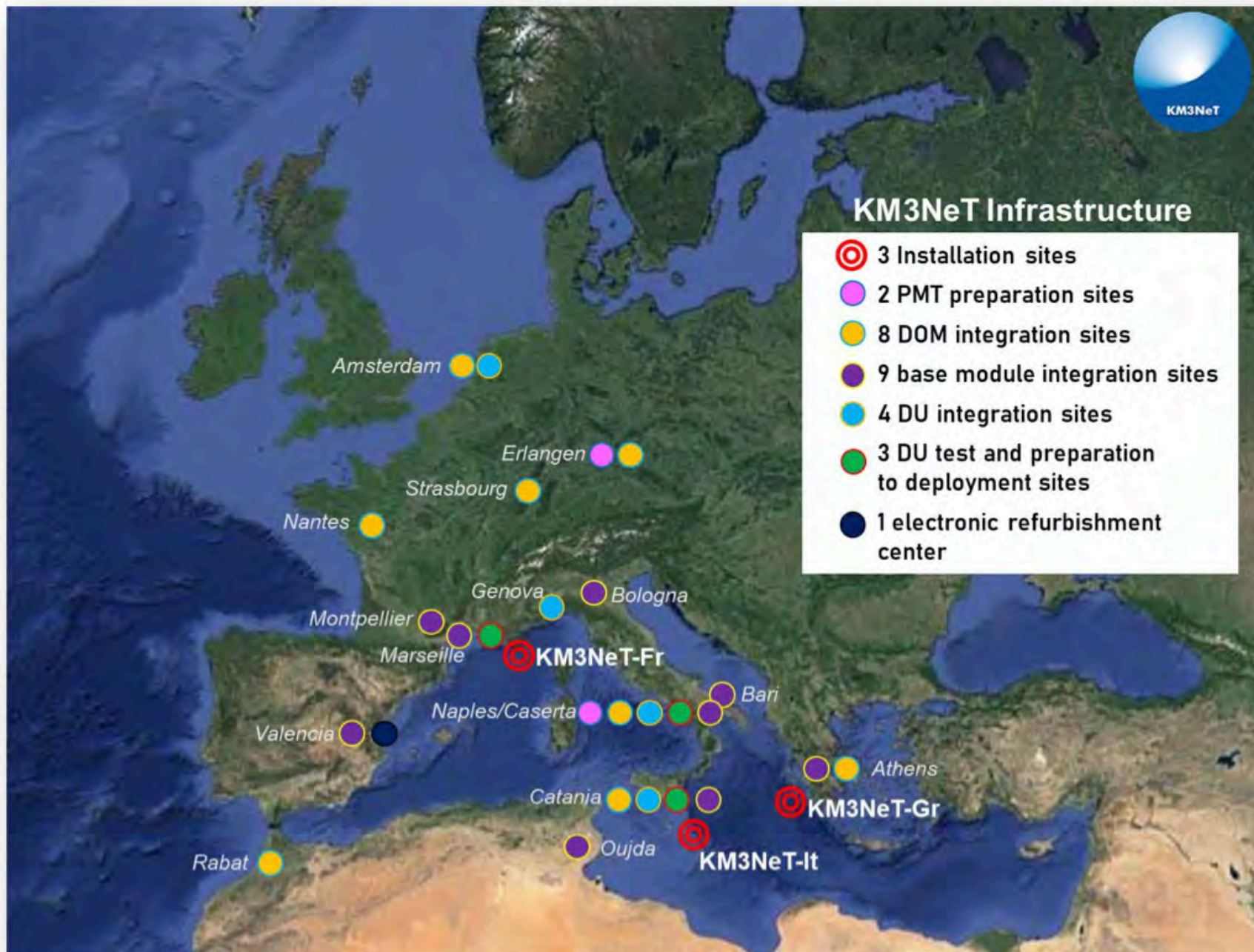
THE KM3NET DETECTORS

13



THE DETECTOR CONSTRUCTION

14



DOMs:

- 8 integration sites
- 640 DOM produced (400 ARCA, 240 ORCA)
- 100 currently in progress

BMs:

- 9 integration sites
- 27 BMs produced
- 6 currently in progress

DUs:

- 5 integration sites
- 13 DUs produced
- 8 currently in progress

Total: 22 integration sites!
(last year: 15)



Ai LNS

- BM integration site (resp. G. Larosa)
- DU integration site (resp. P. Sapienza)

Alla Sezione Catania

- DOM integration site (resp. E. Leonora)

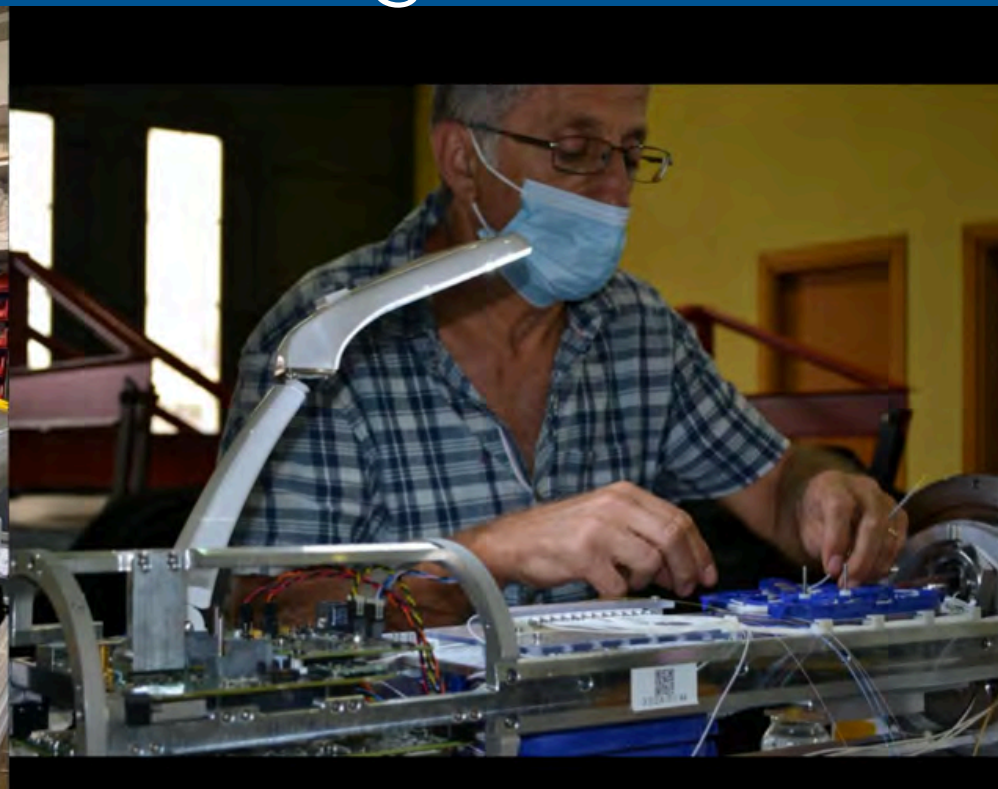
THE INTEGRATION

15

DOM integration



Base Module integration



THE INTEGRATION

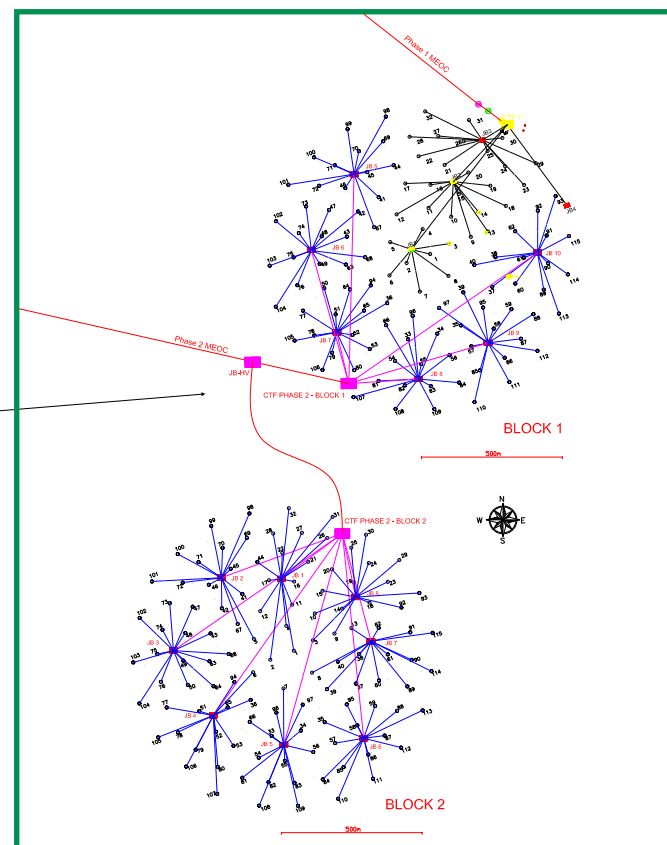
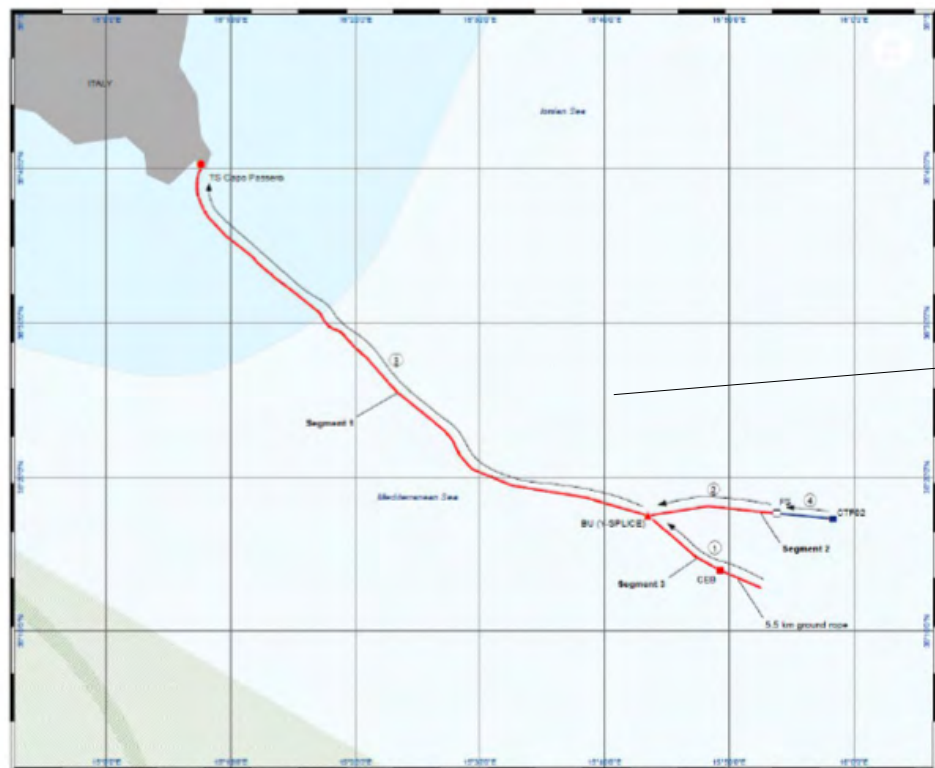
16

DU integration



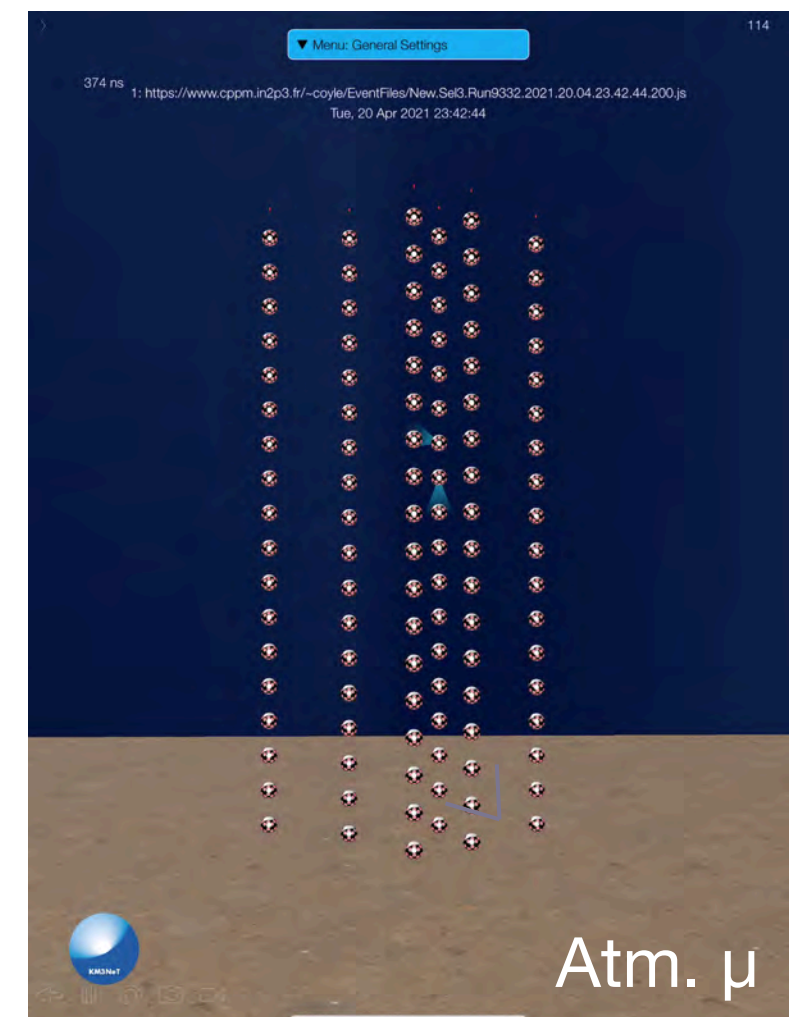
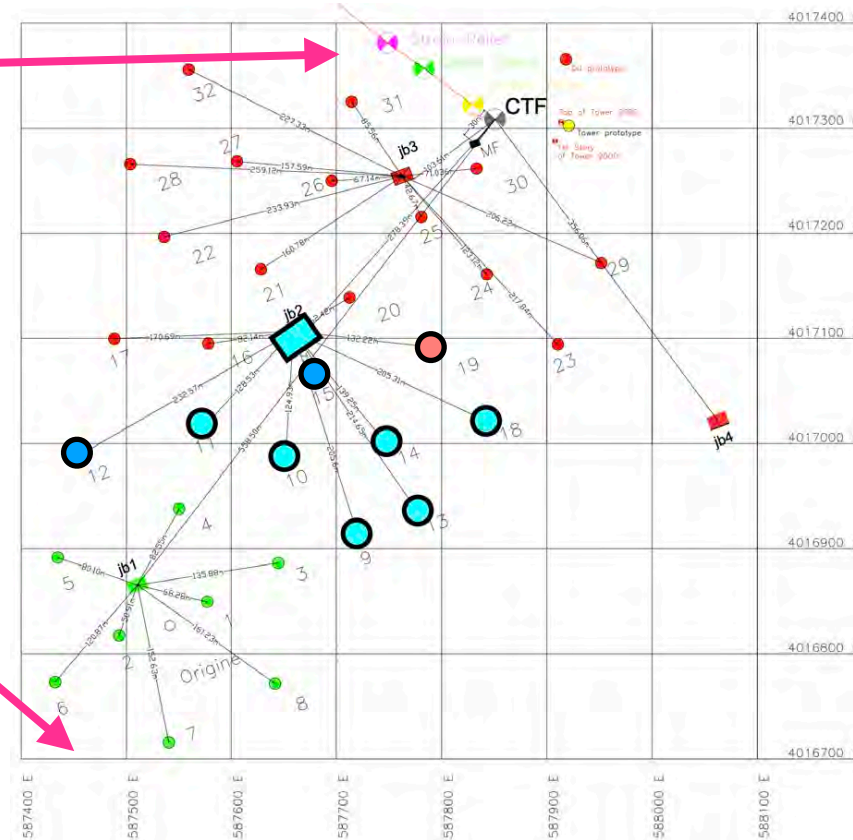
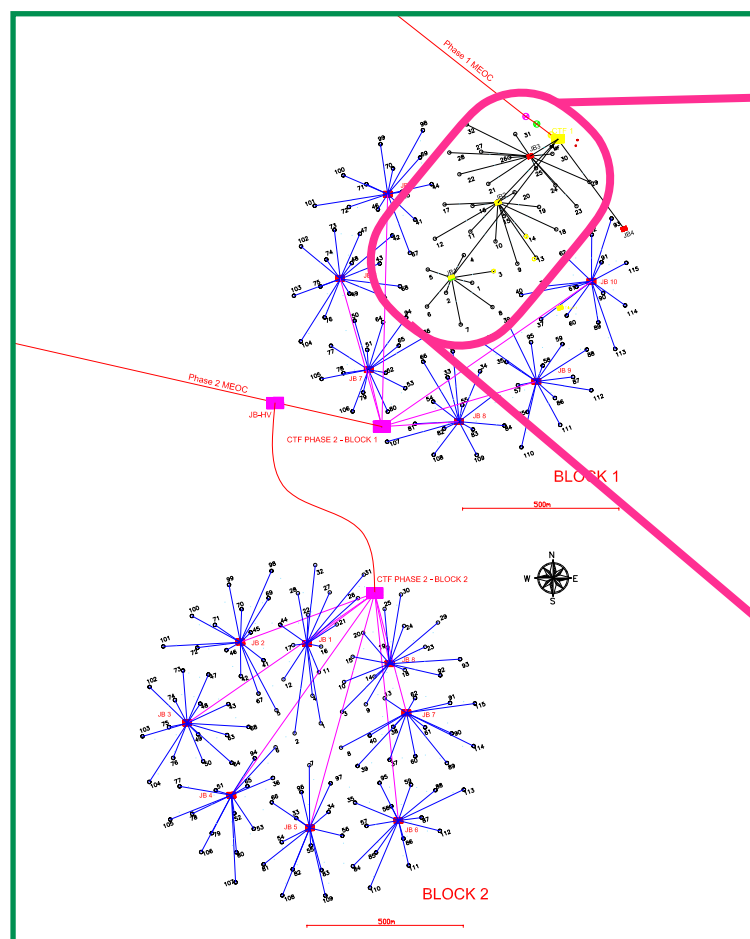
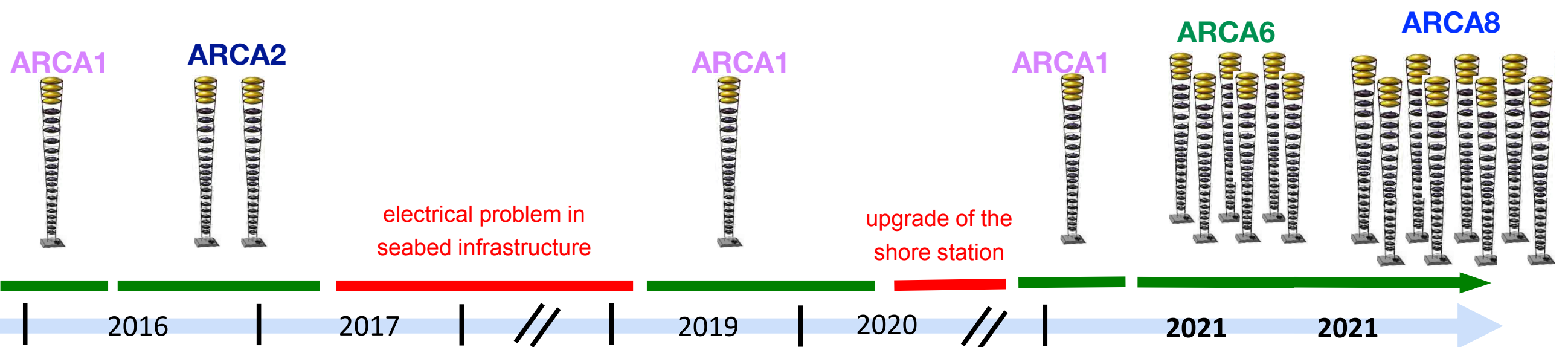
ARCA Status

Nov 2020: Successful laying of the second MEOC



With two main cables it is possible to connect the full ARCA detector (2 building blocks)

ARCA: Construction Phase



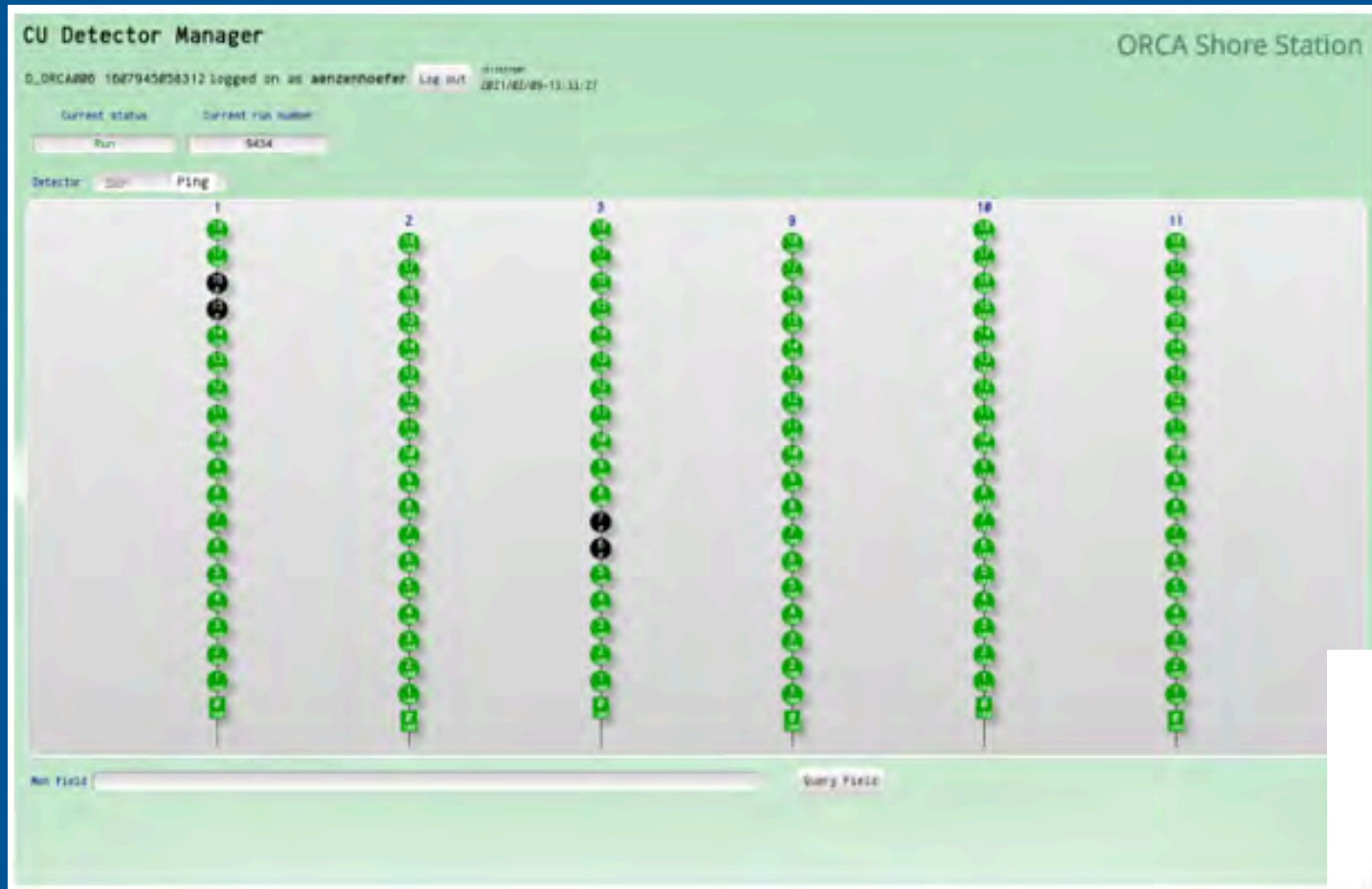
Phase-1 completion = 32 Detection Units

ORCA STATUS

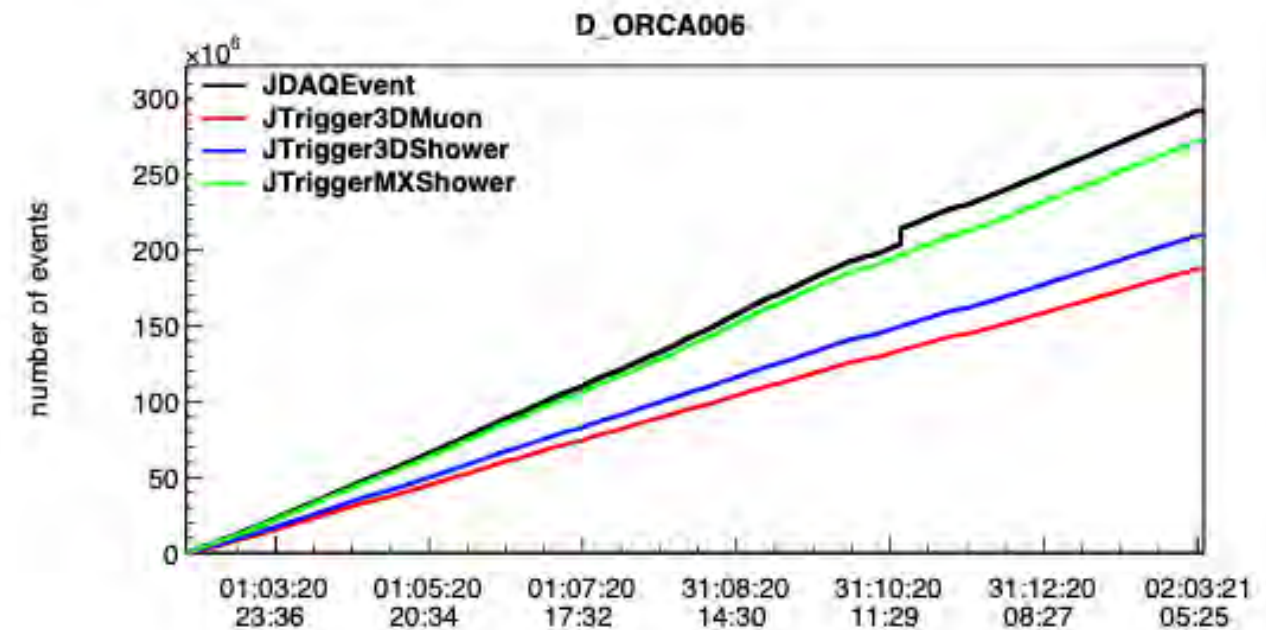
19

From February 2020 six detection units in operation

More than one year of data available



THIS WEEK: 
A campaign for deployment of +7 Detection Units!

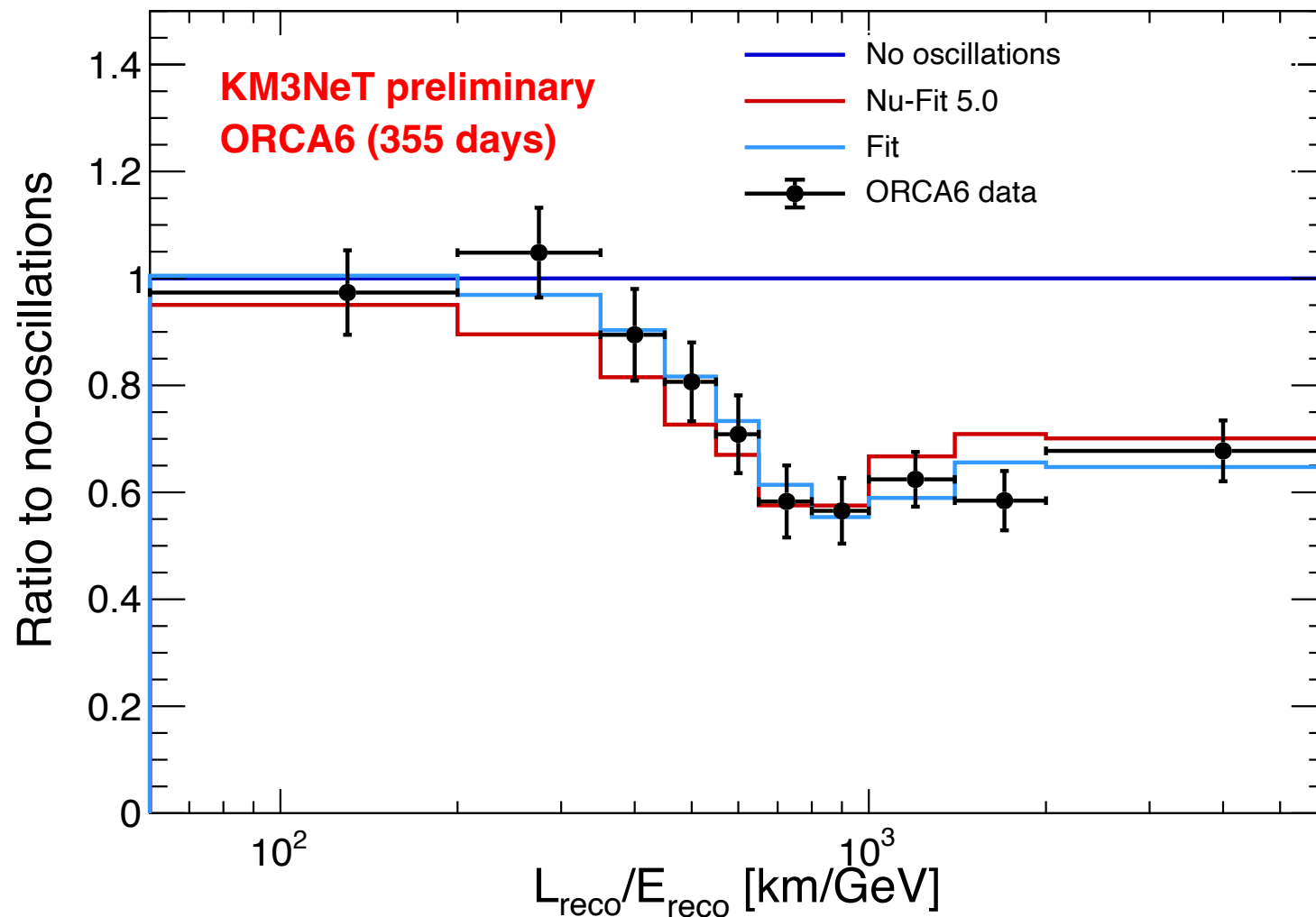


Data Taking efficiency of 98.8%

ORCA FIRST RESULTS

20

ORCA6



no-oscillation hypothesis
disfavoured at ~ 6 sigma

Very good agreement Data /MC

We see neutrino oscillation

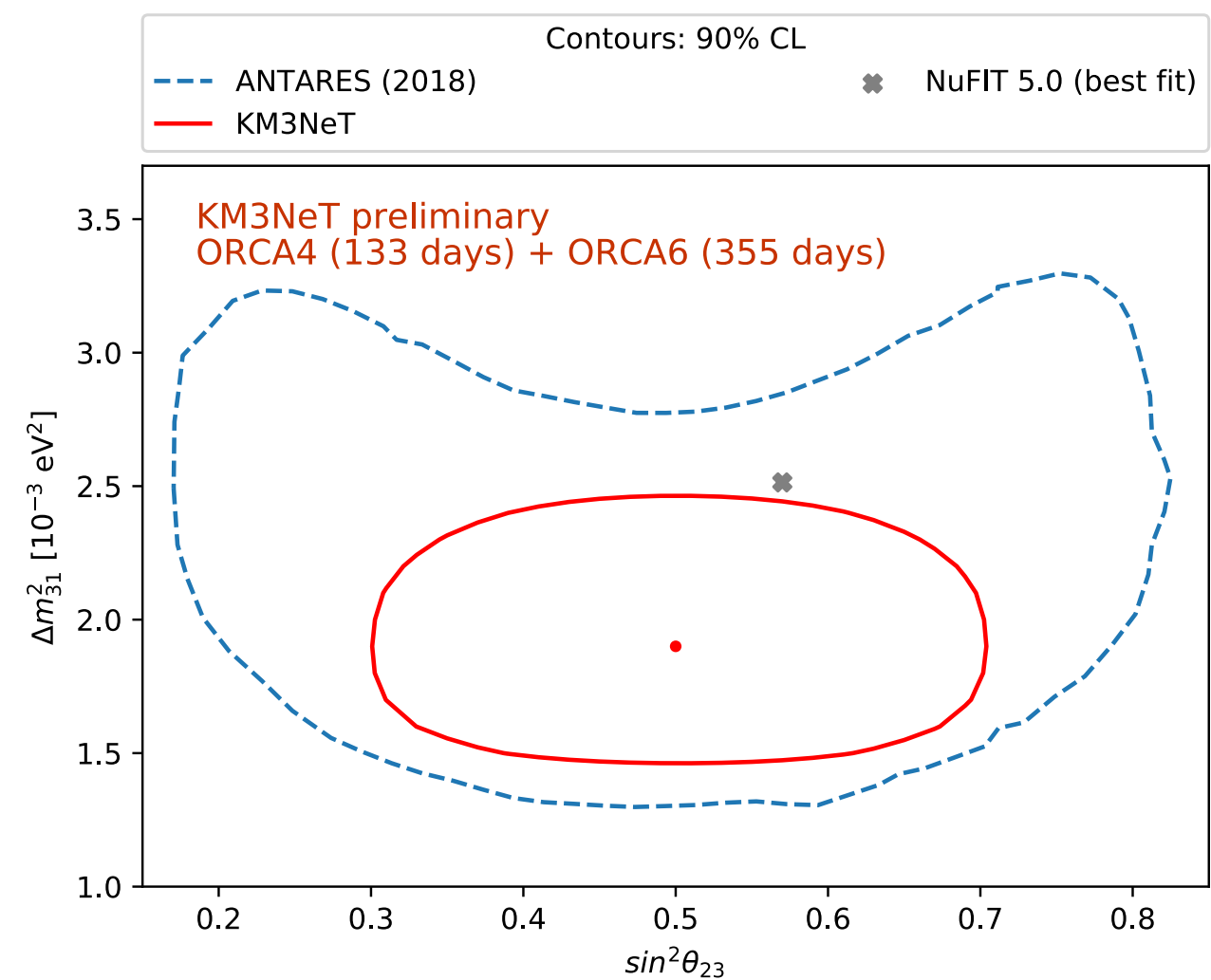
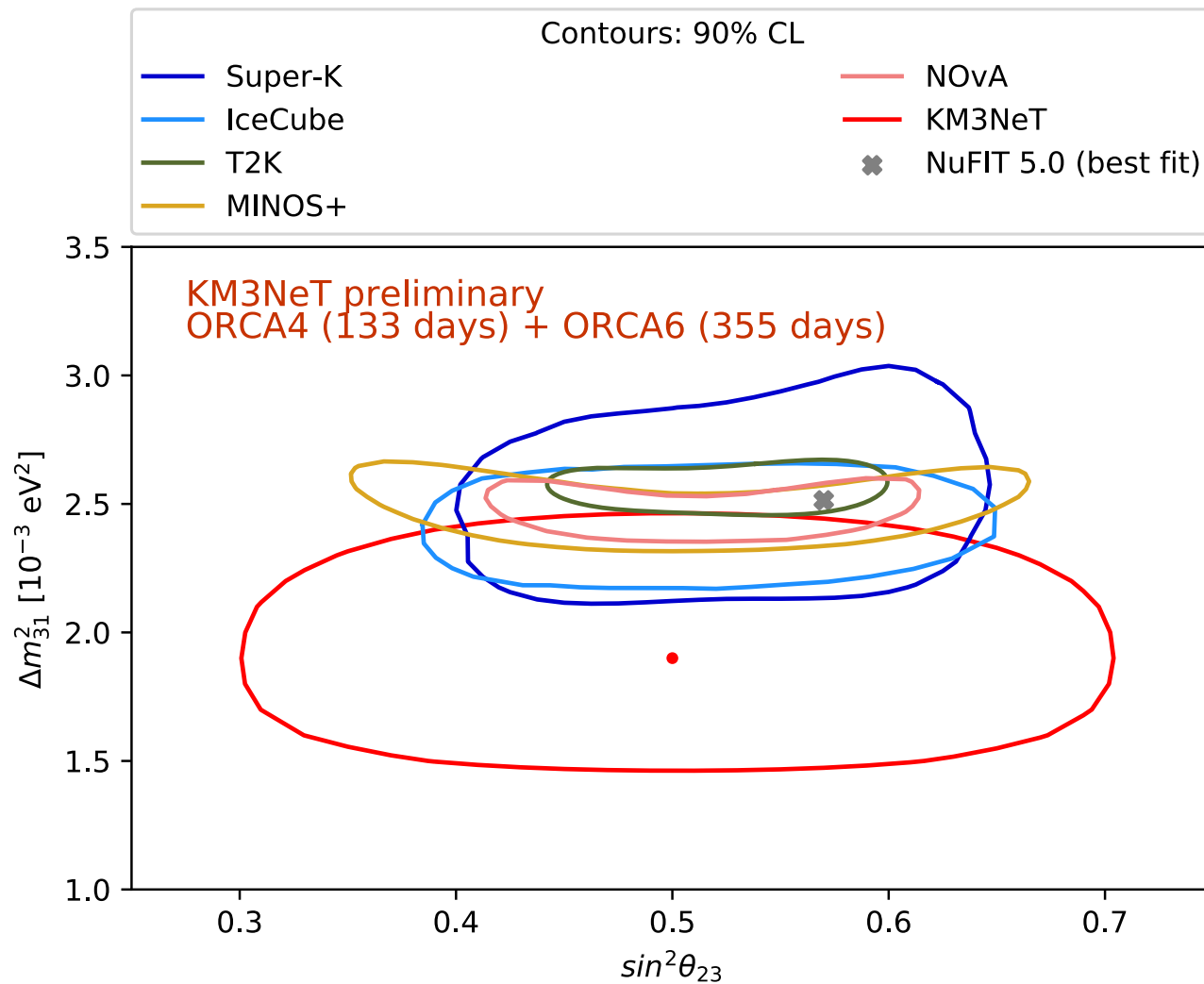
ORCA6 FIRST RESULTS

21

To be presented at ICRC2021

ORCA6

Antares 8 years of data

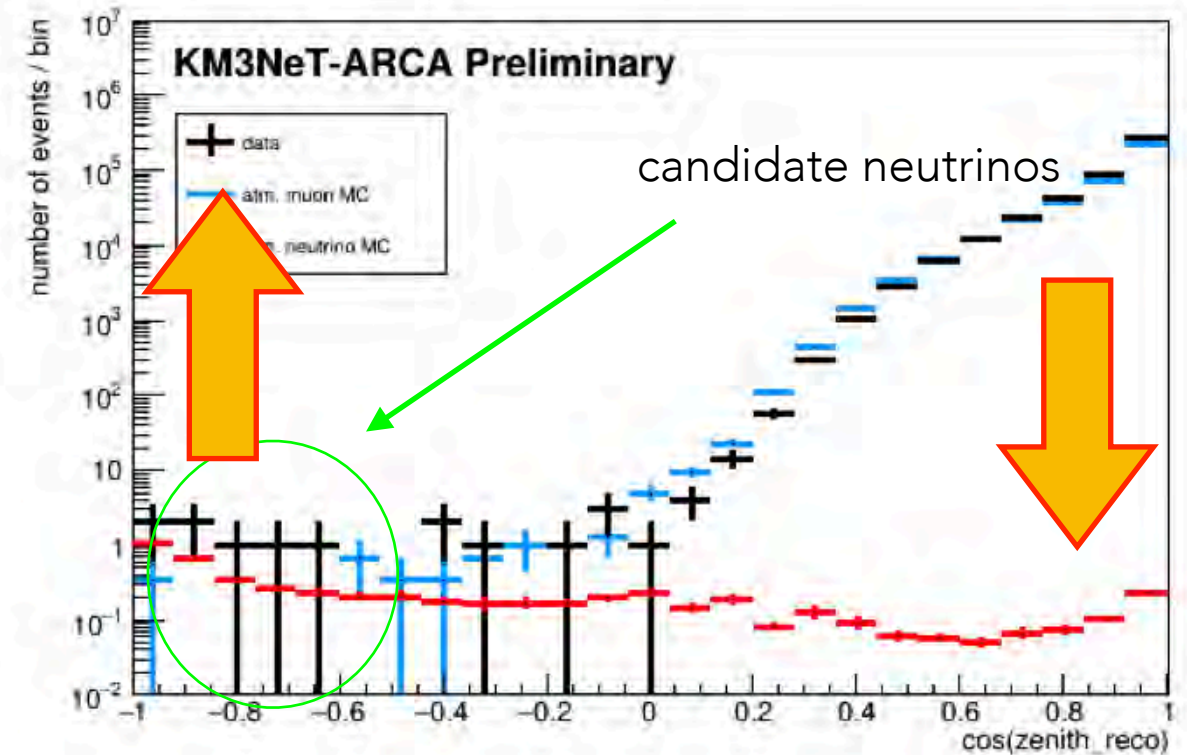
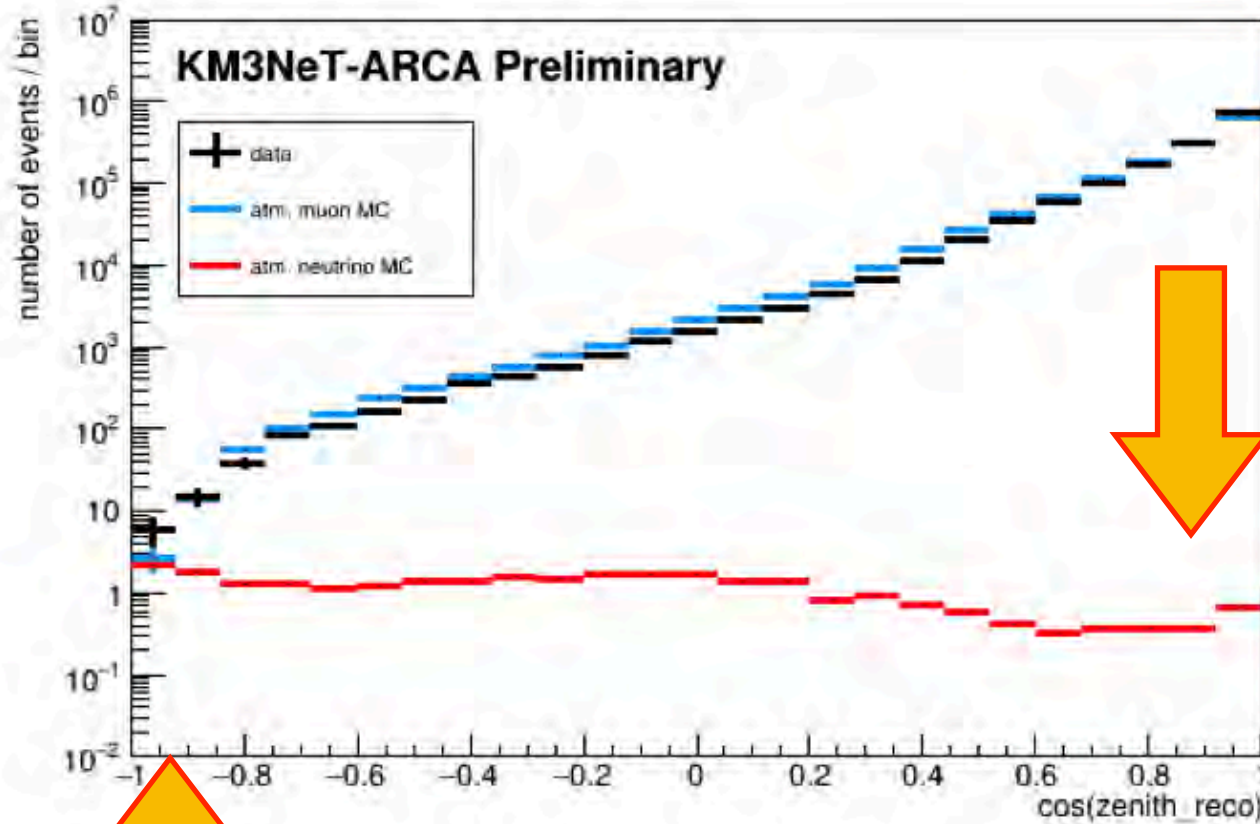


Results competitive with the other experiments even with a small size detector

Much better than Antares after about 1 year of data taking

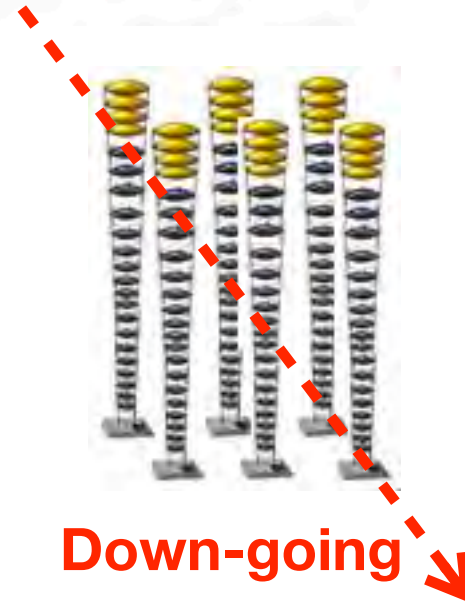
ARCA6: FIRST RESULTS

Quality cuts applied to select upgoing-neutrinos



Up-going

(only ν can travel through the Earth)



Down-going

(dominated by atmospheric μ)

Coszen < - 0.8

Data : 5

(a)NumuCC: 2.0

Mupage : 0.7

Coszen < 0

Data : 15

(a)NumuCC: 4.0

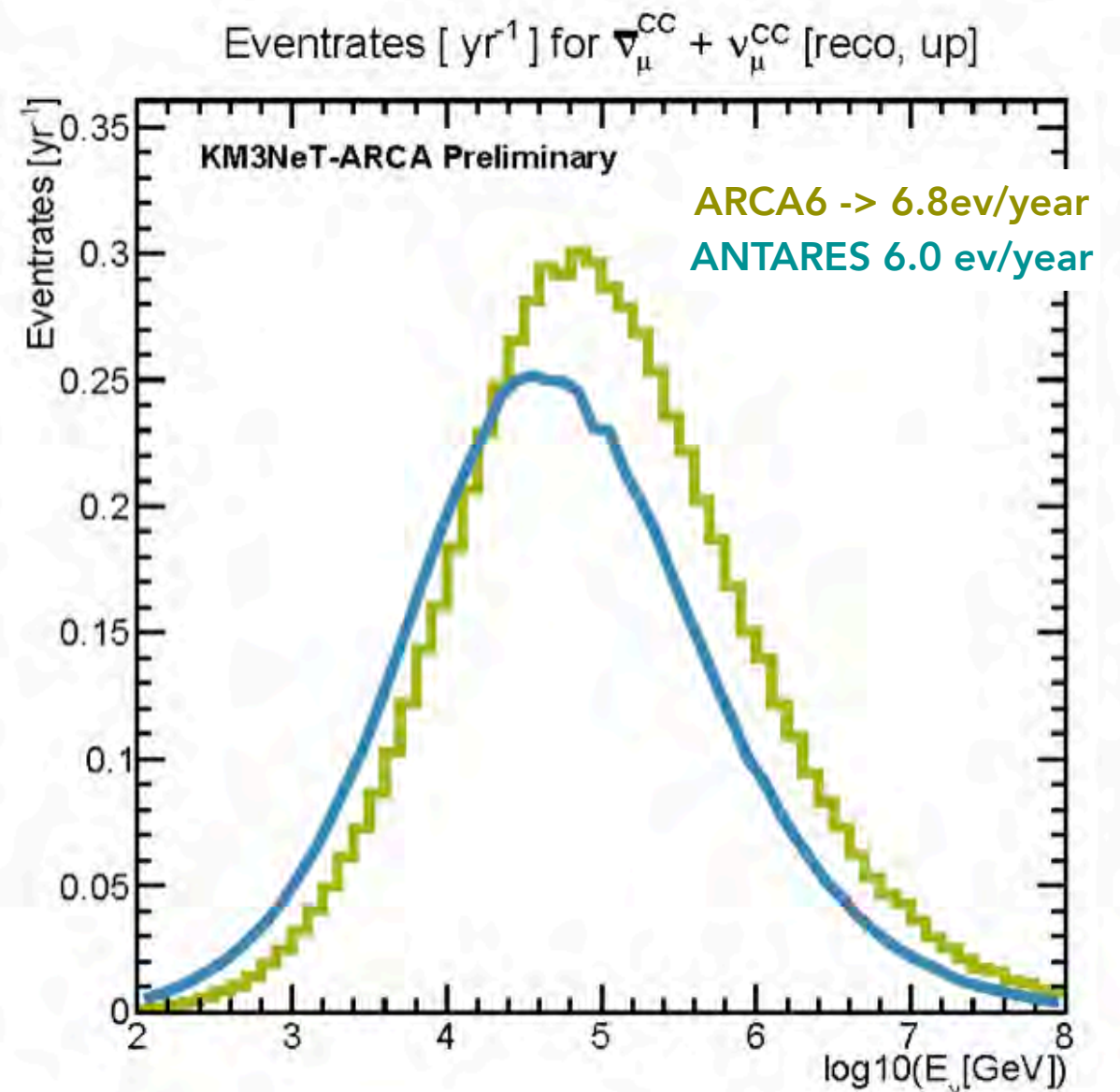
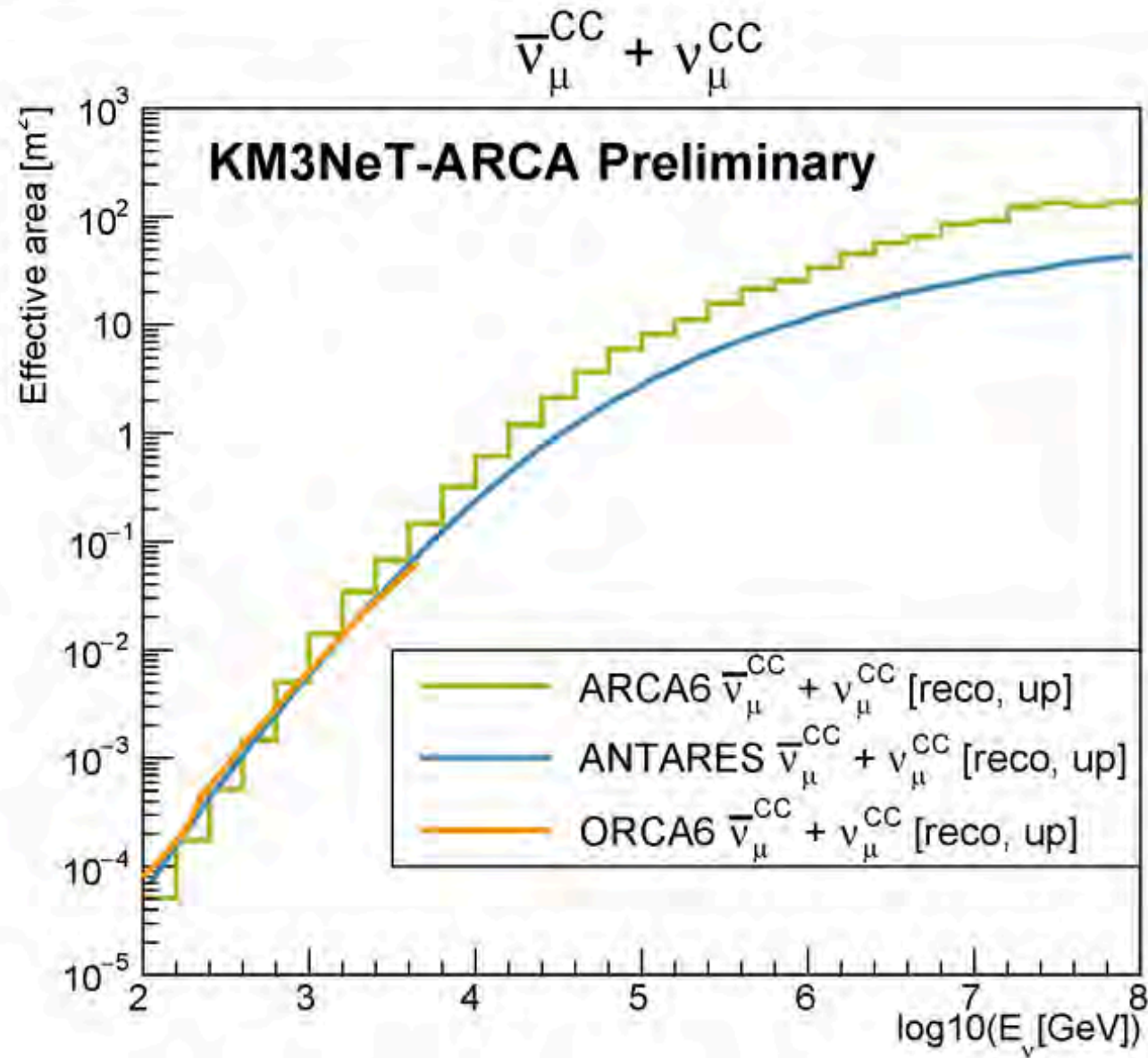
Mupage : 7.0

KM3NeT Effective Areas

ARCA6 + ORCA6 compared to ANTARES

Number of events per year for a cosmic diffuse flux

$$\Phi = 10^{-8} E^{-2} \text{GeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$$



Effective areas \geq of ANTARES

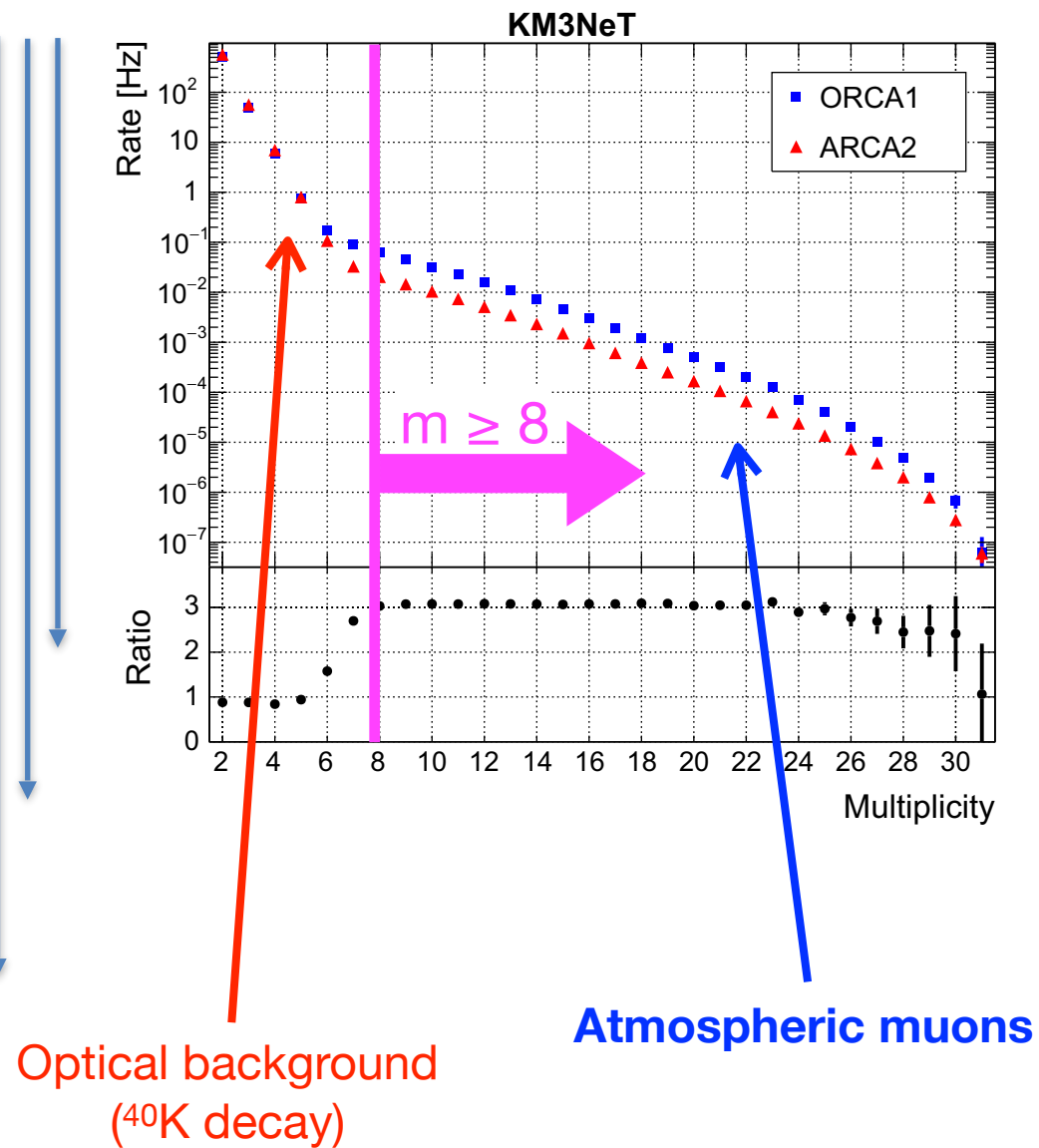
Selection \rightarrow up going tracks

Atmospheric muon flux

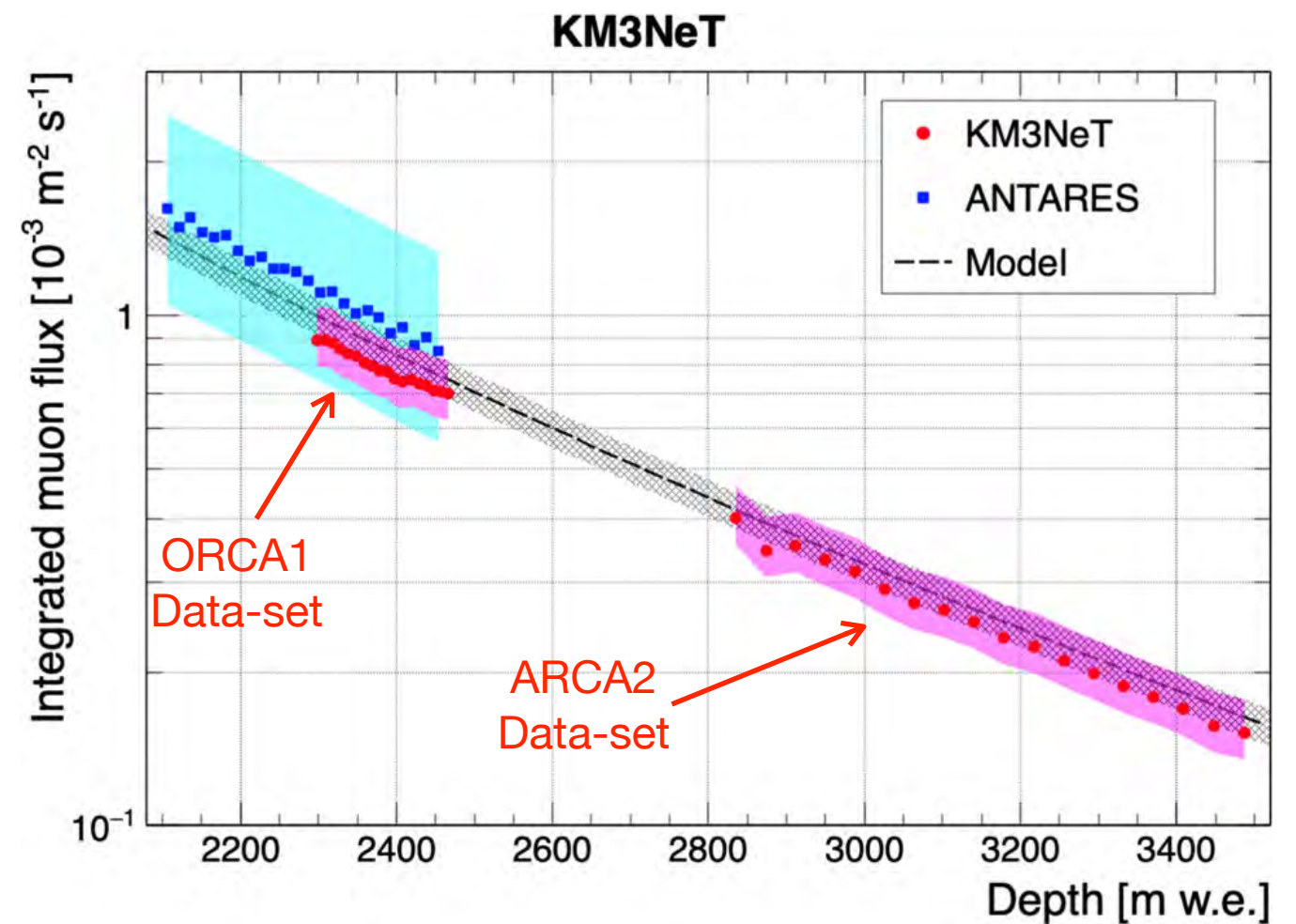
Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) 99

ARCA2 + ORCA1

μ

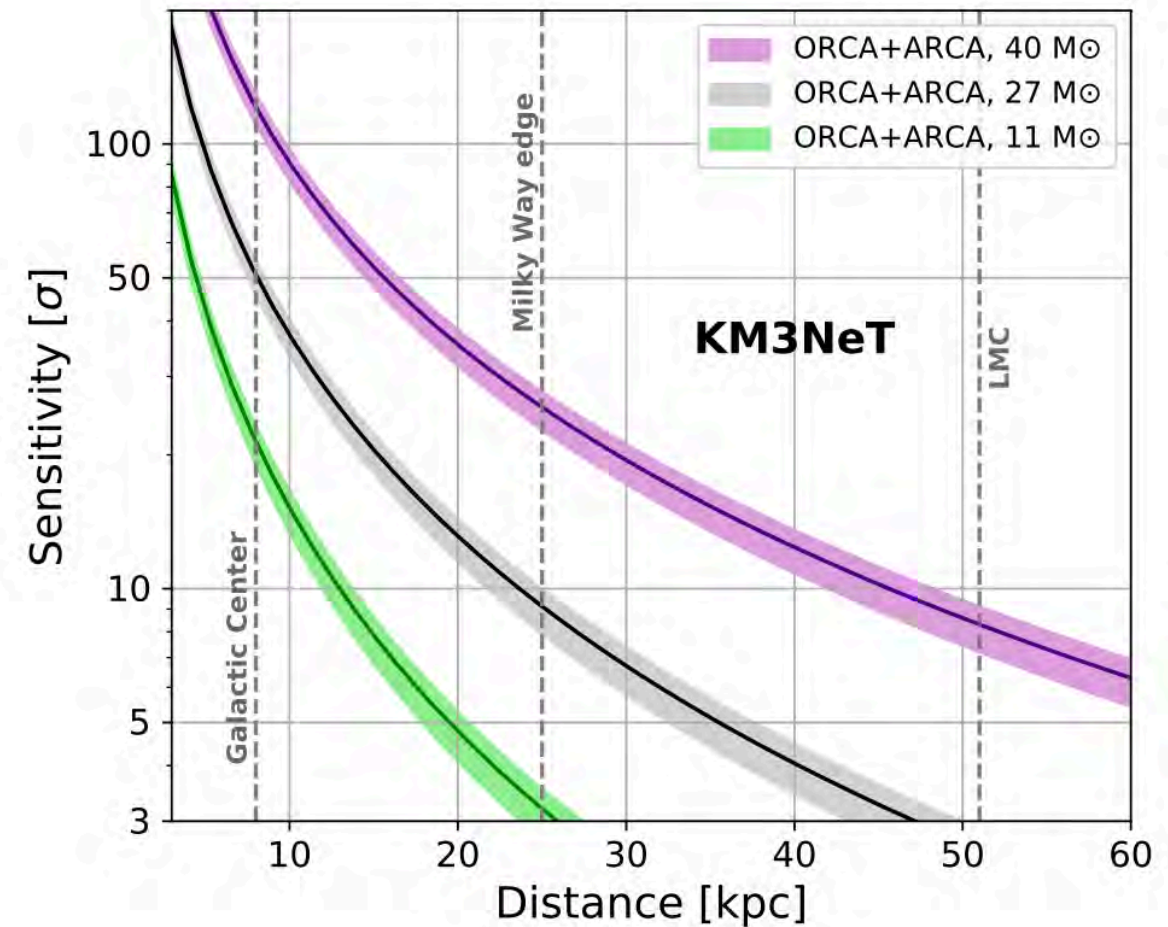
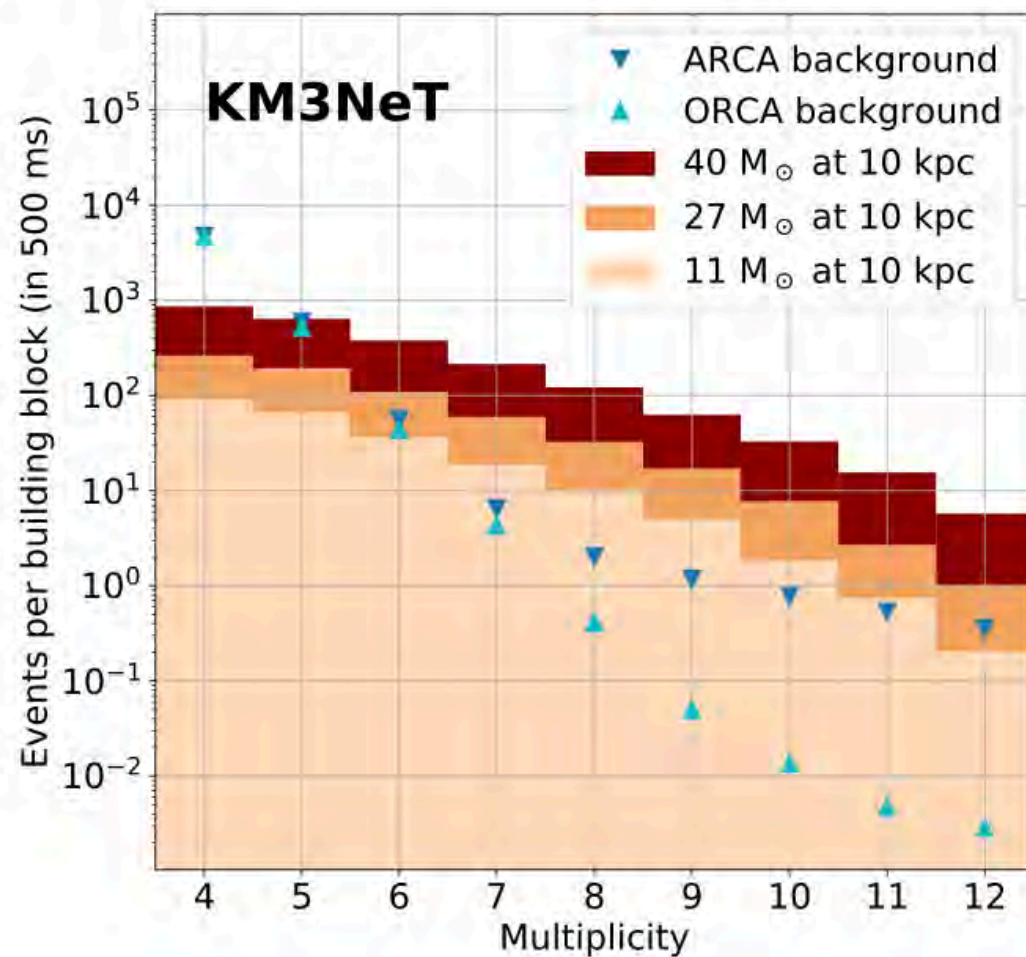


- Single-DOM measurement
- Useful to validate the calibration process
- Results compared with ANTARES and Bugaev model



Core Collapse Supernovae

Eur. Phys. J. C81 (2021) 445



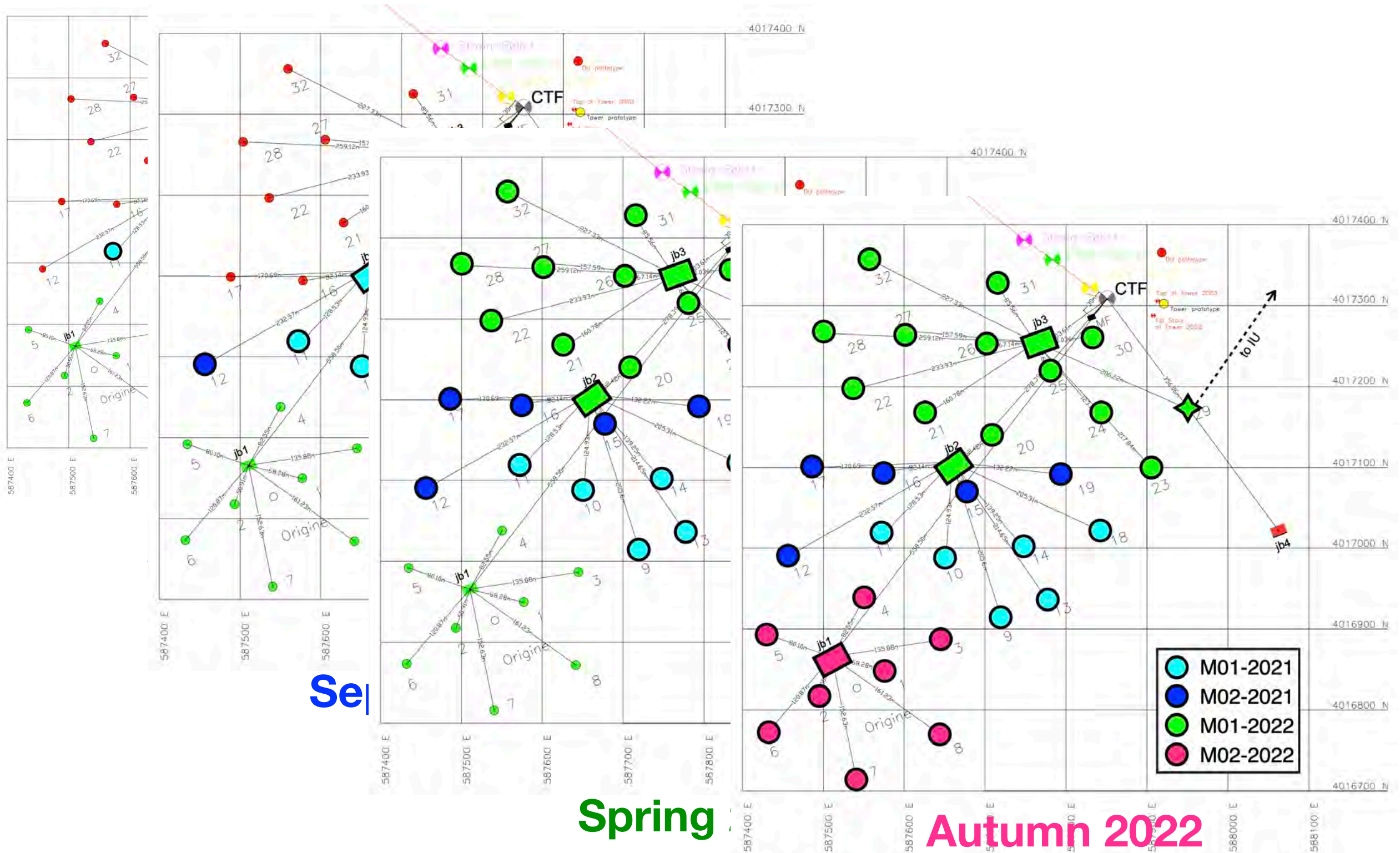
ORCA 1 BB + ARCA 1BB

> 5 σ for ARCA+ORCA for 27M \odot
at a distance < 25 kpc

ARCA6+ORCA6 already sensitive to 60% of Galactic CCSNe (<11 kpc)
Joint real time trigger operational for SNEWS since early 2019

Next steps

Planned ARCA sea campaigns



Sea

Spring

Autumn 2022

DarkSide

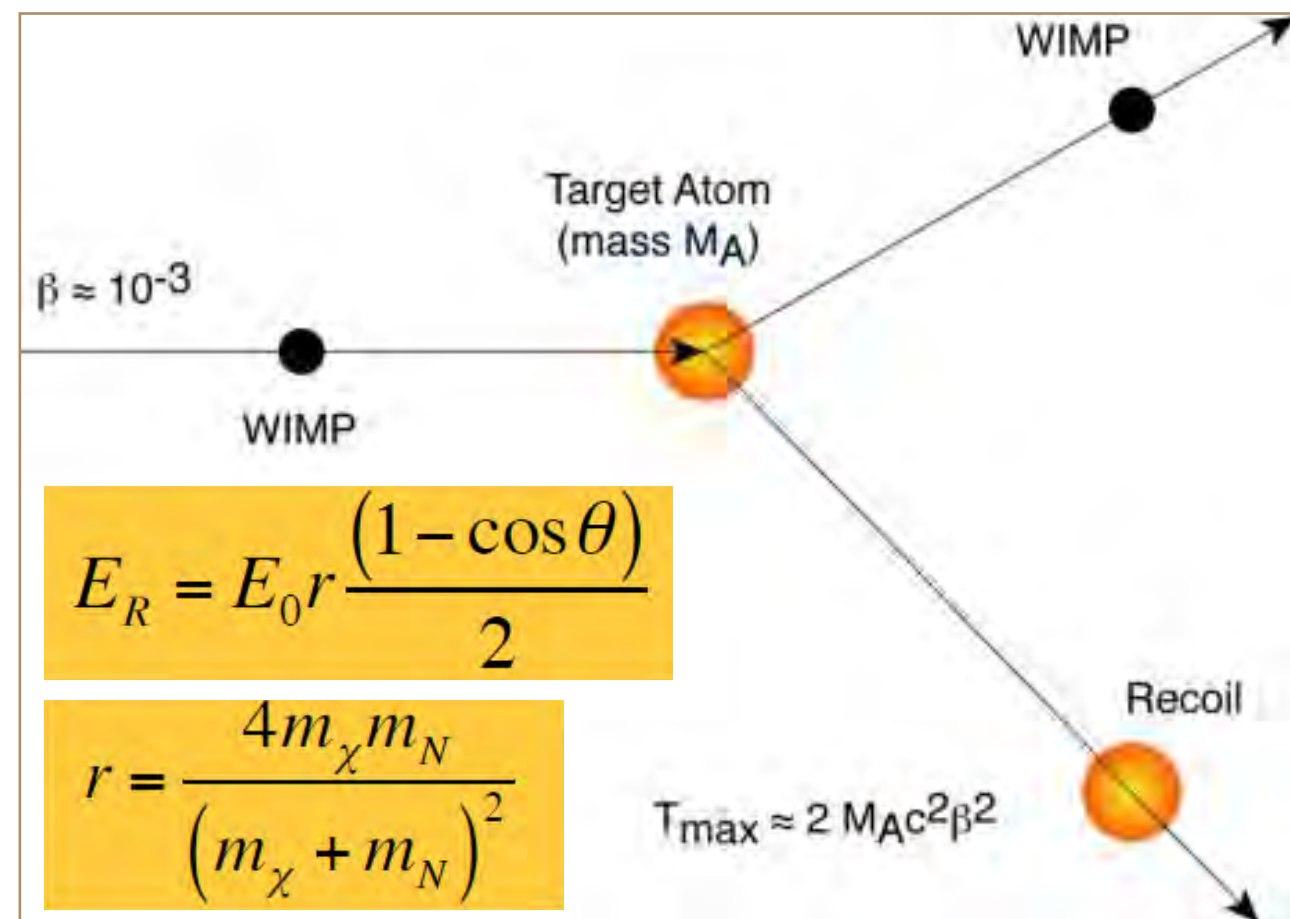
Loc. coord. Luciano Pandola



Physics background

- Search for **dark matter** in the form of Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (**WIMPs**), using a **dual-phase TPC** with **low-radioactivity LAr**
 - WIMP is a favourite candidate, but there are many others
- Signature: **low energy (< 100 keV) nuclear recoil** produced by WIMP elastic scattering
 - Backgrounds: e⁻ recoils, neutron-induced recoils

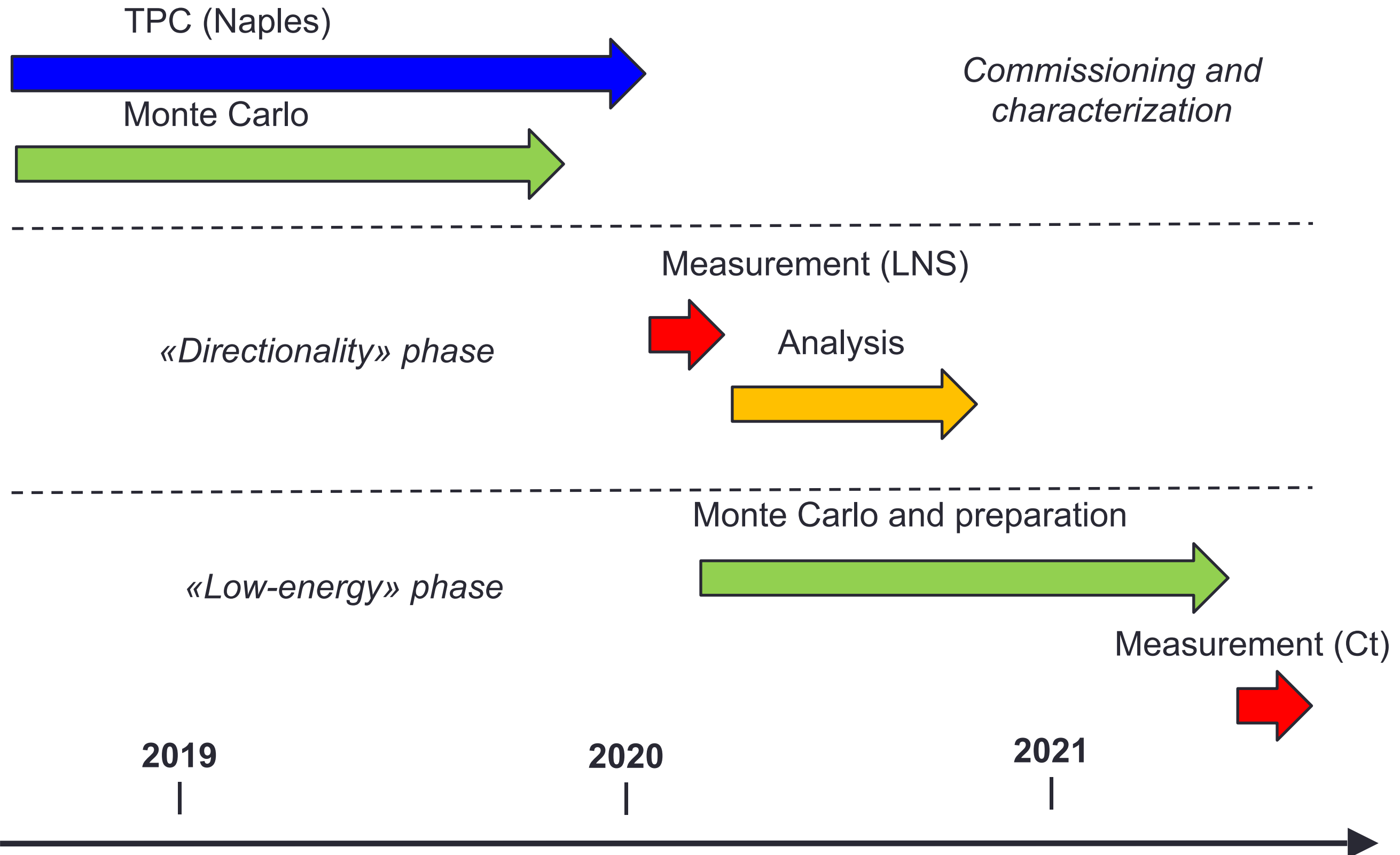
- Global effort worldwide:
 - Rates in the range from 10^{-1} to 10^{-6} events / (kg·day)
 - next generation experiments should eventually reach **exposures** in the range of **kton·day**
 - Need very low background level (and underground site)



DS activities@ LNS

- Main involvement is in the **ReD project**, whose goals are:
 - demonstrate that a **dual phase LAr TPC** has a potential sensitivity to the **direction** of Ar recoil;
 - characterize the **response** of the LAr TPC to **very low-energy recoils** (< few keV) → recently became a **hot topic (S2-only)**
 - act as a **test bench** of the technical solutions for DarkSide-20k TPC
- Nuclear recoils of known directions can be produced by **neutron elastic scattering**
- **Beam at LNS: we hosted the measurement** by delivering a **neutron beam** via ${}^7\text{Li}+p$ reaction and by taking care of the **logistics**; provide the **$\Delta E/E$ Si Telescope**
 - Beam run (tailored to *directionality*): **done in February 2020** (${}^7\text{Li}$ beam)
- During the **beam stop**:
 - run a **dedicated calibration** with a **fission neutron source** (${}^{252}\text{Cf}$) → focus on **low-energy recoils**
 - Cooperation with the **DarkSide group @Sezione**

Timeline of the ReD project – three phases



Phase 1 – Commissioning (Naples)

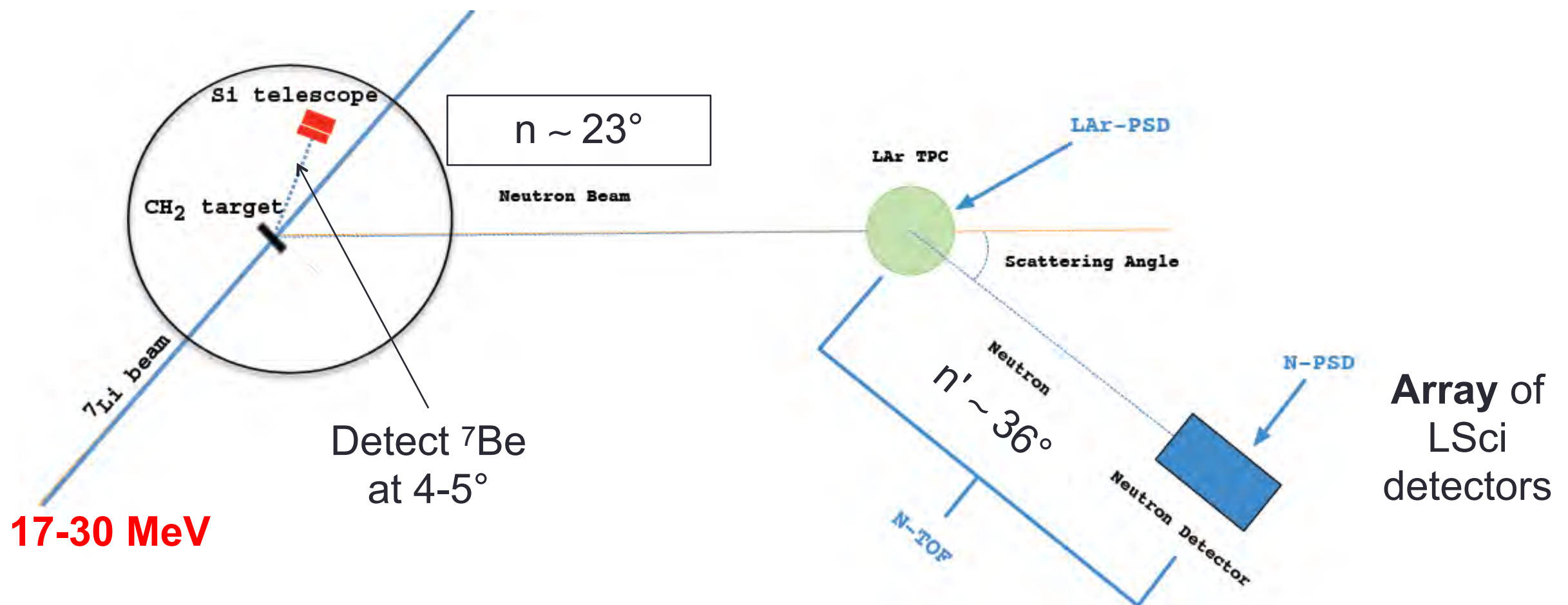
- TPC Commissioning (at INFN Naples)
- Key results:
 - System (w/ cold SiPM) **stable** for **many months** ($< 1\%$ rms in SER)
 - Light response good **9.80(21) PE/keV** at ^{241}Am and **stable ($< 2\%$)**
 - **TPC performance** (g_1 , g_2 , $\sigma_{S2/S1}$) **appropriate** for the directionality runs
 - **g_1** and **g_2** , S1-S2 anti-correlation, fit of **recombination** model
- **Paper** available with the summary of results
 - arXiv 2106.13168 (June 24th)
 - submitted to Eur. Phys. J. C

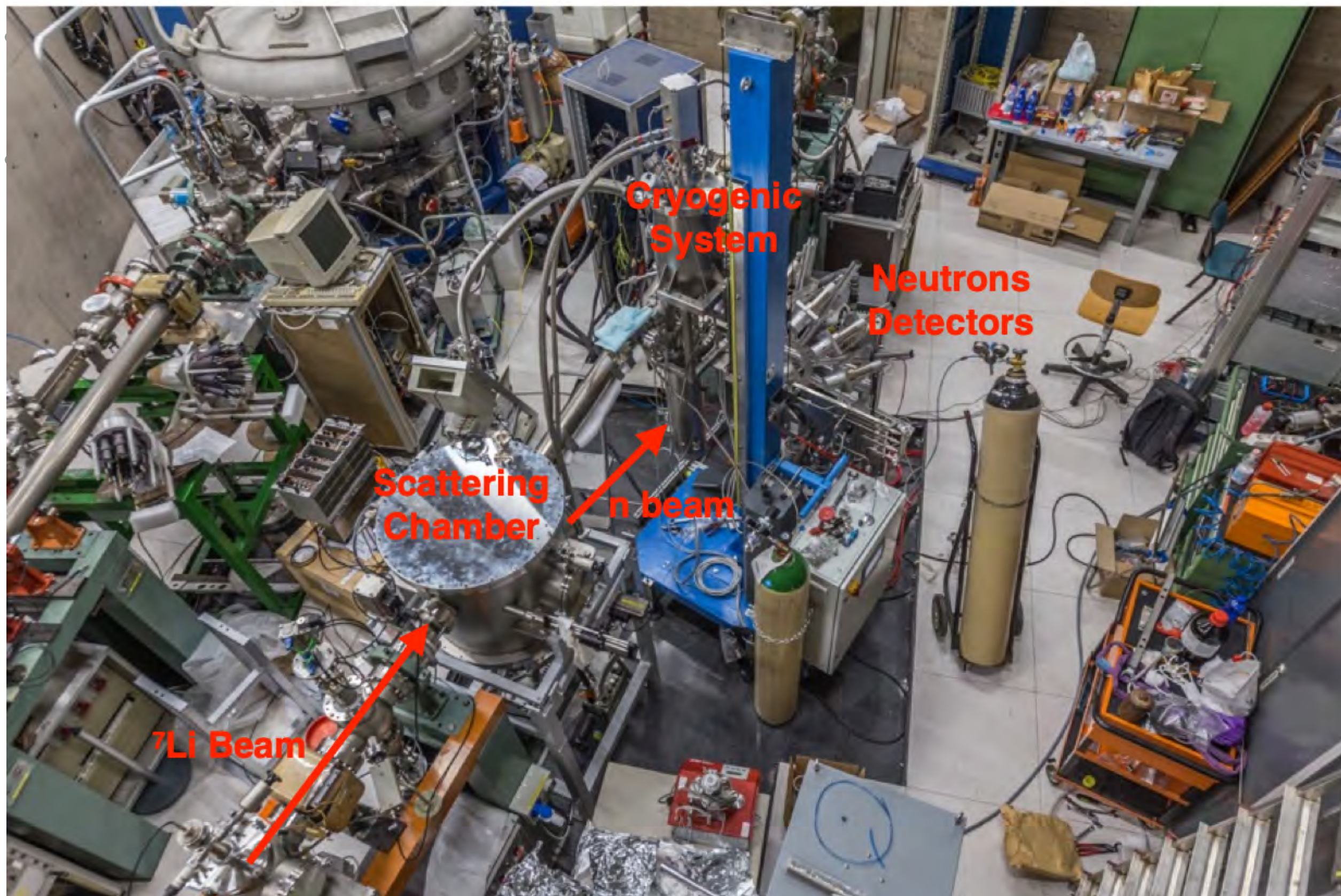
Eur. Phys. J. C manuscript No.
(will be inserted by the editor)

Performance of the ReD TPC, a novel double-phase LAr detector with Silicon Photomultiplier Readout

ReD measurement@LNS – recap

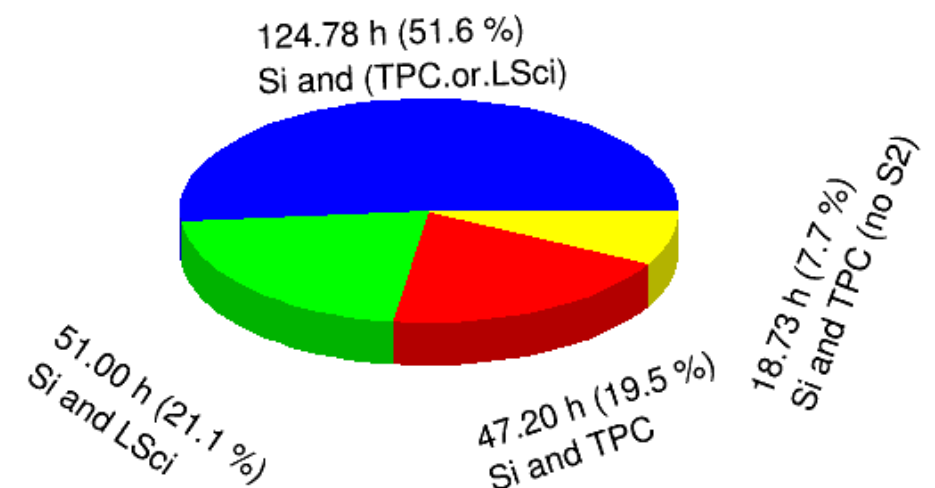
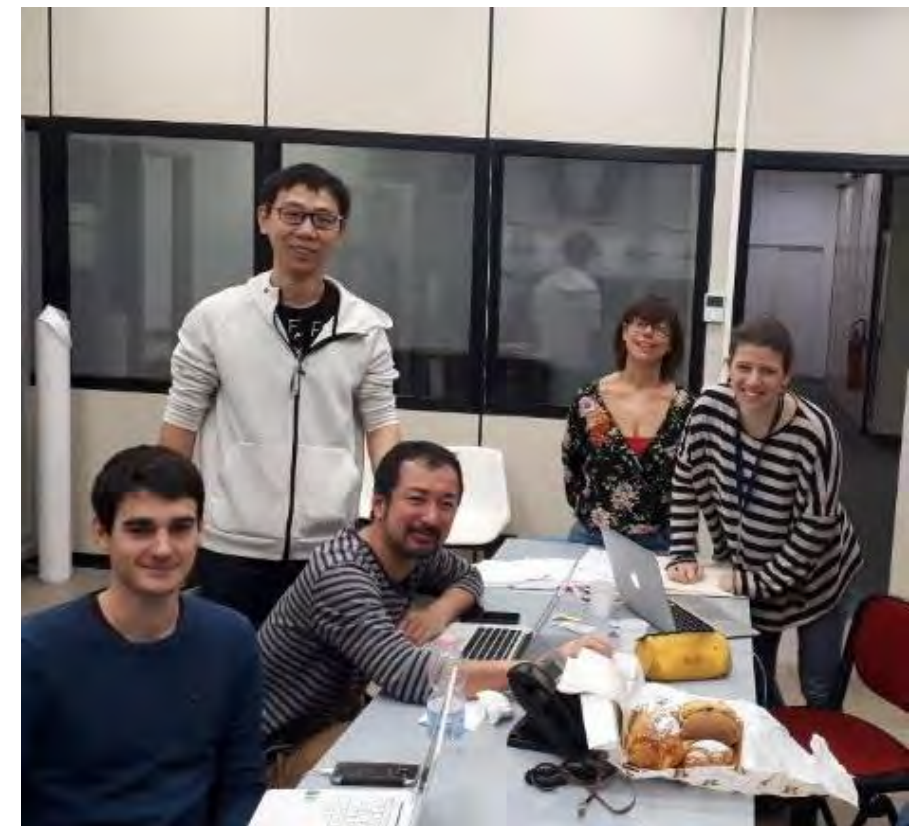
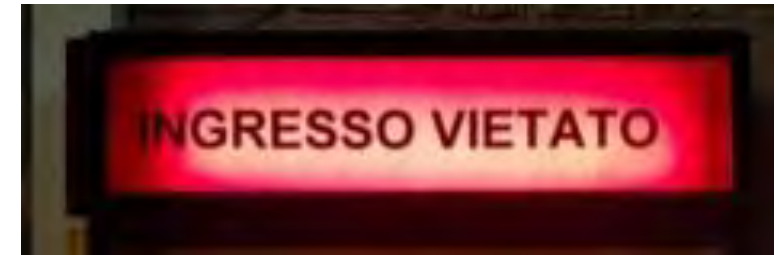
- Use a neutron beam produced via $p(^7\text{Li},n)$
 - TANDEM accelerator at LNS, Catania
- Detect the **associate particle (^7Be) and ToF to tag neutron energy** event by event (fixed by kinematics)





Phase 2– Directionality run (LNS)

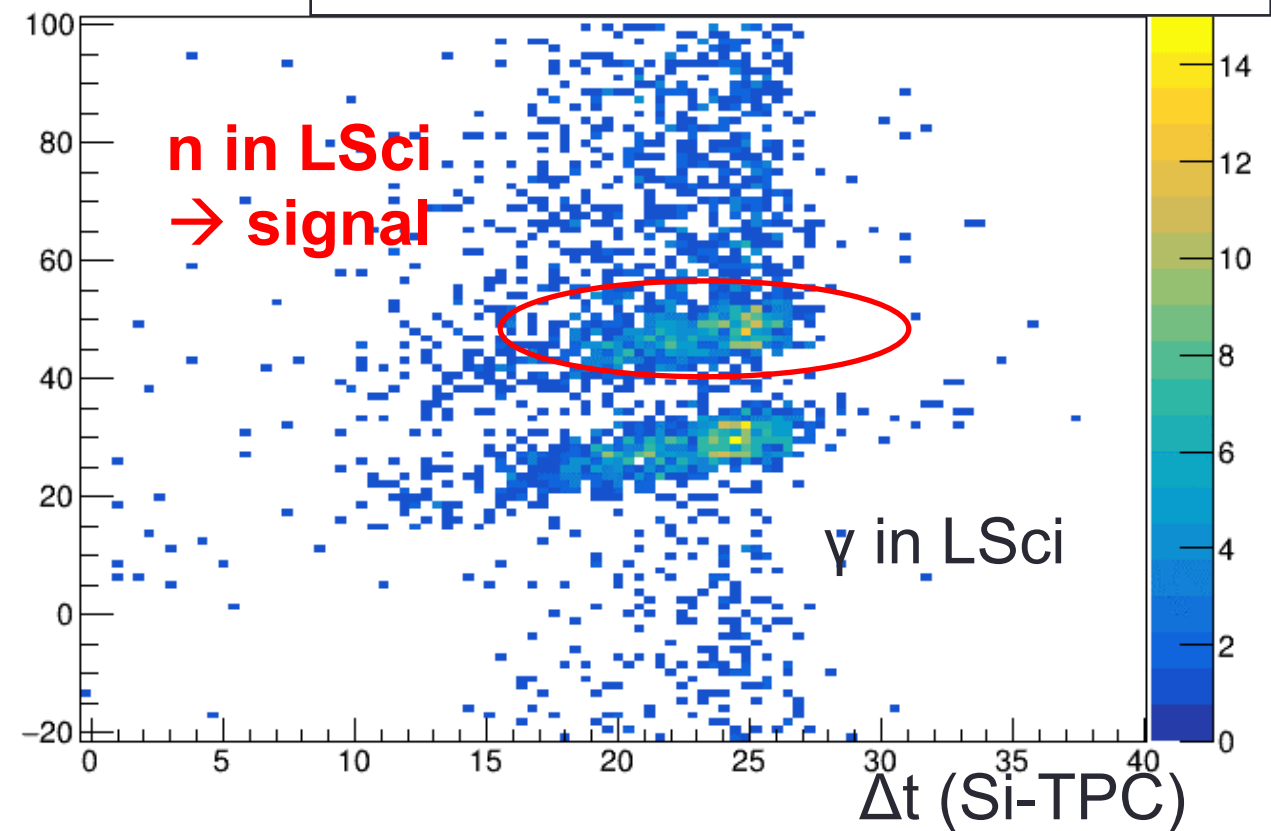
- Neutron beam run at LNS, shortly before the lockdown (Feb 1st to Feb 14th)
- In total, **124 runs** are selected for the final analysis
 - Total time: **241.7 h (= 10.07 days)**
- Daily **calibrations** with laser and ^{241}Am
 - Special **laser** runs **w/ source and beam on**
- Data analysis **finalized**, under internal review
- **Report results** about directionality in a scientific paper
 - Submit **abstracts** and presents results (or at least *appetizers*) in the **fall conferences**



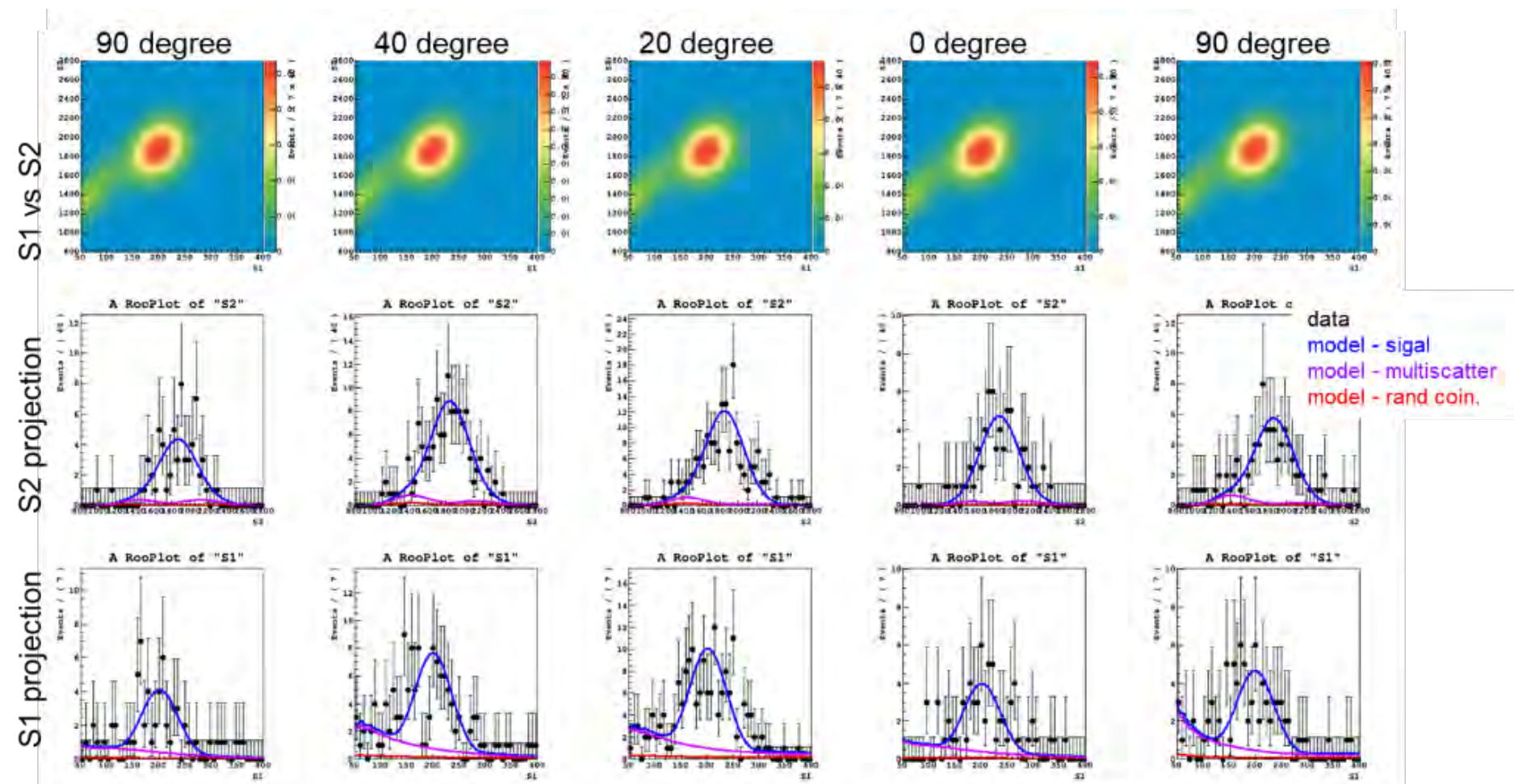
ReD run @ LNS

- Very clean identification of three-fold coincidences (**Si \wedge TPC \wedge n-Spectrometer**) events
 - based on: ^7Be tagging, timing and possibly PSD (TPC and LSci)

Ar recoil events in the TPC

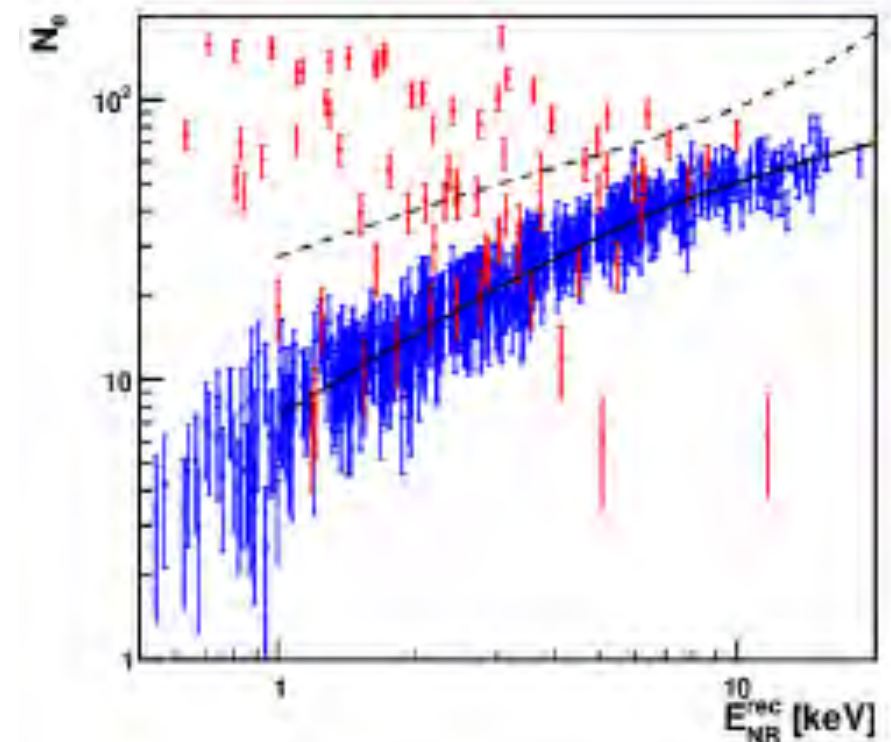
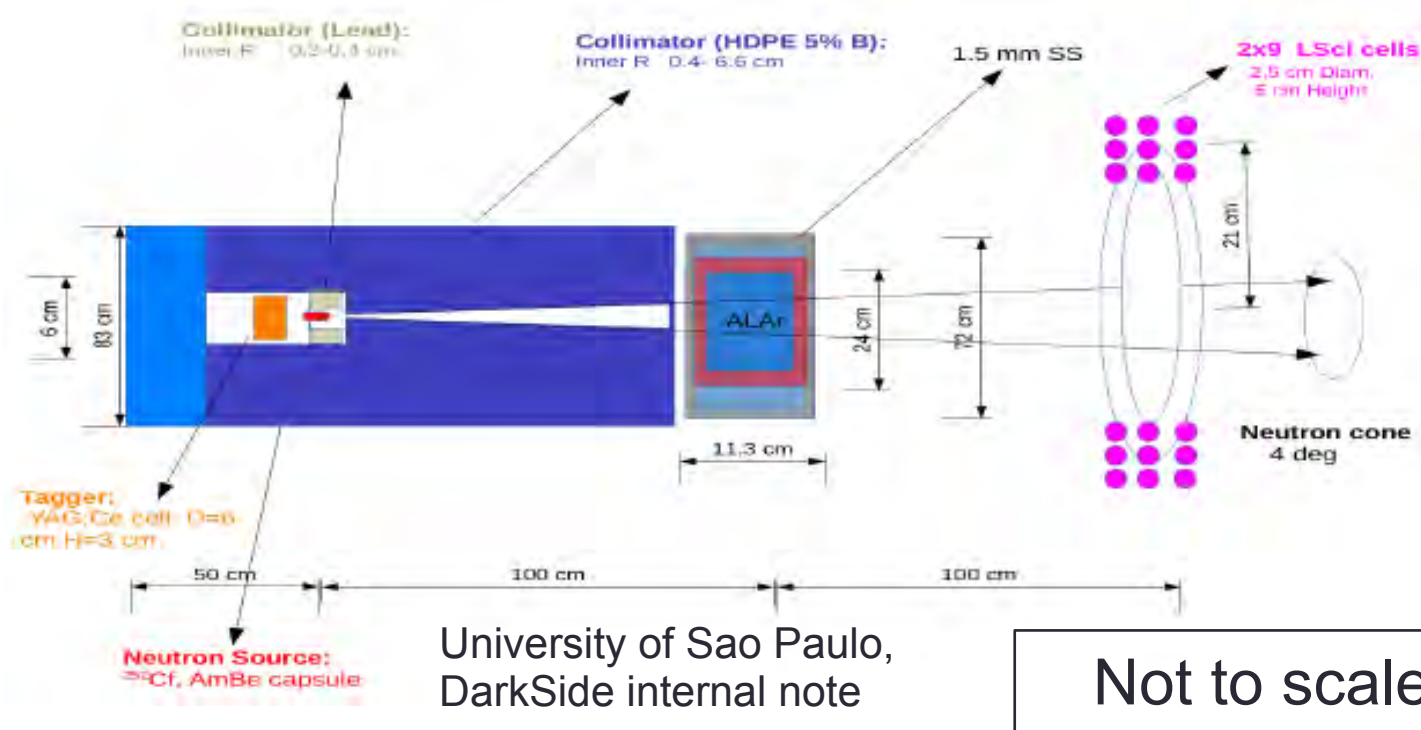


Statistical analysis (unbinned likelihood)



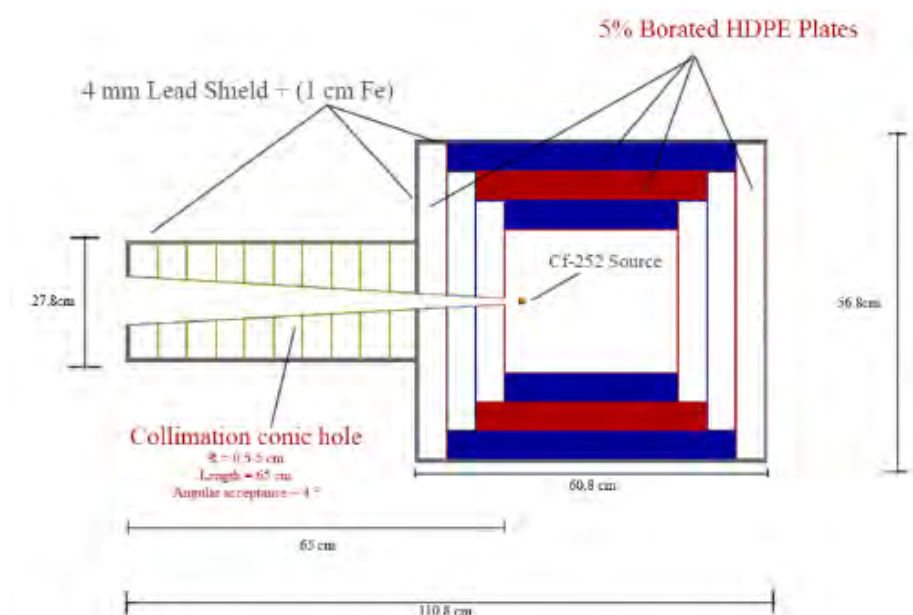
Phase 3 – Low-energy phase (INFN-Ct)

- **Low-energy recoil measurements** ($< \text{few keV}$) by using neutrons from a **^{252}Cf fission source**
 - Neutrons **$O(2 \text{ MeV})$** , more appropriate for $E_{\text{rec}} \sim \text{few keV}$
 - Directionality **not** possible
 - Use close fission tagger (BaF_2) and time of flight
- Implement **conceptual design** from Sao Paulo group
 - **Neutron spectrometer** to detect neutrons scattered off-Ar **re-designed**
 - Use **1-inch** plastic scintillators, instead of 3-inch liquid scintillators



Phase 3 – Low-energy phase

- ReD setup moved to INFN – Sezione di Catania to continue the programme
- Plan 2-3 weeks of data taking with ^{252}Cf and 4-6 weeks of background → fall of 2021
 - Expected $O(1)$ cpm of triple-coincidences (1.5 MBq source)
- Sensitivity down to $2-5 \text{ keV}_{\text{NR}}$
 - Limited by accidental coincidences
 - Possible improvements but need bigger TPC and better layout
 - Application submitted for a PRIN
- Calibrate with ^{37}Ar and $^{83\text{m}}\text{Kr}$ before warm-up
 - Response to ER in the same energy range
 - Slipping to 2022



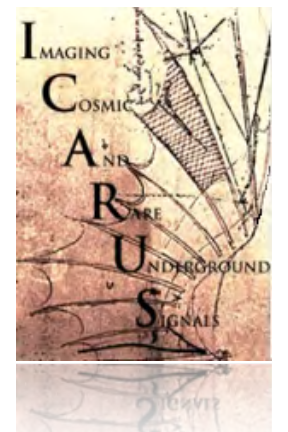
URANIA Facility

- The **URANIA plant** will extract and purify the **underground Ar** (low in ^{39}Ar) from the CO_2 wells at the Kinder Morgan Doe Canyon Facility, Colorado
 - Plant **built** at the Company site
 - 95% completed
- Expected **production: 50 tons**
 - To be **purified** and further depleted by distillation in the **ARIA facility**
- LNS actively involved in the **design and construction** of the **plant** (G. Schillaci)



Nu_at_FNAL

Loc. coord. Carla Distefano



NU_AT_FNAL

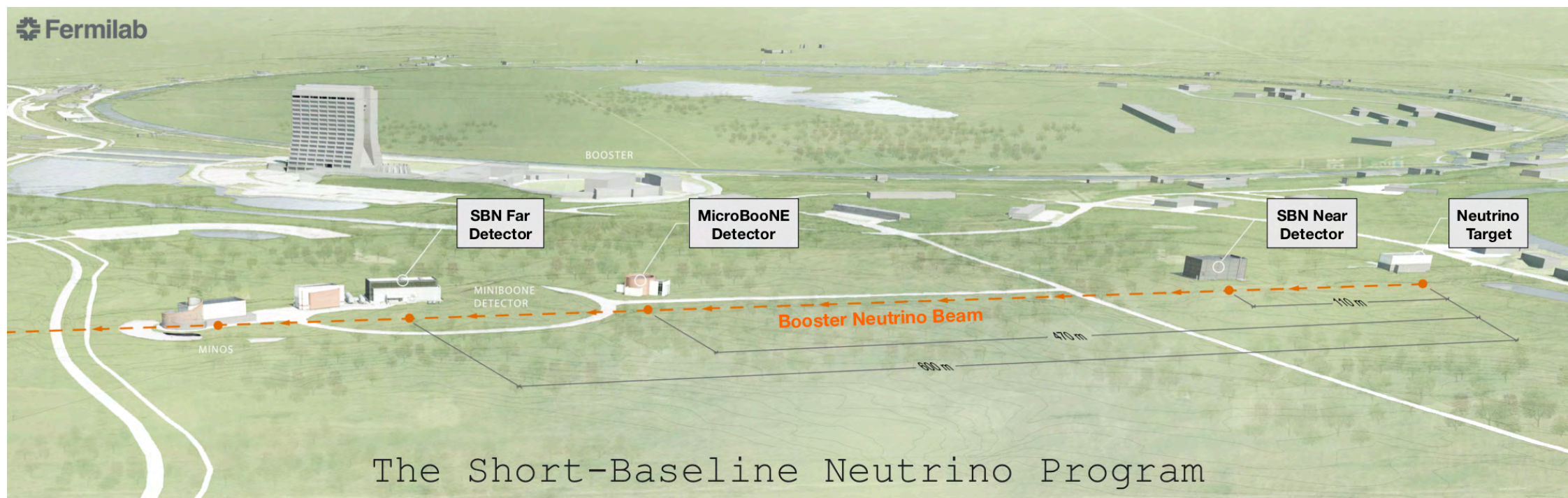
Research program funded by CSN2, including two experiments related to neutrino physics at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (FNAL):

SBN (Short Baseline Neutrino) Experiment → sterile neutrinos (eV-scale)

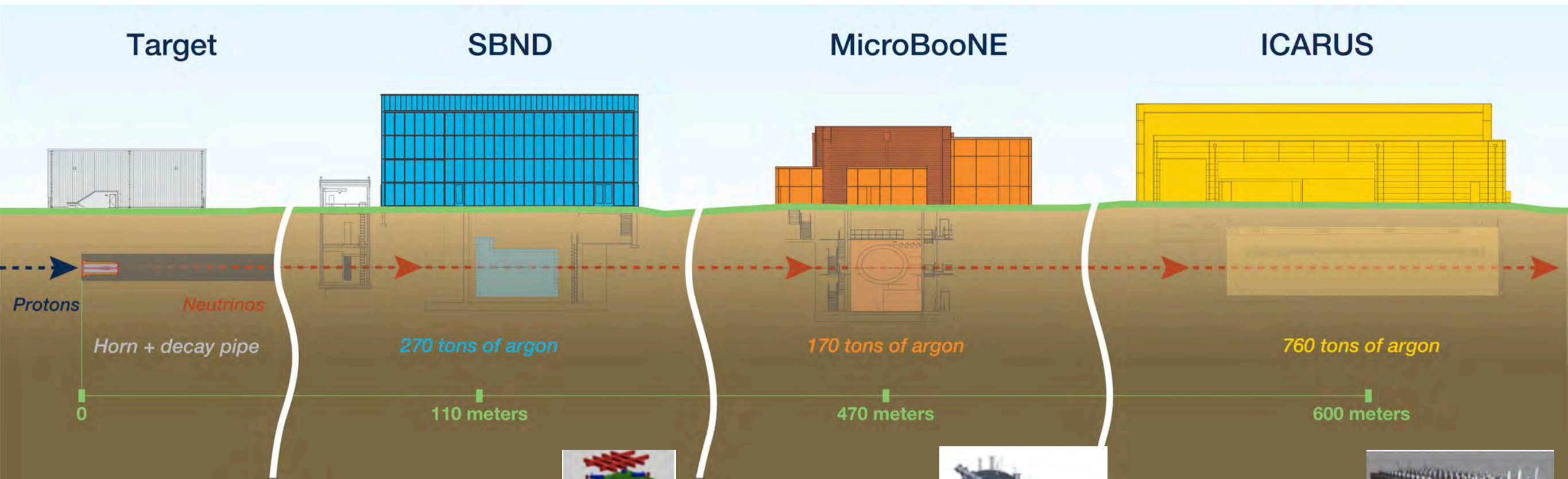
DUNE (Deep Underground Neutrino) Experiment → CP violation

SBN: lay-out

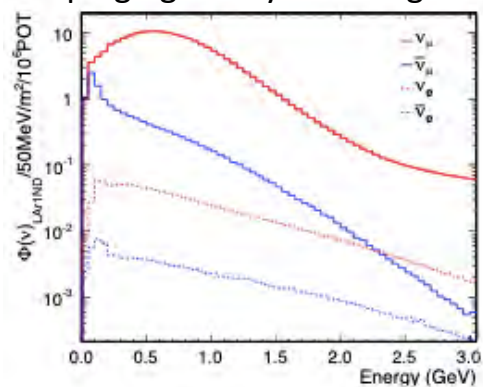
Three liquid argon time projection chamber (LArTPC) detectors in the Booster Neutrino Beam (BNB) at Fermilab.



- o using the same target/technology for near, medium and far detector reduces systematic uncertainties
- o make a high precision measurement on ν -Ar cross sections (1 yr: 1.5 million ν_{μ} and 12,000 ν_e)
- o develop LArTPC technology for future large neutrino experiments like DUNE



8 GeV protons from the Booster accelerator impinging a beryllium target



arXiv:1503.01520

- LArTPC
- 110 m from ν production
- 112 ton active volume
- 2x2.0 m drift length
- 100 kV high voltage
- 1.28 ms drift time at 500V/cm
- 3 wire planes: 0, ± 60 deg, 3mm wire pitch, 11264 wires
- Cold analog and digital electronics
- 120 8" PMTs & scin. bars



- LArTPC
- 470 m from ν production
- 85 ton active volume
- 2.56 m drift length
- 128 kV high voltage
- 1.6 ms drift time at 500V/cm
- 3 wire planes: 0, ± 60 deg, 3mm wire pitch, 8256 wires
- Cold analog/warm digital electronics
- 32 8" PMTs



- LArTPC
- 600 m from ν production
- 476 ton active volume
- 4x1.5 m drift length
- 75kV high voltage
- 0.95 ms drift time at 500V/cm
- 3 wire planes: horizontal, ± 30 deg, 3mm wire pitch, 53246 wires
- Warm analog and digital electronics
- 360 8" PMTs



ICARUS

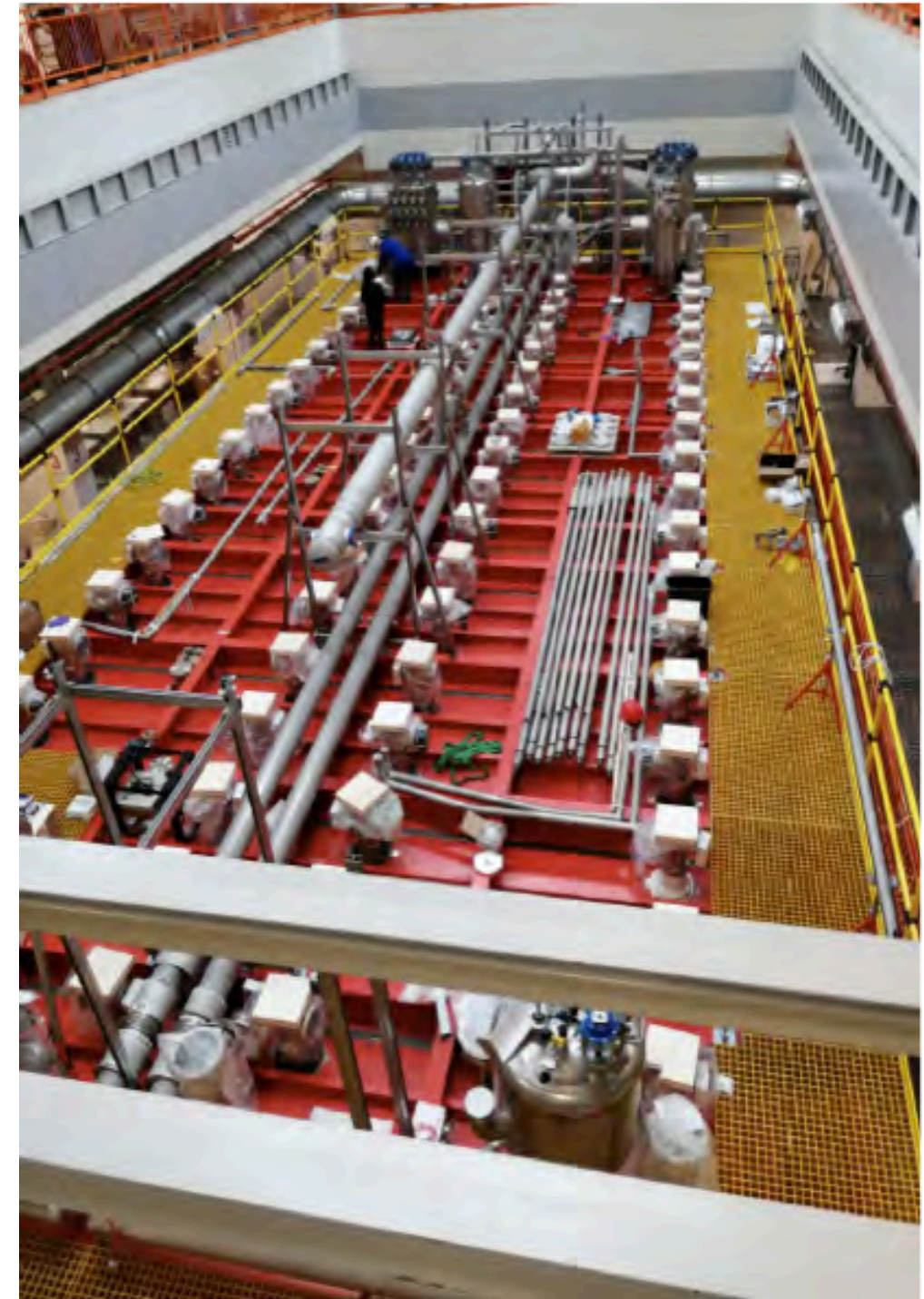
LNS group in ICARUS Collaboration

Commissioning is going on

- started in mid 2020 with cosmic rays
- first runs with neutrino beam earlier this year

LNS group in shift since July 2020

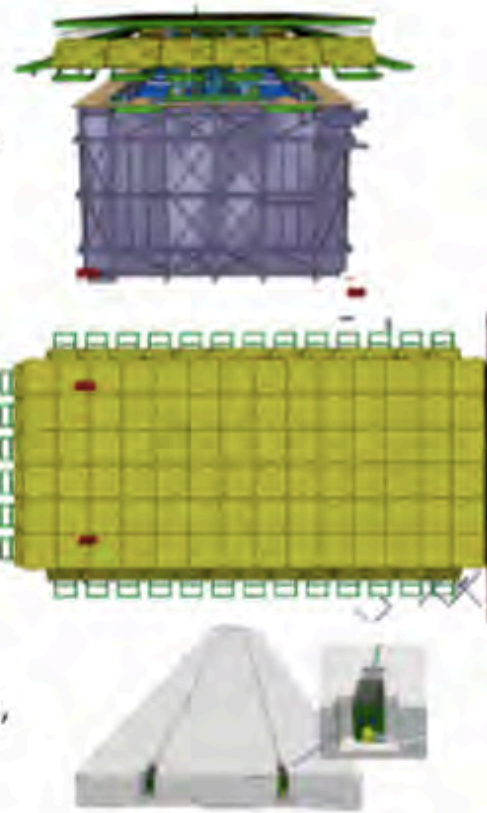
CRT installation and commissioning to be completed



ICARUS Cosmic Ray Tagger

Cosmic Ray Tagger

- Top Cosmic Ray Tagger (CRT) system deployed above the ICARUS detector to tag cosmic ray events
- Array of 1.9 x 1.9 m² modules : 84 modules below concrete plug + 38 modules on sloping parts + spares
- Module design
 - 2 crossed layers of scintillator bars (8 bars/layer)
 - Scintillator bar: 1.84 m long, 23 cm wide, 1 cm (top layer)/1.5 cm (bottom layer) thick,
 - 2 WLS fibers (Kuraray Y11) - SiPM (Hamamatsu) at one end
 - Light-tight Al boxes
 - Weight: 159 kg
- Module Readout : 32 channels FEB (Bern design, as SBND) Logical OR of 16-paired channels + coincidence between layers



At the nominal BNB intensity of 5×10^{12} pot/spill:

- 1 neutrino CC interaction every 240 spills
- expected cosmic rays rate of 1 every 55 spills

LArTPC (slow technology): drift times in the msec range, detectors at the surface record significant cosmic activity with each readout (5-15 muons per readout in SBN detectors)



Cosmic Ray Tagger (CRT)

LNS participated at construction and test of the ICARUS CRT (2019-2020)

CRT modules are at FNAL ready for installation (delay to Covid-19)

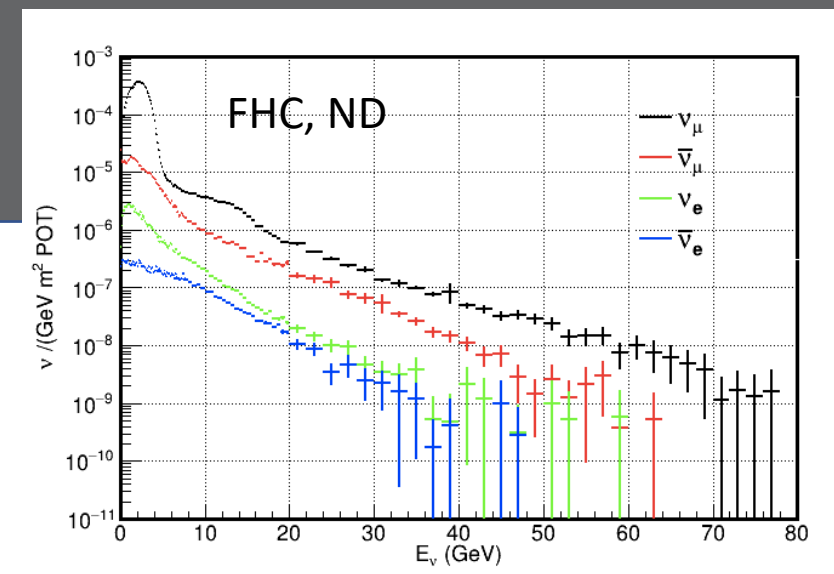
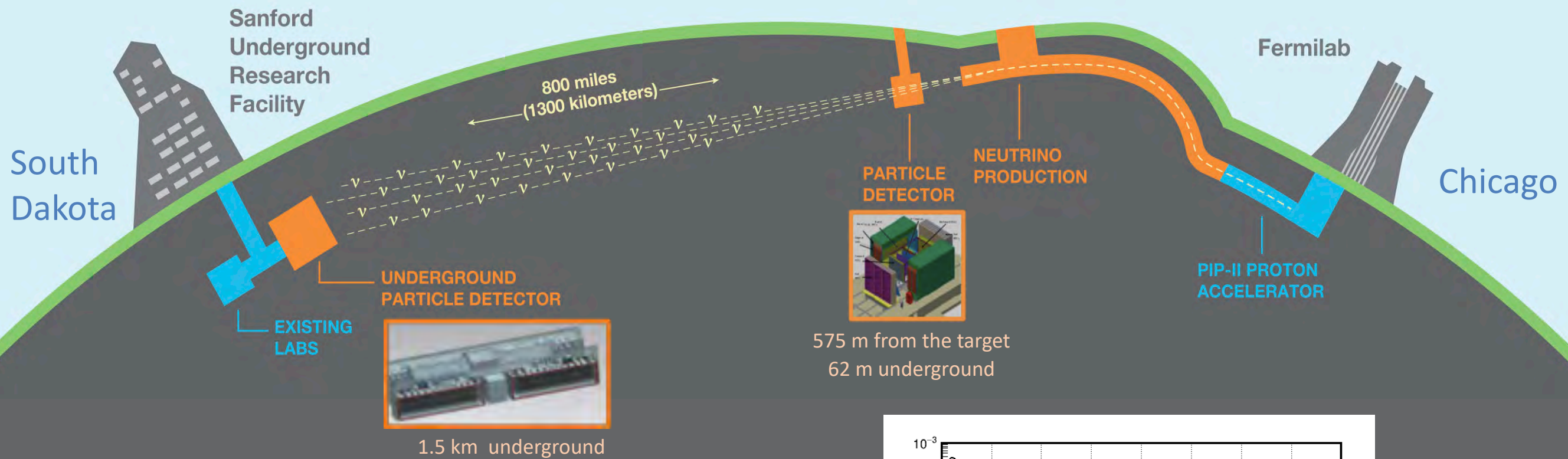
Start of installation and testing in summer (completed by the end of the year) → participation of the LNS group limited by COVID-19

DUNE: science program

- Neutrino Oscillation Physics → Universe is made of matter
 - Search for leptonic (neutrino) CP Violation (matter-antimatter asymmetry)
 - Resolve the mass ordering ($m_3 > m_{1,2}$ or $m_{1,2} > m_3$)
 - Precision oscillation physics
 - Parameter measurements, θ_{23} octant
 - Testing the current 3-neutrino model, non-standard interactions, ...
 - Nucleon Decay → force unification
 - Supernova burst physics (3000 ν_e events in 10 sec from SN at 10 kpc)
 - birth of a neutron star or a black hole
- + many other topics (ν interaction physics with near detector, atmospheric neutrinos, sterile neutrinos, WIMP searches, Lorentz invariance tests, etc.)

DUNE: overview

- Neutrinos from high-power proton beam: 1.2 MW from day one; upgradeable to 2.4 MW
- Massive underground Liquid Argon Time Projection Chambers: 4 x 17 kton fiducial mass of > 40 kton
- Near detector to characterize the beam (100s of millions of neutrino interactions)

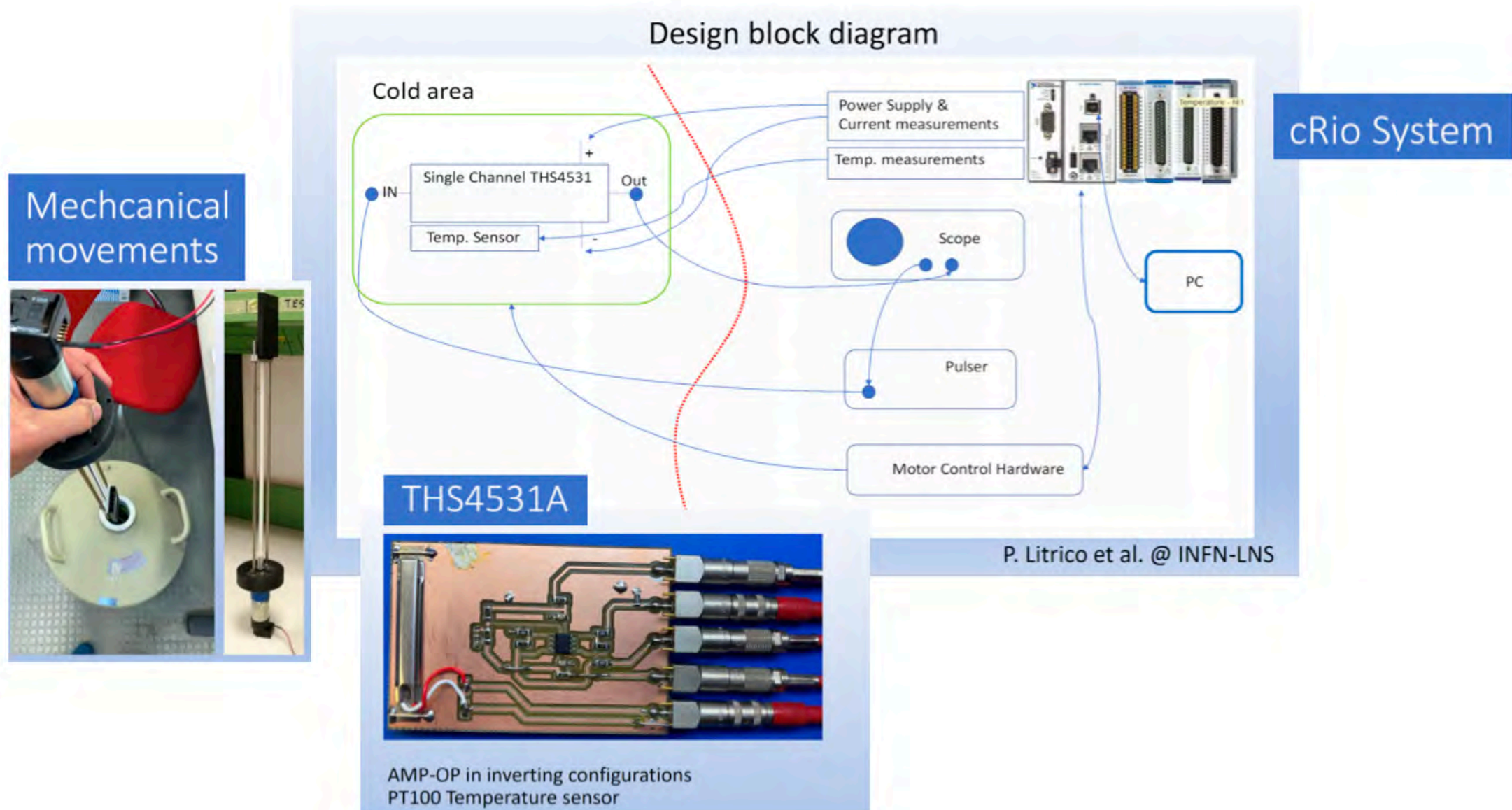


On-axis detectors: broad neutrino energy range

Photon Detection System

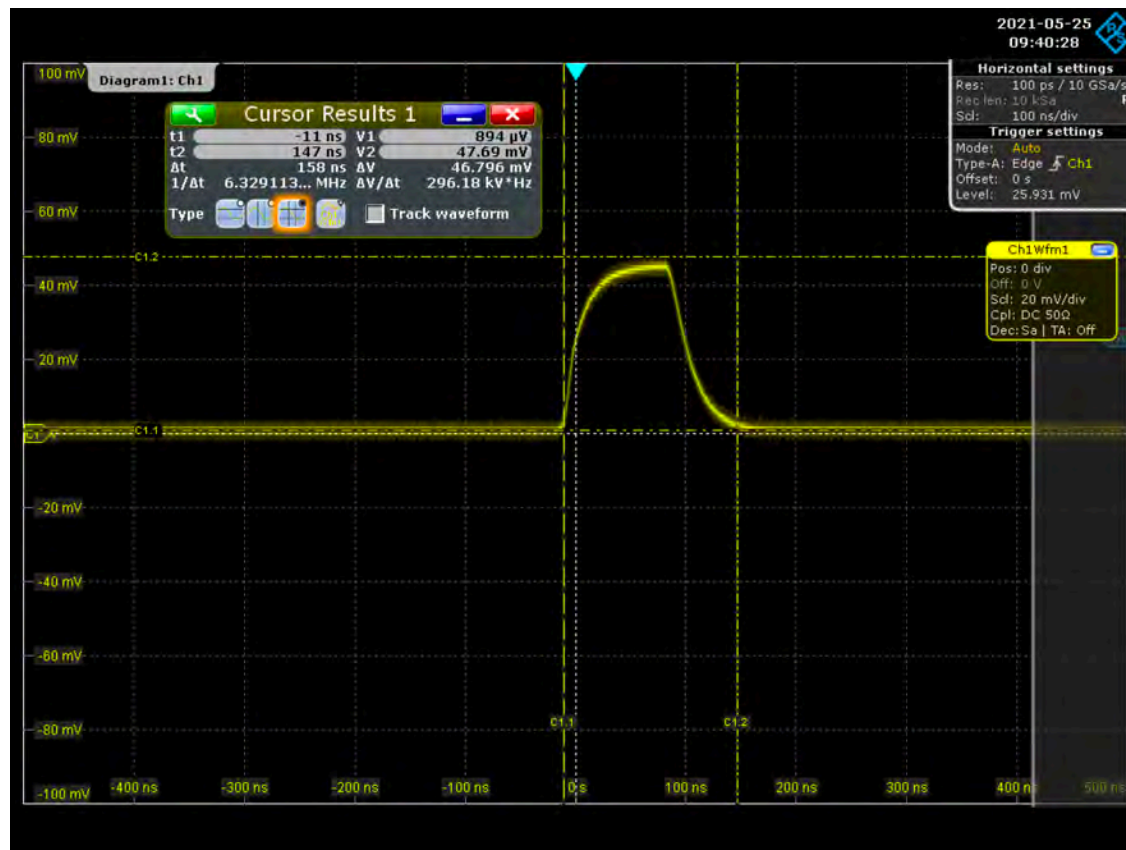
LNS responsible for Qualification of electronic components at cryogenic temperatures for the Far Detector

Prototype complete and working

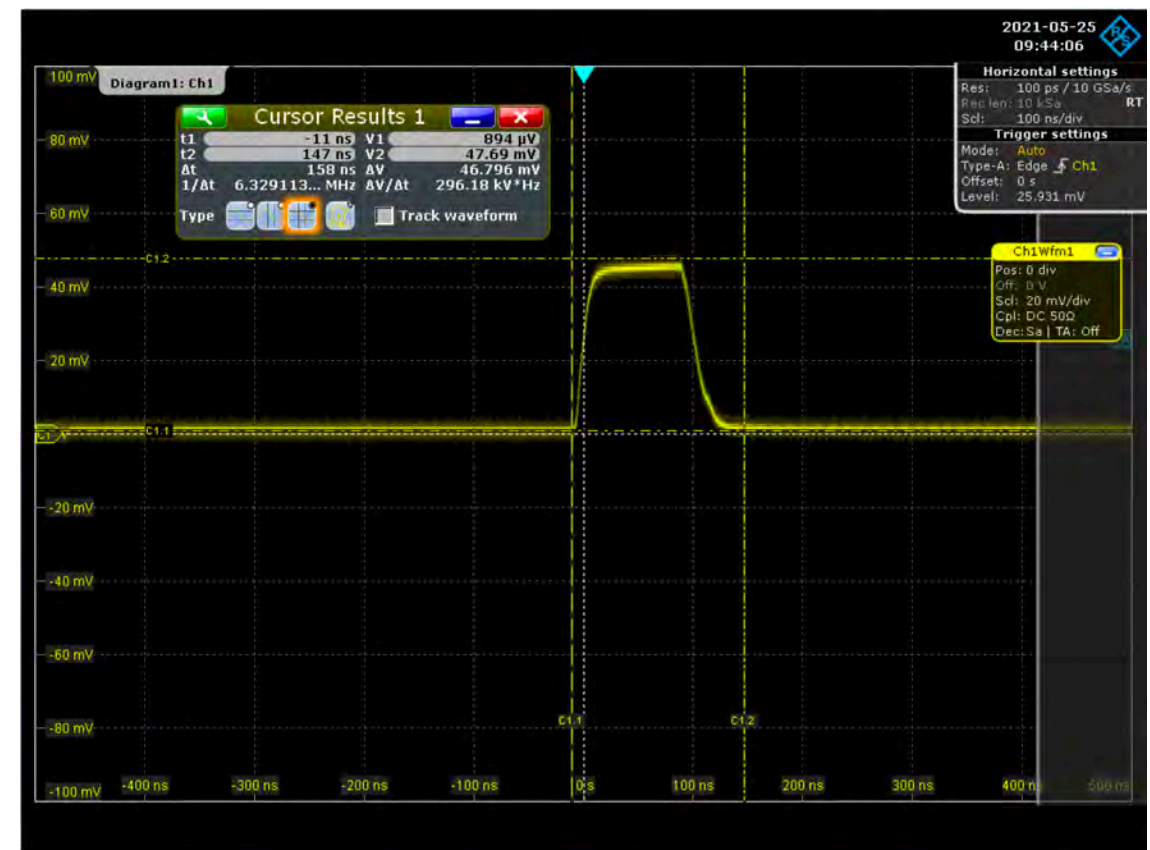


First results

THS4531 output @ ambient temperature



THS4531 output @ 77K



Next step: finalisation of full system for mass production

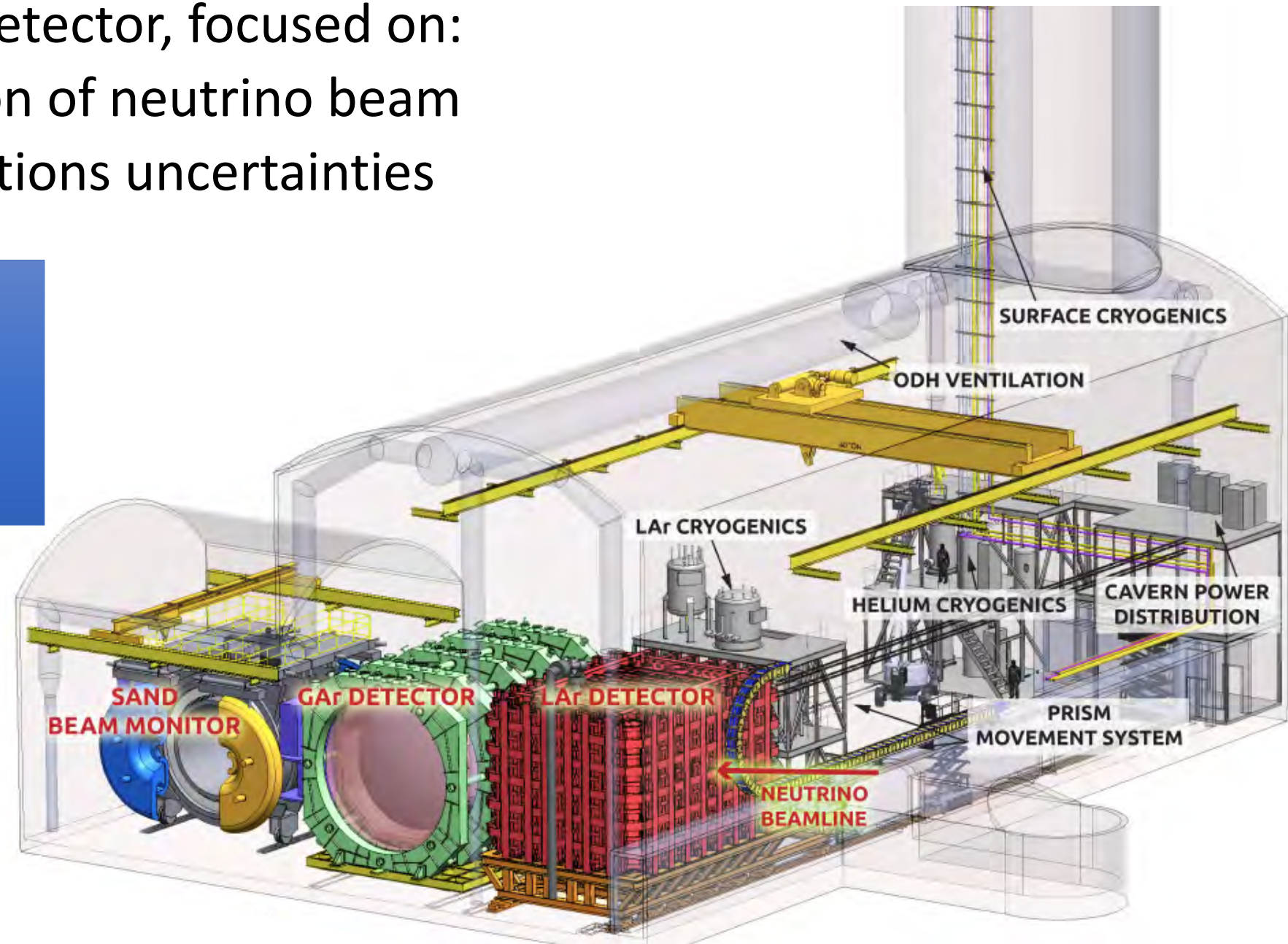
The Near Detector complex

Multi-technology Near Detector, focused on:

- Precise characterisation of neutrino beam
- Limitation of cross sections uncertainties

Italian group
mainly involved in
SAND

SAND will continuously monitor the rate, spectrum and profile of the neutrino beam → real time variations of the beam operating conditions



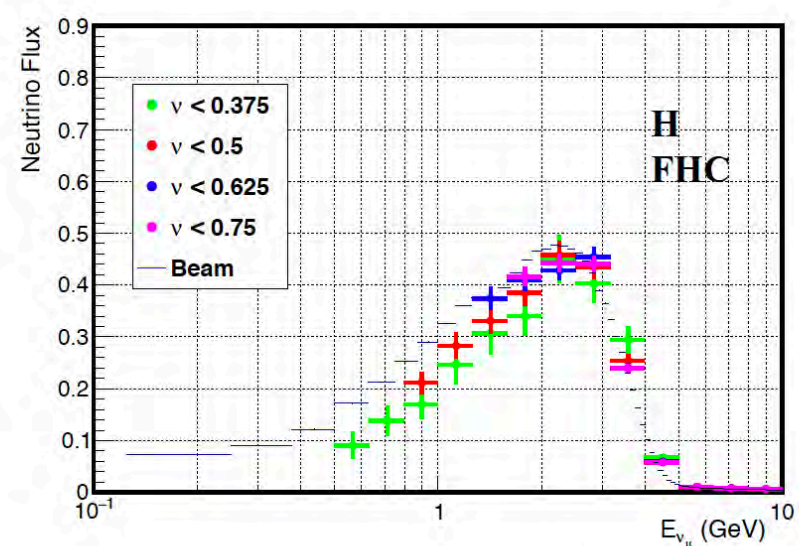
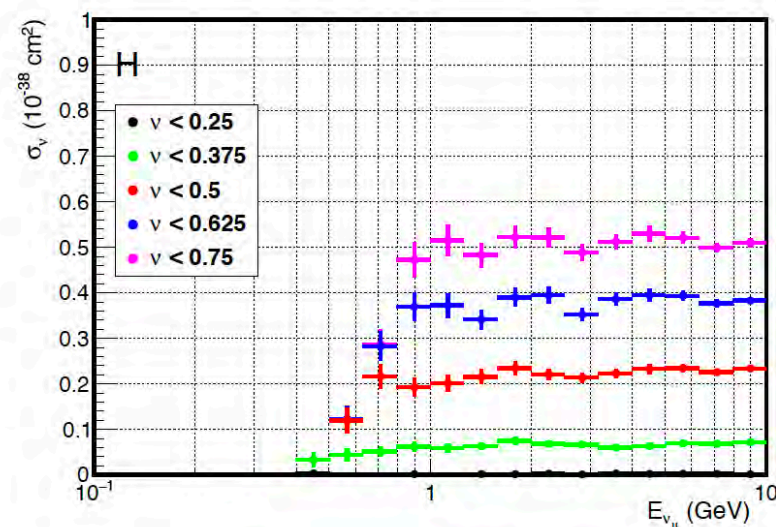
SAND is the only component that will be permanently located on-axis along the neutrino beam (the other systems will move off-axis for about 50% of the time).

LNS activities in SAND

Monte Carlo simulations: generation of neutrino events with GENIE, mass production

Possible application of low- ν method:

Inclusive CC neutrino cross section does not depend on the neutrino initial energy in the limit of low neutrino energy transfer to the hadronic system ($\nu \rightarrow 0$)



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UNIVERSITY OF CATANIA
Department of Physics and Astronomy

ULADZISLAVA YEVAROUSKAYA

STUDIES OF THE LOW- ν METHOD WITH THE
SAND NEAR DETECTOR OF THE DUNE
EXPERIMENT

MASTER THESIS

ACADEMIC SUPERVISORS:
PROF. SILVIO CHERUBINI
DR. CARLA DISTEFANO
DR. PIERA SAPIENZA

Virgo/ET

Loc. coord. Domenico D'Urso
Associated group University of Sassari



INFN UNISS Role

- **VIRGO: Data analysis. Search for Burst Multi-messenger event candidates**
- **ET: Sos Enattos Characterization and Candidature**

VIRGO: Status

- Detector upgrades on going (Ad Virgo+, Phase I)
 - ❑ Quantum noise reduction: implementation of a frequency-dependent squeezing system
 - ❑ Newtonian noise cancellation system installed
 - ❑ installation of the instrumented baffles around Input Mode Cleaner mirror, in order to reduce the diffused light
 - ❑ testing the new suspensions for heavier mirrors



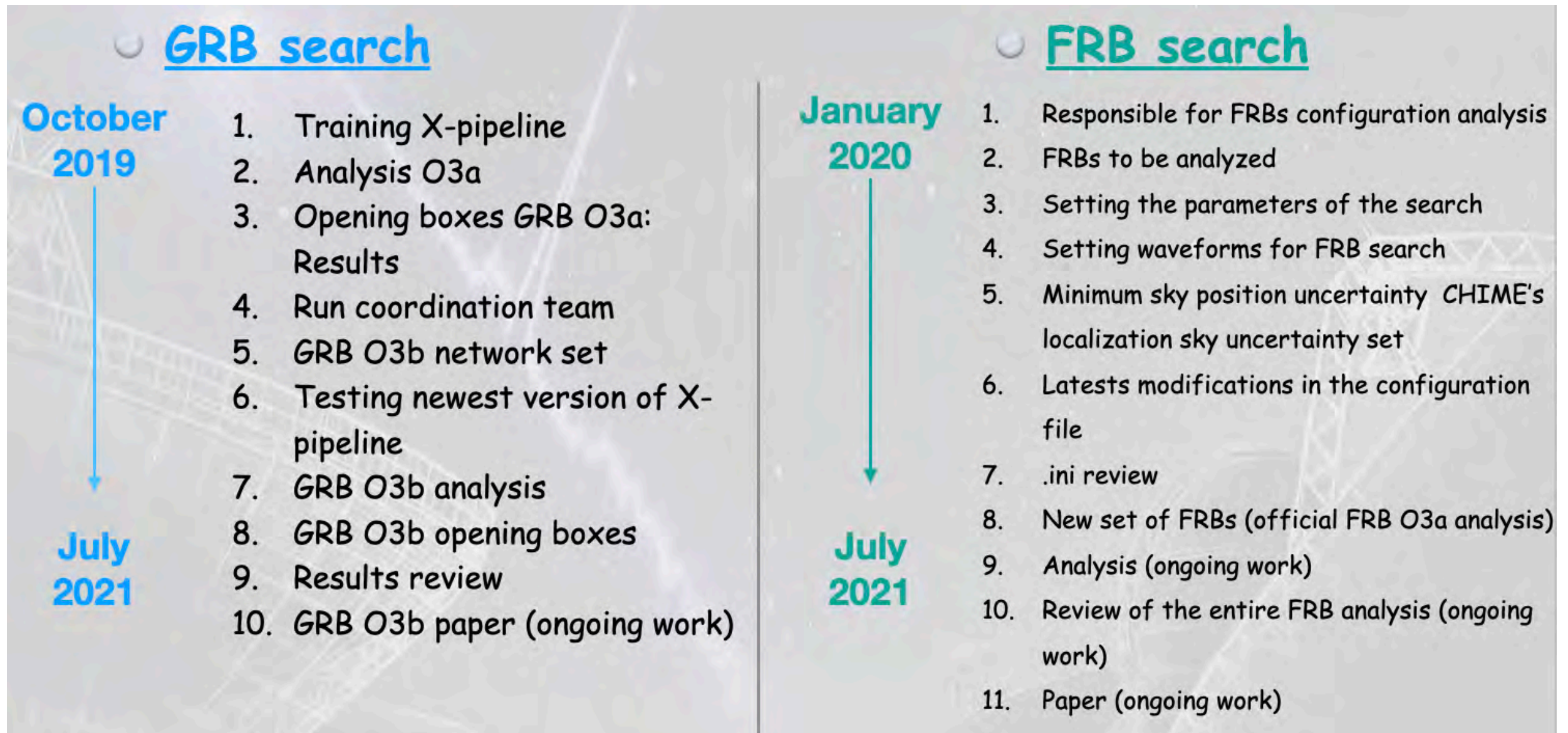
➤ First observation of GW associated to the merge of a Neutron Star and a Black Hole:

- ❑ GW200105 (8.9 and 1.9 solar masses)
- ❑ GW200115 (5.7 and 1.5 solar masses)

VIRGO: UniSS/LNS Contribution

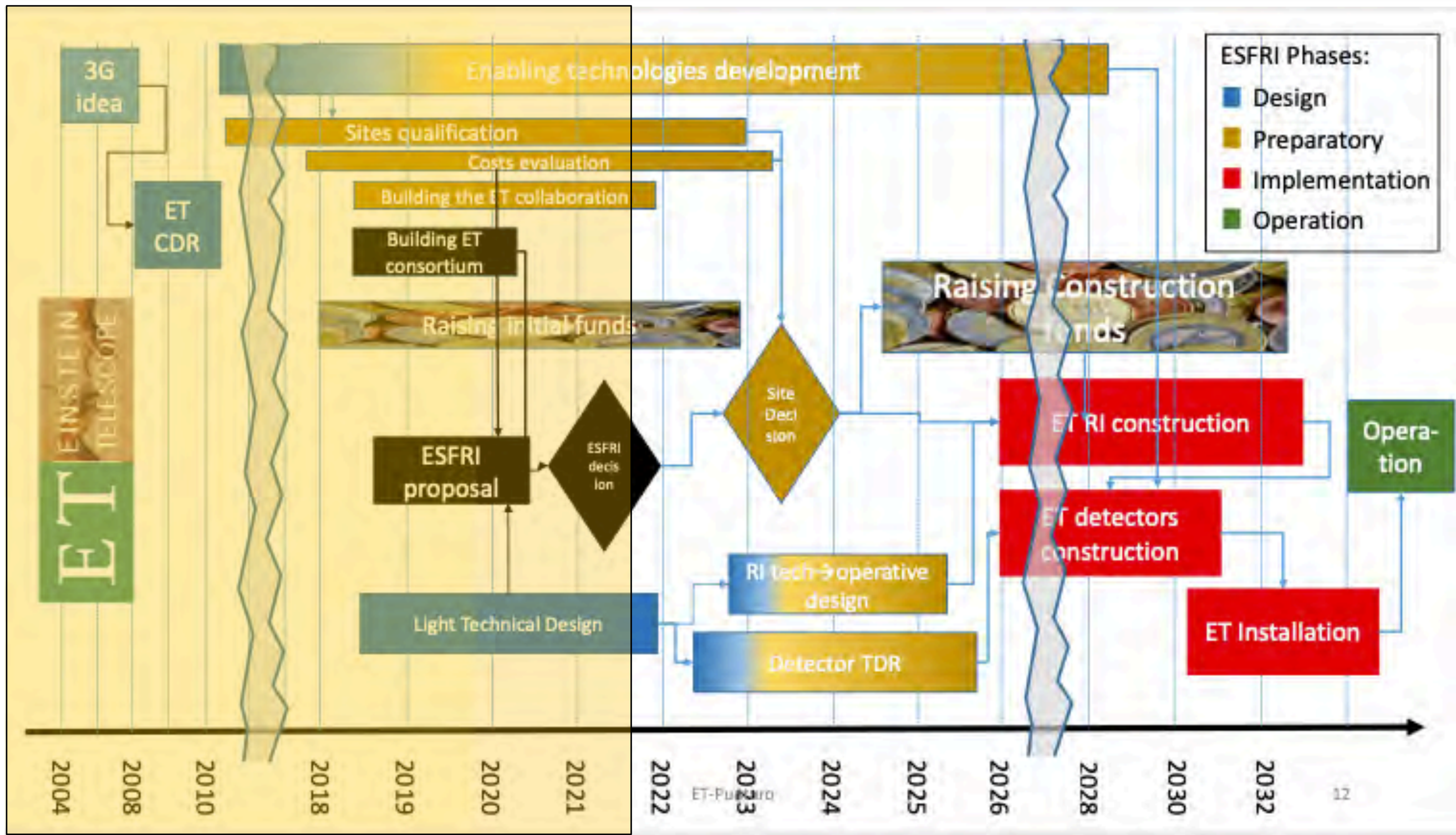
- Burst Multi-messenger events: Search for transient GWs signals associated with GRB and FRB during LIGO-Virgo third observational run
- Implementation of pre-filter trigger to distinguish event candidates by means of machine learning techniques
 - ❑ Hierarchical approach
 - ❑ Test on Monte Carlo data with very promising results.

VIRGO: Burst Multi-messenger events



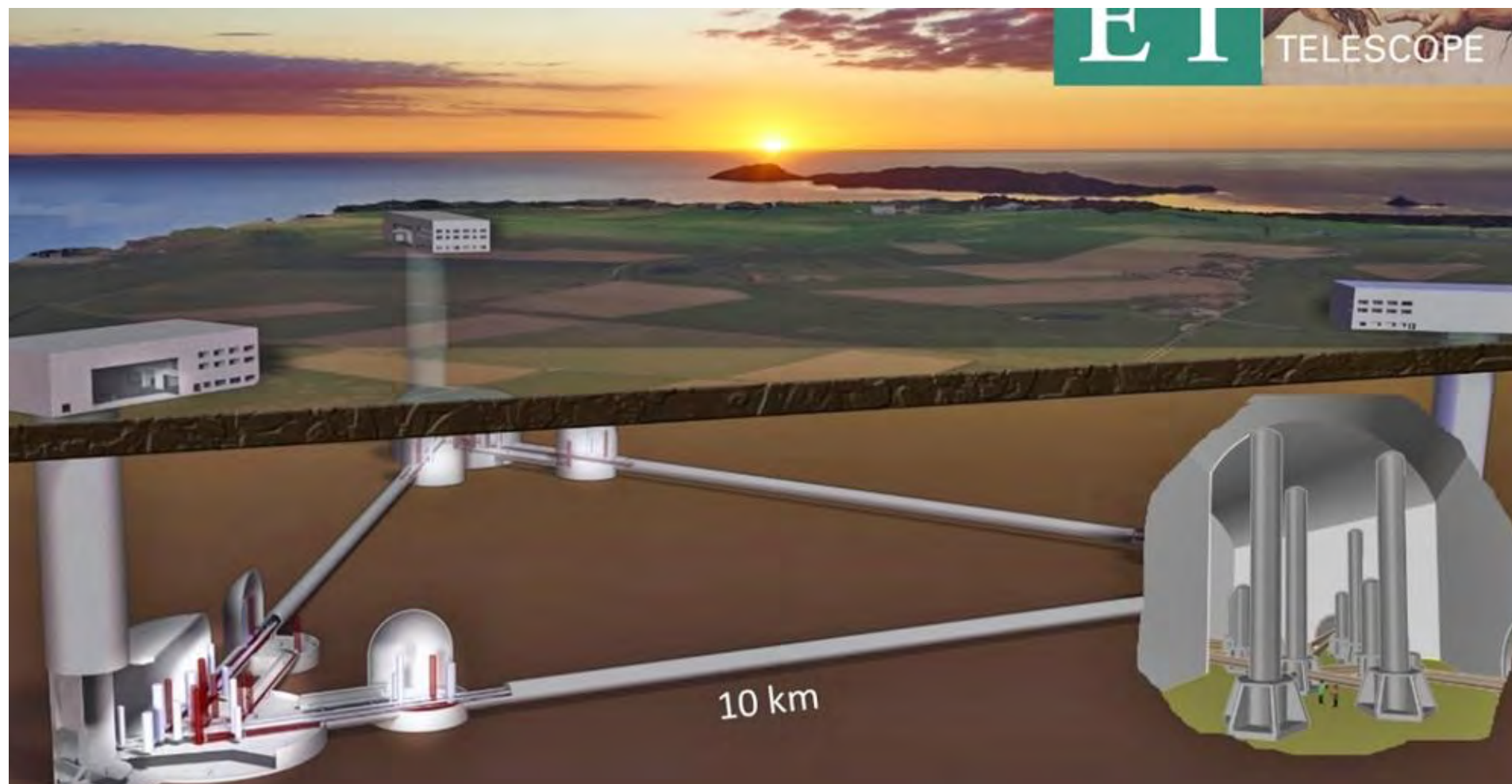
250 GRBs reported by Fermi and Swift, ~30 analyzed by LNS group

ET Roadmap



ET: ESFRI Proposal approved

- On 30 June, the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) decided to include ET in the update of its roadmap for 2021.



ET: Sos Enattos Characterization

- Sensors on site
 - ❑ 4 broadband triaxial seismometers (1 surface vault installation + 3 underground)
 - ❑ 3 short-period triaxial seismometers (first *seed* of a new array)
 - ❑ 2 magnetometers (1 buried at surface, 1 underground)
 - ❑ High precision tiltmeter (Archimedes prototype)
 - ❑ Weather station

- Data acquired at the SarGrav control room, transmitted via UMTS link to remote server (INGV-PI server → ET repository) and through an INFN access point

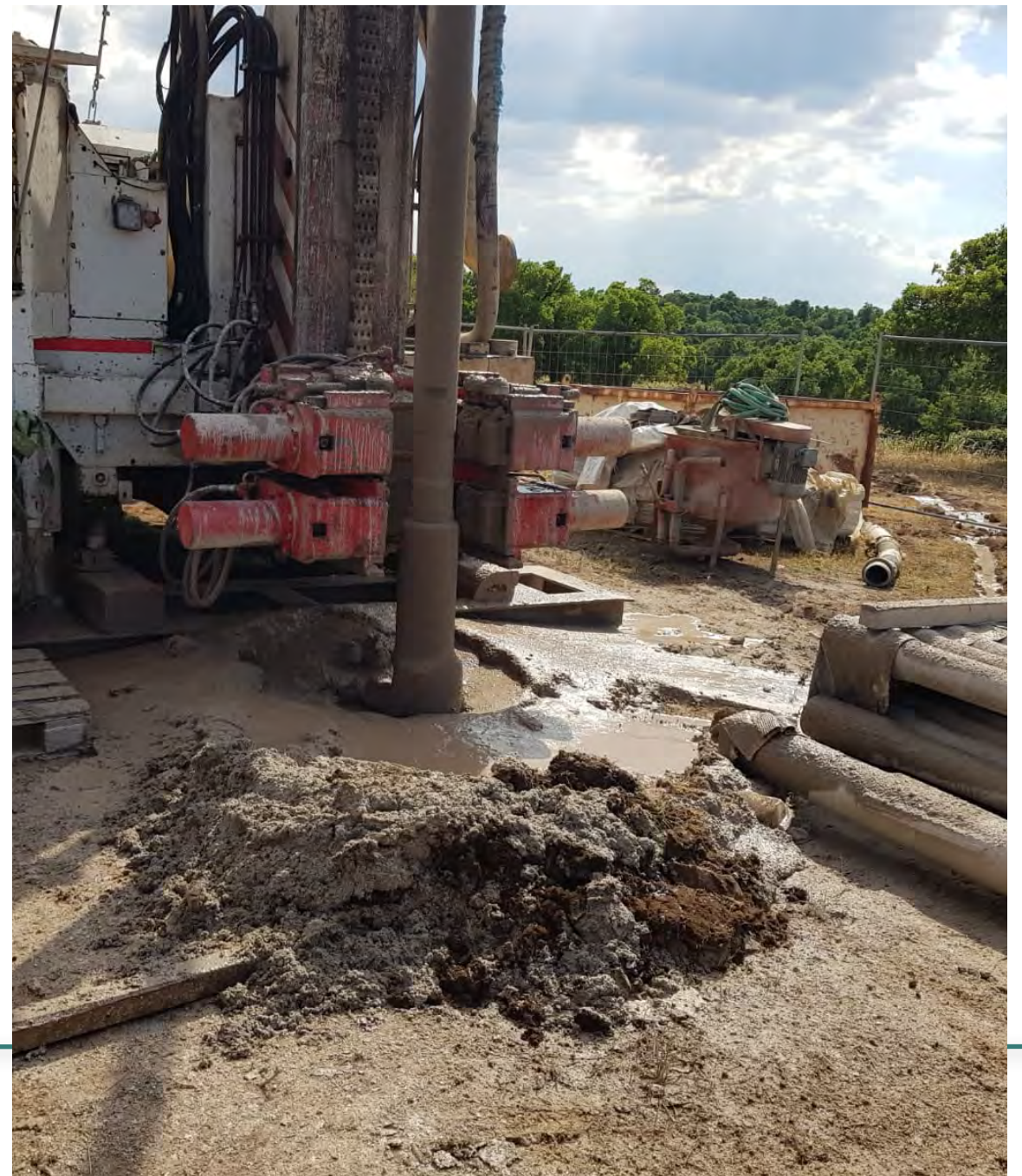
- Underground station equipped with GPS signals for DAQ

Sos Enattos Measurement Stations



ET Sos Enattos Candidature: Next Steps

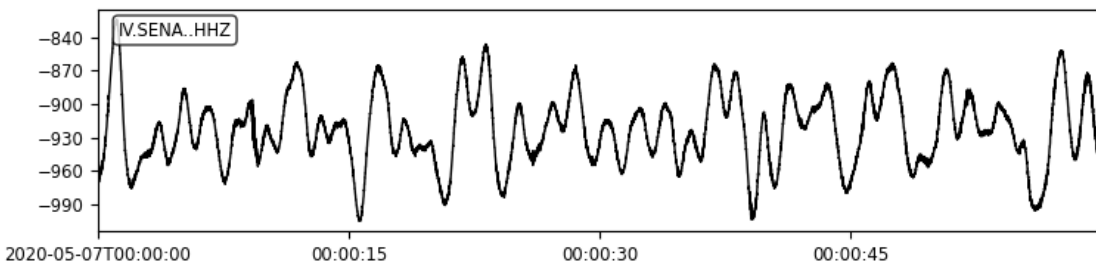
- Infrasound microphone arrays to be deployed in surface and underground;
- Geological survey along the ET “triangle” with georesistivimeter probe.
- Borehole excavation at the corner P2 and P3 completed
- Long-period borehole micro-seismic measurements at depth 250-300m with broadband borehole seismometers (*Nanometrics Trillium 120 BH Slim*);
- Surface seismic measurements at the corners close to the boreholes with broadband seismometers (*Nanometrics Trillium 120H*).



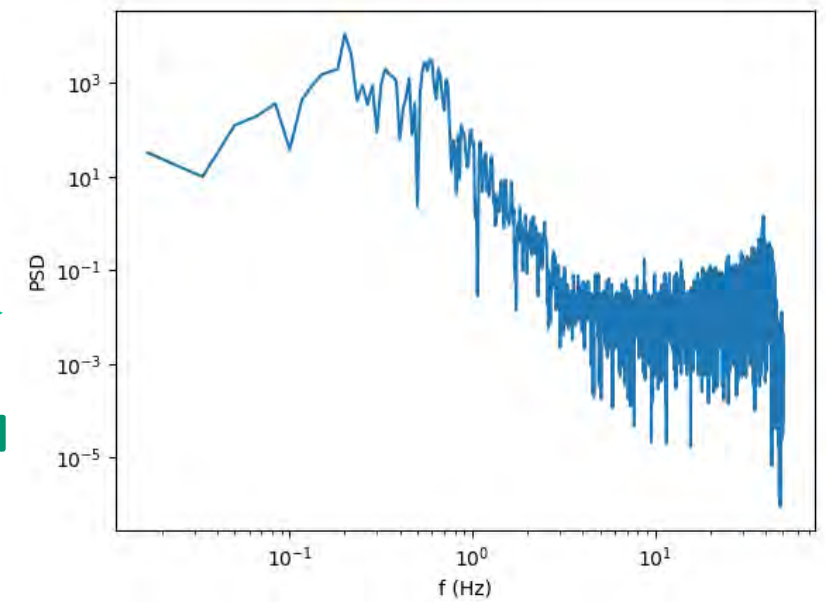
ET: LNS-UNISS Role

First analysis of seismic sensor data published

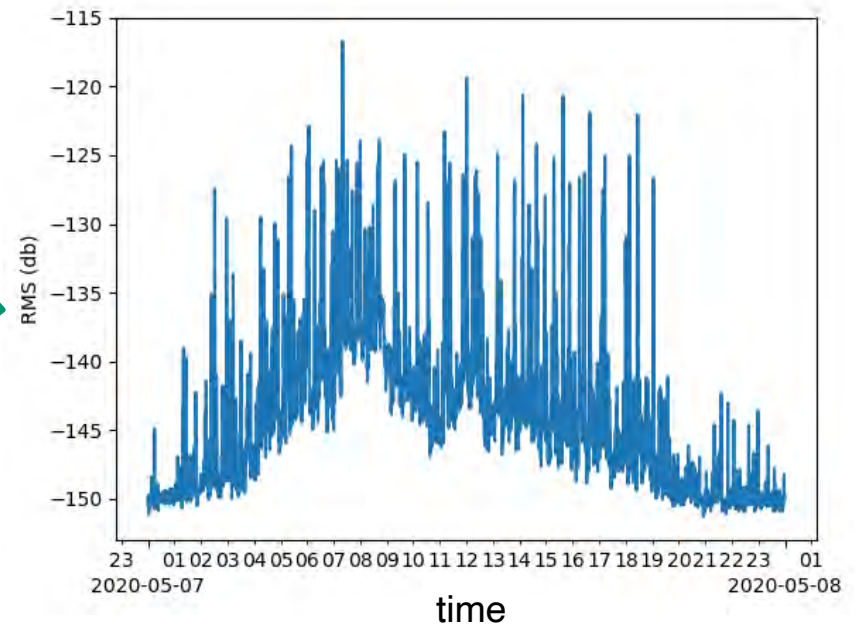
2020-05-07T00:00:00 - 2020-05-07T00:00:59.99



Waveform \Rightarrow PSD

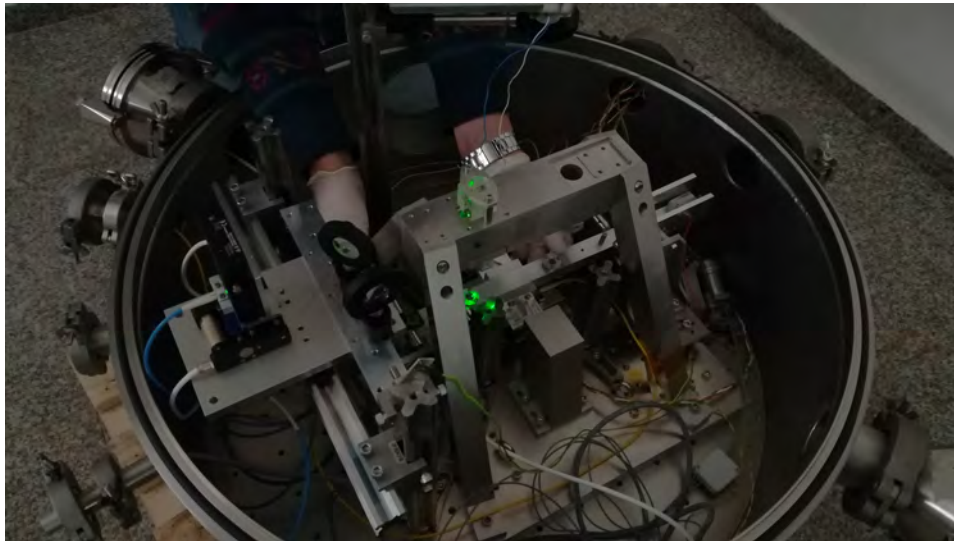


PSD \Rightarrow RMS



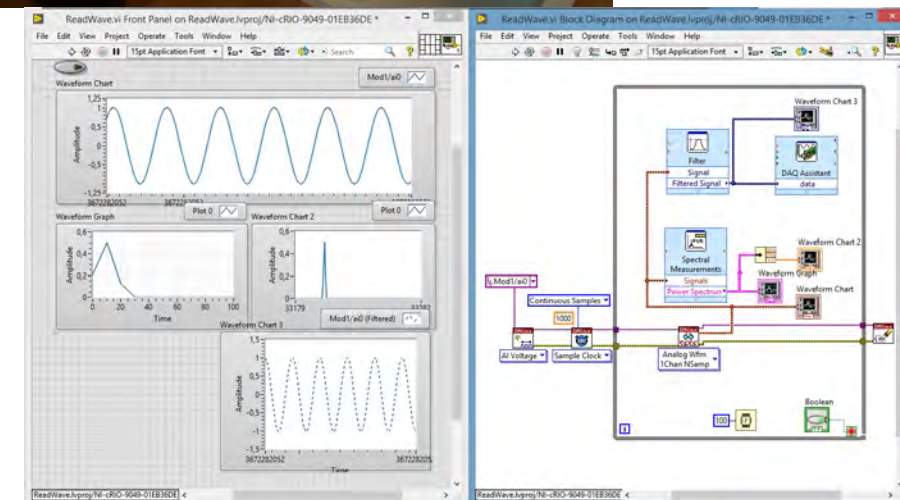
ET: LNS-UNISS Role

- Control room preparation
- Optical components assembly for the Archimedes balance prototype



@UNISS

- Configuration of NI-cRIO-9049 electronic system for Archimedes balance (founded by SarGrav project)

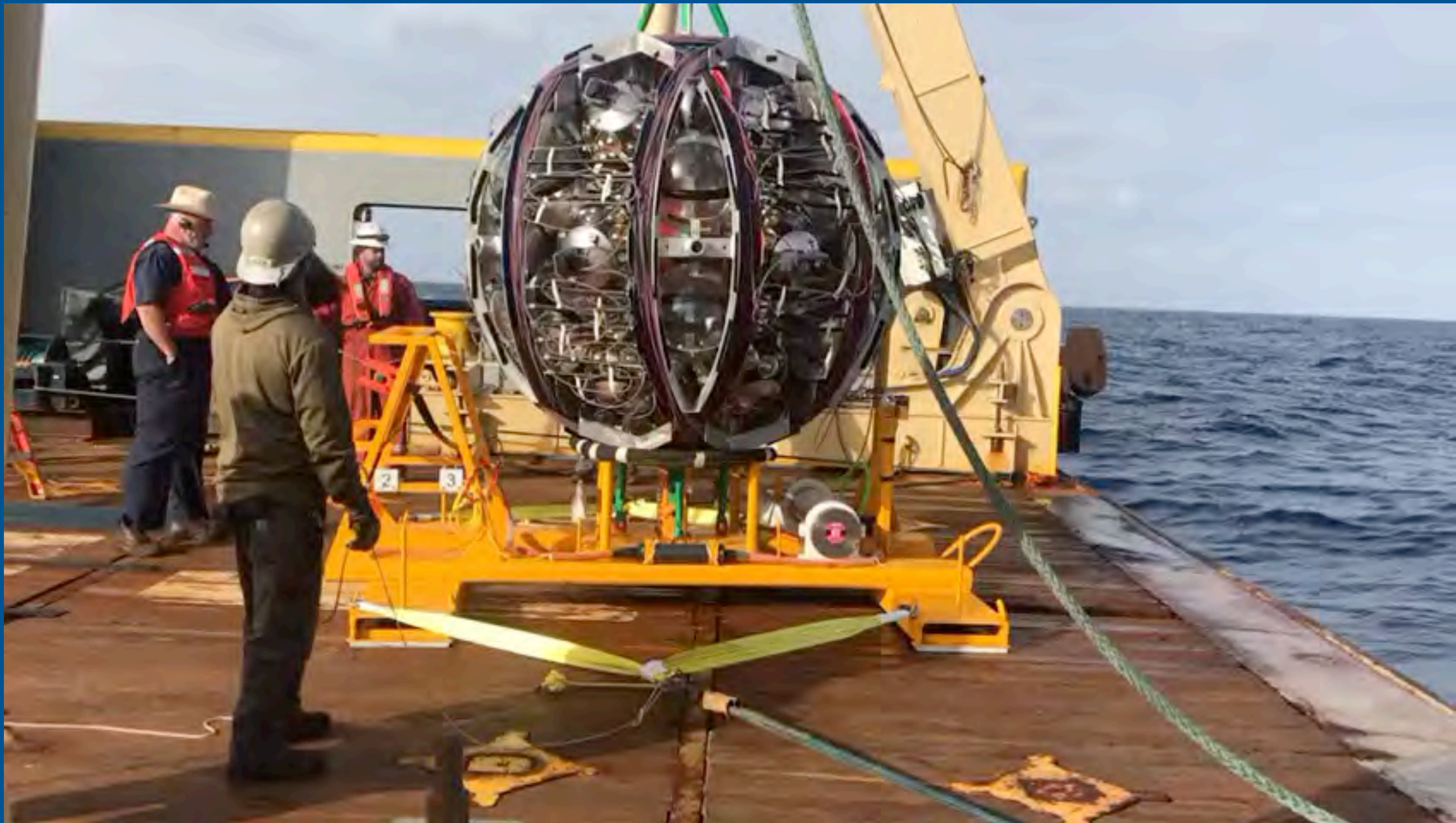


SPARE

MOVIE: DU DEPLOYMENT

65

Deployment DU



MOVIE: THE UNROLLING

66

