

## Past, present and future underground detectors

$(\mu/\nu)$ atmospheric  $\nu$  solar  $\nu$  SUSY DM  $\nu$  SN PD DM

Lab/Location	Year	Sensitive area /mass	Status
KGF (South India)	1965		
CWI (South Africa)	1965	174 m <sup>2</sup>	
BNT (Baksan, Caucasus)	1978	260 m <sup>2</sup>	
SAGE I — III (Baksan, Caucasus)	1988-91 1991	30 t of Ga 60 t of Ga	operates
HOMESTAKE (USA)			
IMB (USA)			
HPW (USA)			
KAMIOKANDE I — III (Japan)			
SUPER-KAMIOKANDE (Japan)	1996		
NUSEX			
FREJUS			
LSD			
SOUDAN 1			
SOUDAN 2			
SNO (Canada)	1998		
MACRO (Gran Sasso, Italy)	1994		
LVD (Gran Sasso, Italy)			
GALLEX I — III (Gran Sasso, Italy)	1991		
ICARUS (Gran Sasso, Italy)		4700 t of <sup>40</sup> Ar	
BOREXINO (Gran Sasso, Italy)			

## Past, present and future underwater/ice detectors

( $\mu/\nu$ )<sub>atmospheric</sub>  $\nu$  astrophysical  $\nu$  SUSY DM WIMP Monopole SM

Lab/Location	Year	Sensitive area ( $10^3 \text{ m}^2$ ) <sup>*</sup>	Status
<b>DUMAND I, II</b> <i>Pacific near Hawaii Big Island at a depth of 4.5 km</i>	Historically first underwater project. Closed down... <sup>**)</sup>		
<b>BAIKAL NT</b> <i>Lake Baikal, East Siberia; at a depth of 1.1 km</i>			
NT-36	1993-95	0.15-0.20	Stepwise deployment & going into operation
NT-72	1995-96	0.4-3.0	
NT-96	1996-97	0.8-6.0	
NT-144	1997-98	1.0-8.0	
NT-200	1998	2.0-10.0	Operates
<b>AMANDA</b> <i>South Pole; depth=0.8-2 km</i>			
AMANDA A	1994	Small	Operates
AMANDA B	1996	1.0	Operates
AMANDA B4	1998	5-6	Operates
AMANDA II	2000	30-50	Under construction
AMANDA KM <sup>3</sup>	2005	1000	Under discussion
<b>NESTOR</b> <i>Ionian Sea near Pylos, Peloponnesos, Greece; at a depth of 3.8 km</i>	2000	1 <sup>st</sup> phase: 20 KM <sup>3</sup> in prospect	Under construction & test
<b>ANTARES</b> <i>Mediterranean near Toulon, France; at a depth of 2.4 km</i>	2000?	up to 100-200 KM <sup>3</sup> in prospect	Under discussion
<b>NEMO</b> <i>Mediterranean, Italy; four appropriate sites are identified</i>	?	up to 3500 KM <sup>3</sup> in prospect	Under discussion

<sup>\*</sup>) The sensitive (effective) area is an increasing function of muon energy. For example, in the case of the Baikal NT-200, the estimated effective area is about 2300 m<sup>2</sup> and 8500 m<sup>2</sup> for 1-TeV and 100-TeV muons, respectively.

<sup>\*\*)</sup> Some 1-string prototypes of the DUMAND array were deployed and several useful results were obtained.