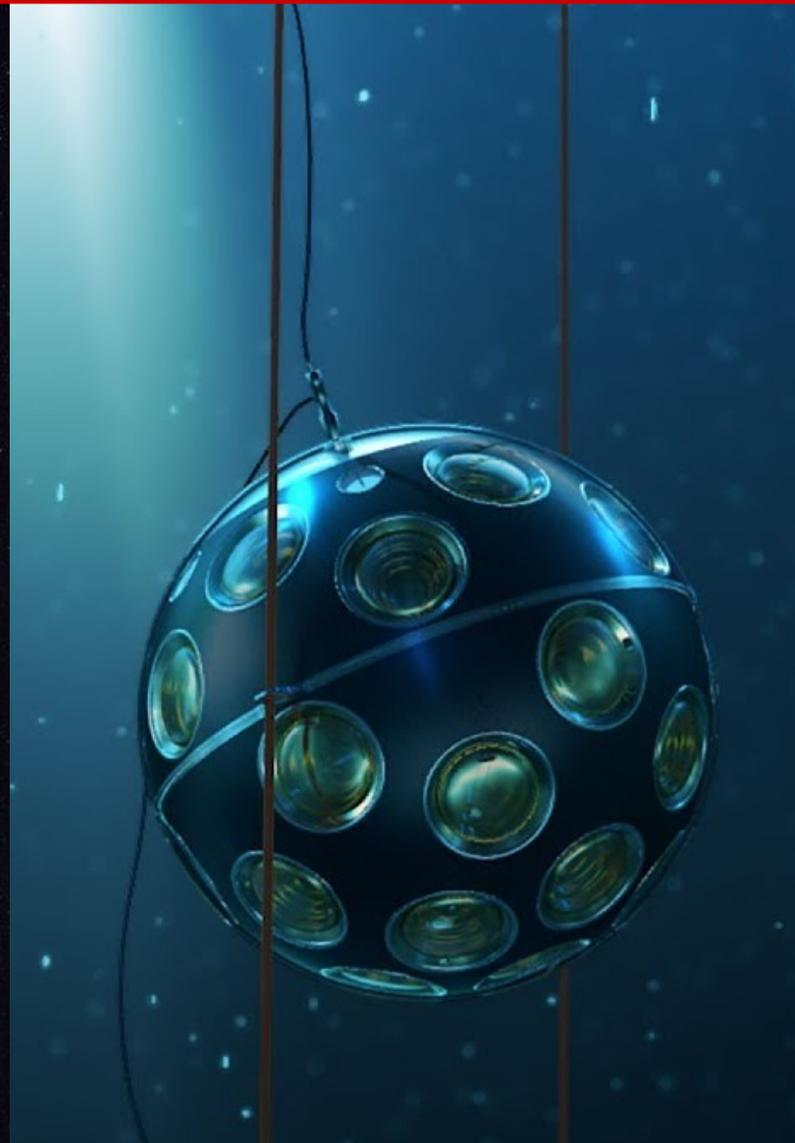
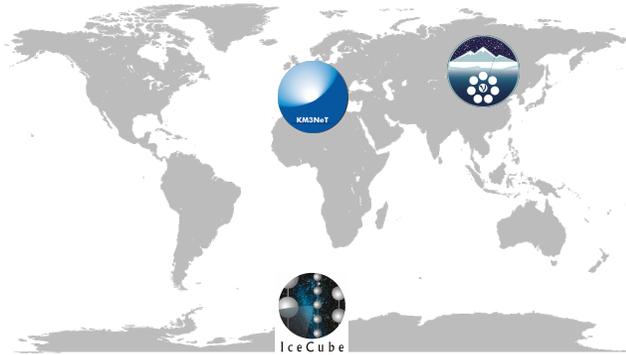


The diagram illustrates the production of particles in a supernova. A shock wave, labeled 'SHOCK WAVE', moves through a star, creating a bright point of interaction. From this point, various particles are produced and labeled: a proton (p), a neutron (n), a photon (γ), a neutral pion (π^0), a charged pion (π^-), an electron (e), a muon (μ), and a neutrino (ν_e). The Earth is shown at the bottom, with a muon neutrino (ν_μ) being detected. The text 'Detecting astrophysical neutrino sources with KM3NeT' is overlaid on the diagram.

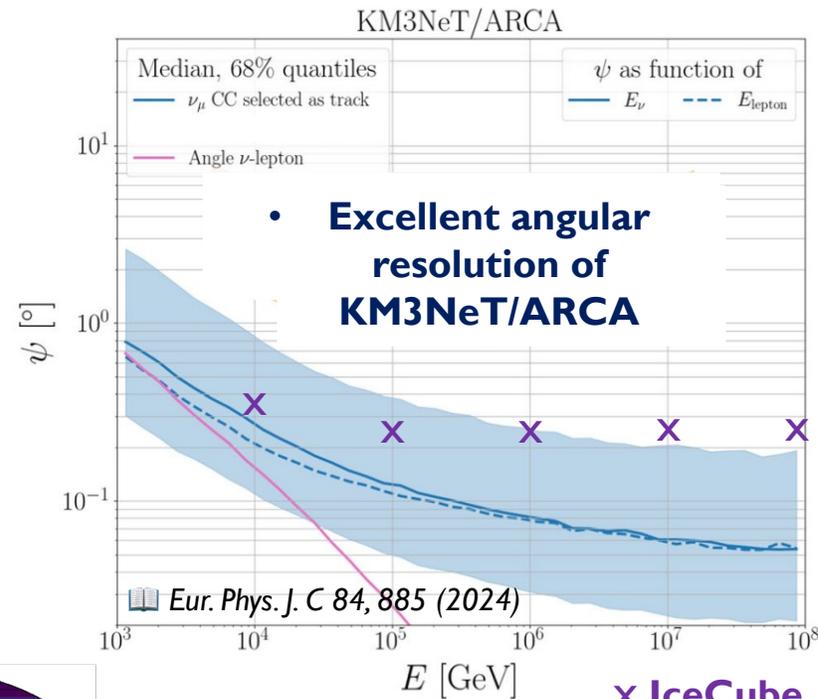
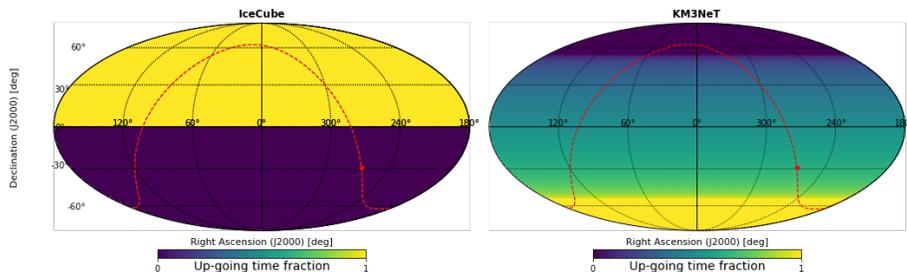
Detecting astrophysical neutrino sources with KM3NeT



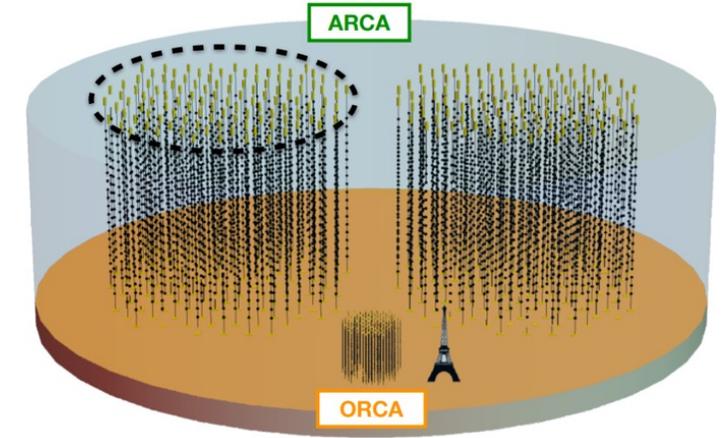
Key features of KM3NeT



- 1 km³ instrumented volume
- All-sky FoV with clear view of the southern sky (complementary to IceCube)
- Almost 100% duty cycle



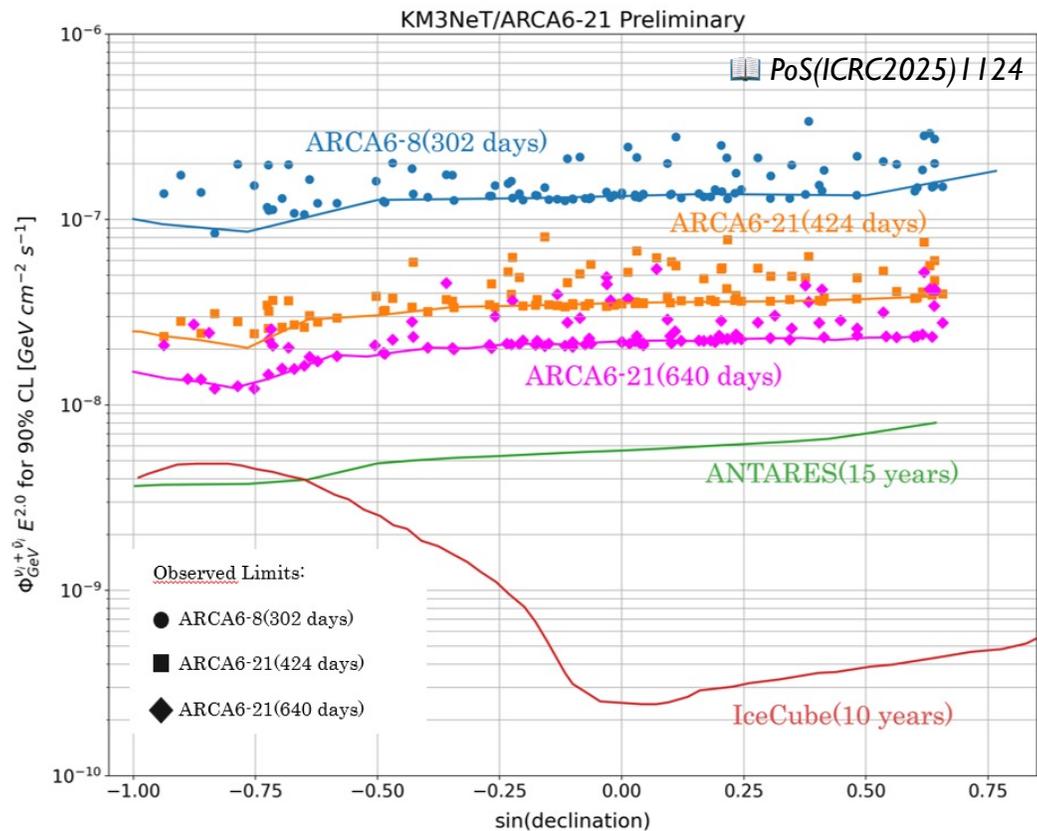
× IceCube
Astrophys. J. 886 (2019) 12



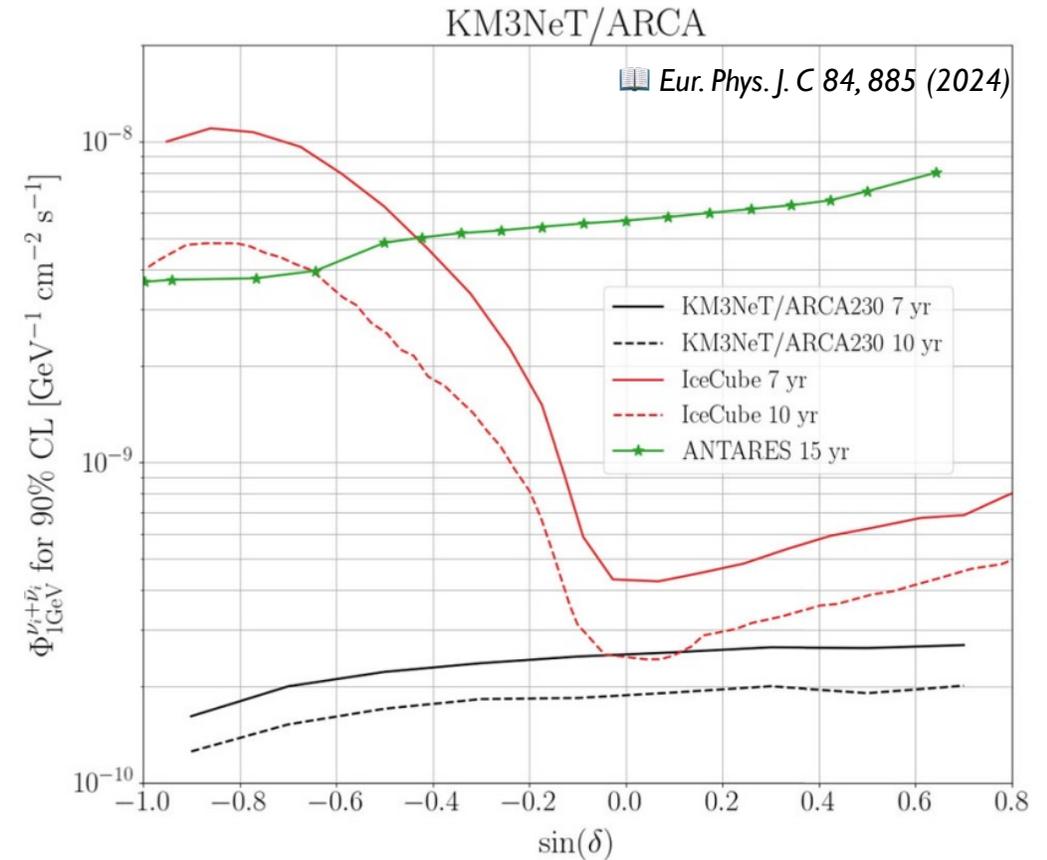
- Extended energy reach by combining KM3NeT/ORCA and KM3NeT/ARCA: 1-10² GeV + 10²-10⁸ GeV

Point-like sources: results and prospects

Results with current KM3NeT/ARCA

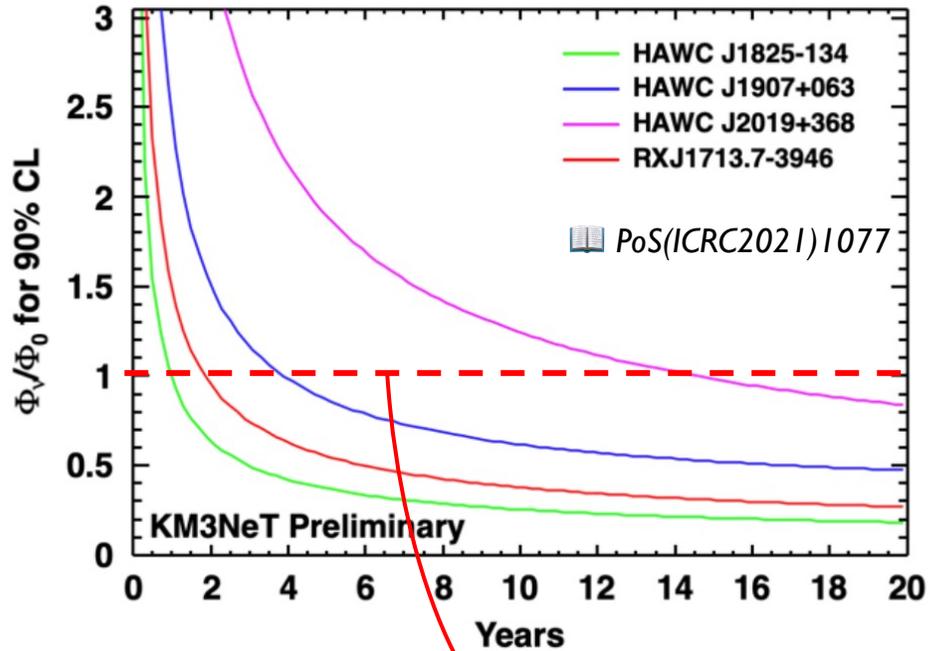


Prospects with complete KM3NeT/ARCA



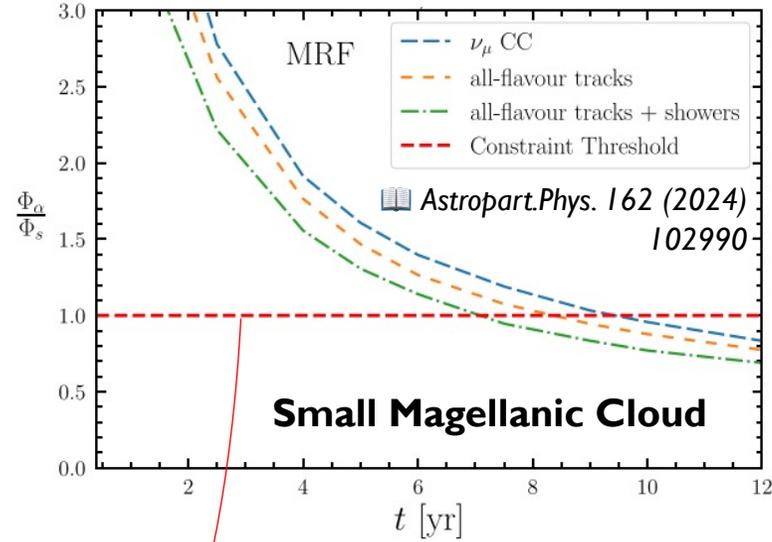
Point-like sources: results and prospects

Galactic sources



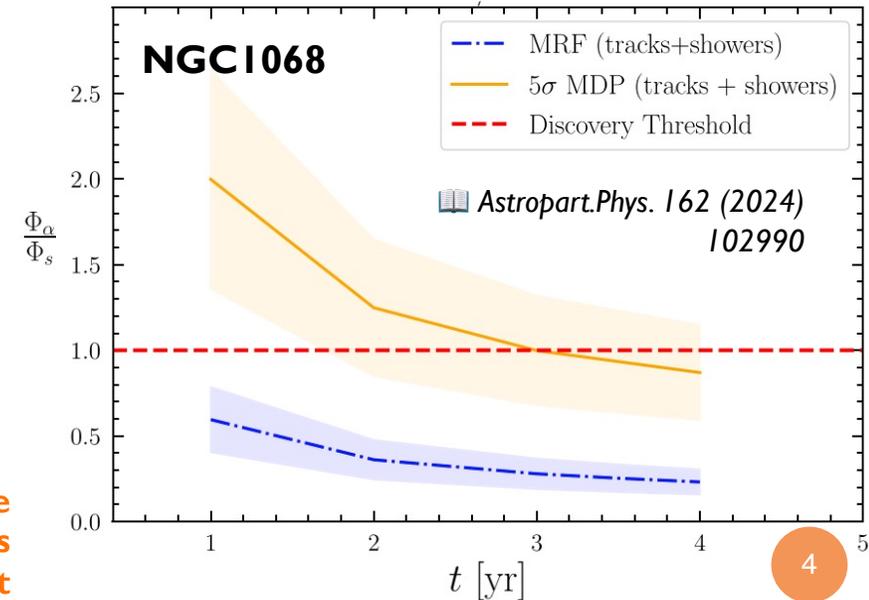
Sensitivity at expected neutrino flux level
 (assuming 100% hadronic emission)
 reached in a few years of operation with
 the complete KM3NeT/ARCA detector*

*data accumulated with the
 detector in partial configurations
 not taken into account



Extra-galactic sources

NGC1068 will be observed at
 5σ CL in 3 years of operation
 with full KM3NeT/ARCA*



Collaborating multi-messenger experiments

Pierre Auger Observatory



IceCube



Metsähovi



OVRO



p
cosmic rays

ν
neutrinos

MULTIMESSENGER
ASTRONOMY

GW
gravitational waves

γ
gamma rays

LVK



COLIBRI



MAGIC



SVOM



HAWC



LHAASO



HESS



LST-I

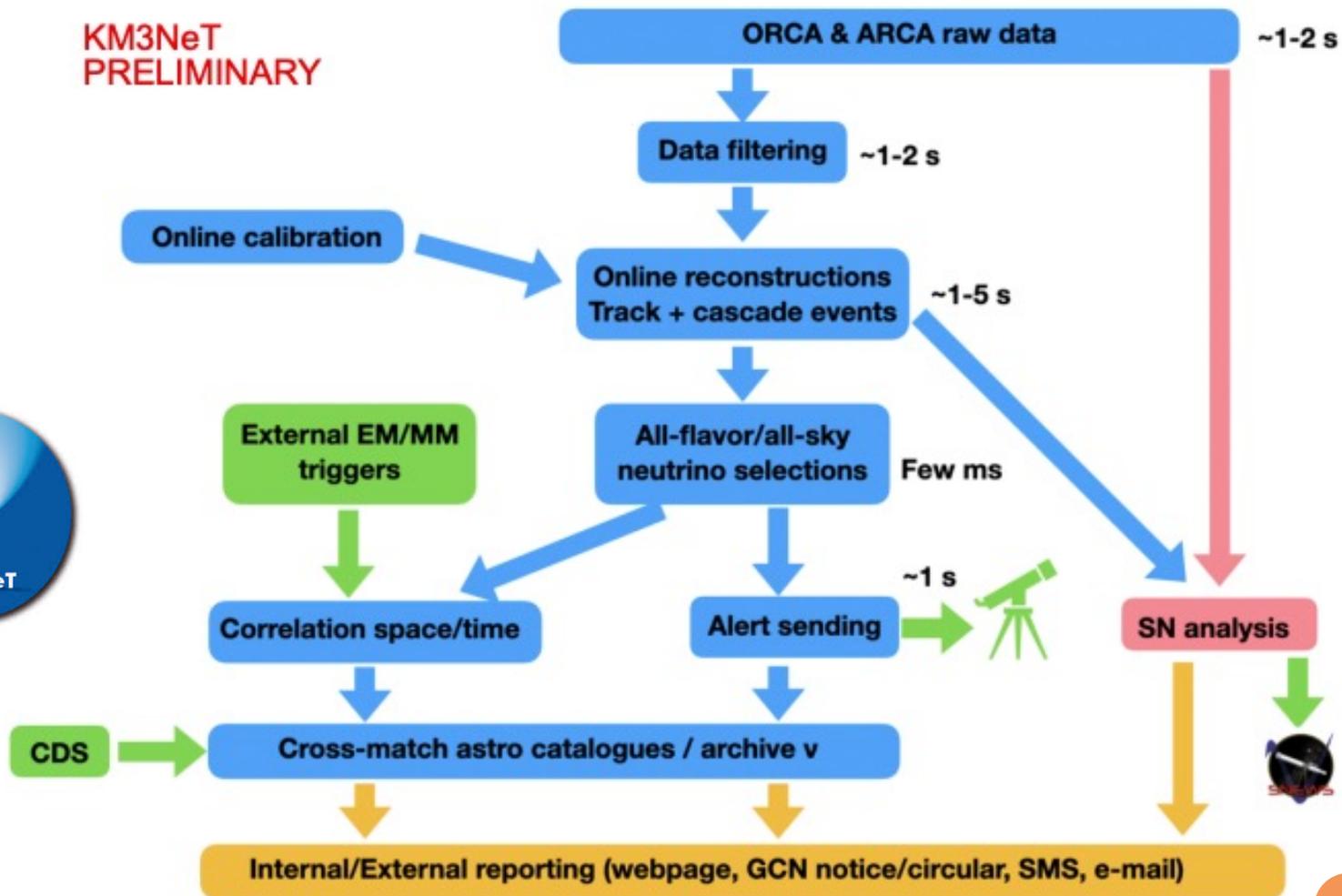


Astronomy in real time



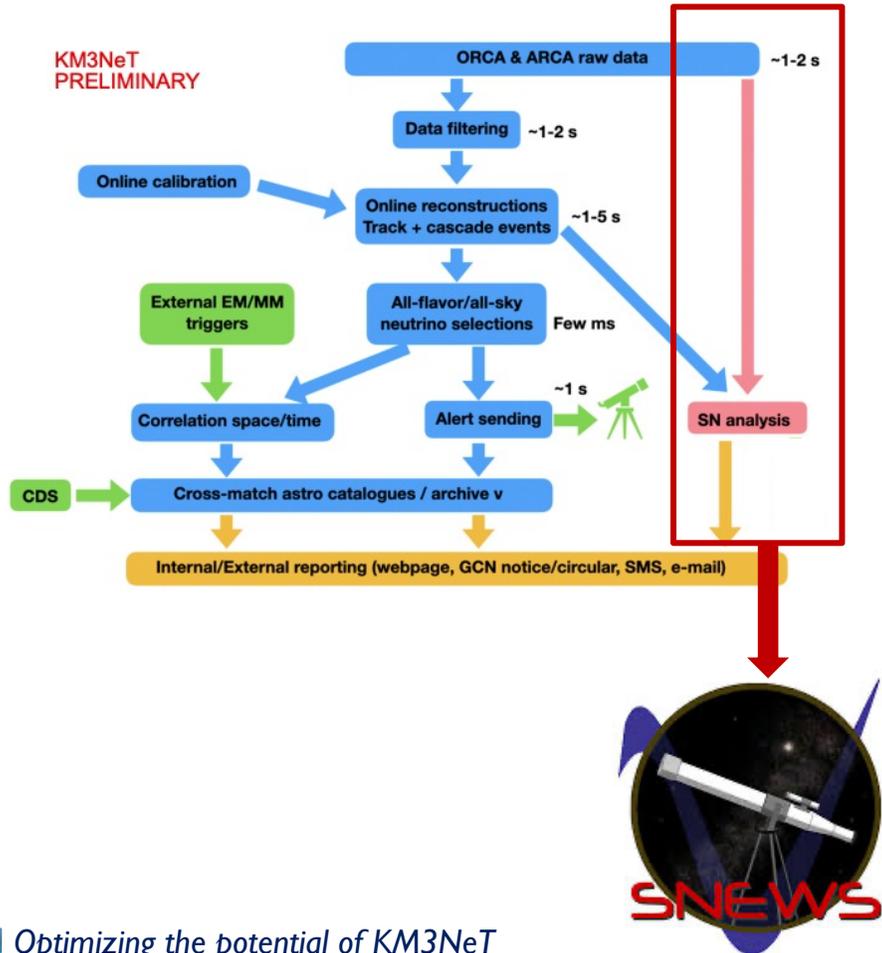
Follow-up of external alerts
→ operational since early 2023

Broadcast of KM3NeT alerts
→ work in progress



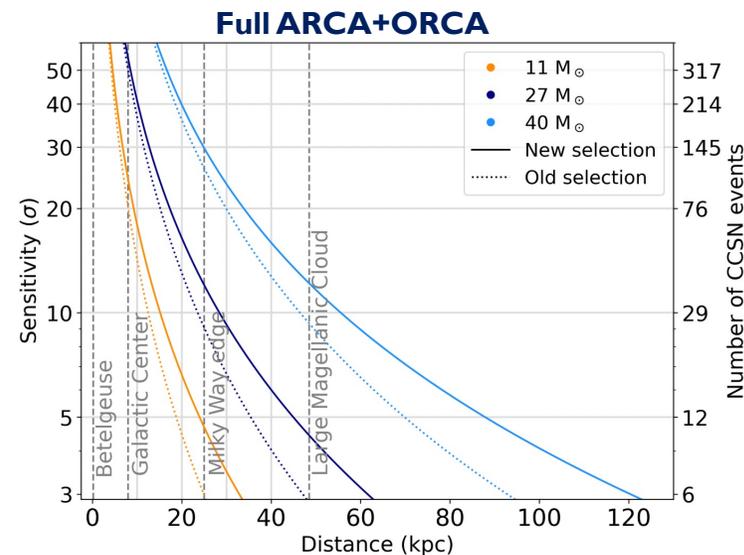
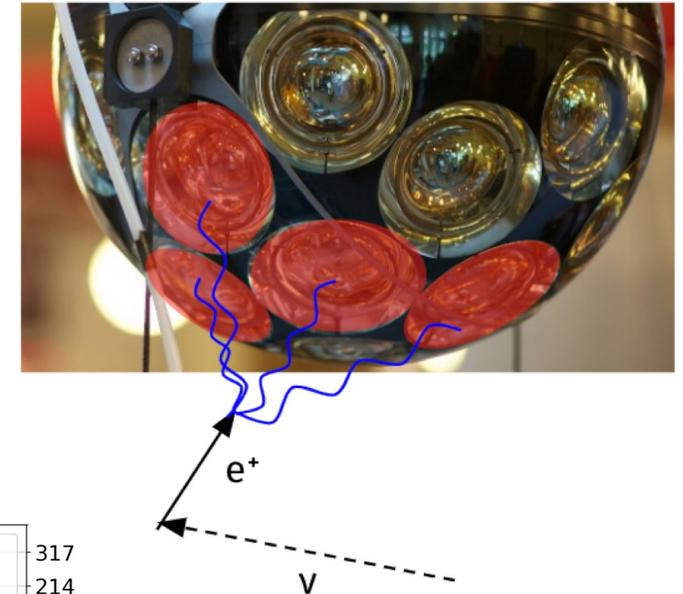
- 📖 Real-time architecture: PoS(ICRC2025)1115
- 📖 Follow-up of external triggers: PoS(ICRC2025)1038
- 📖 Neutrino alerts: PoS(ICRC2025)920

Neutrinos from Core Collapse Supernovae



At MeV energy, reconstruction of individual trajectories using multiple DOMs impossible

Analysis principle: search for an excess of coincidences between PMTs in single DOMs above the expected background



📖 *Optimizing the potential of KM3NeT in detecting core-collapse supernovae*, [arXiv:2511.18565](https://arxiv.org/abs/2511.18565) [astro-ph.HE]

Follow-up of external alerts



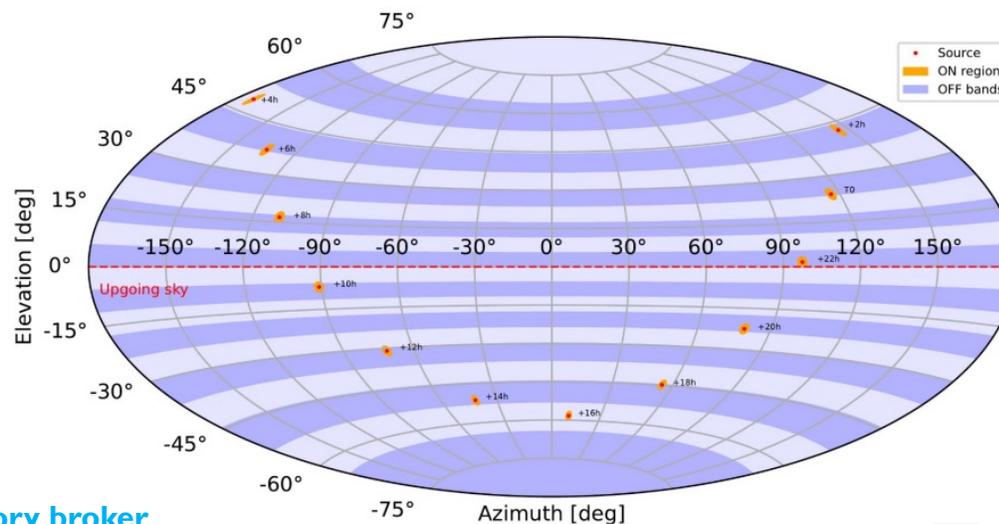
GCN notices

- INTEGRAL (**GRB**)
- FERM_GBМ (**GRB/Transient/Undef**)
- FERMI_LAT (**Transient**)
- SWIFT_BAT_GRB (**GRB/Transient/Undef**)
- SWIFT_XRT (**GRB/Transient/Undef**)
- SWIFT_BAT_TRAN (**Transient**)
- MAXI (**Transient**)
- HAWC (**Transient**)
- IceCube (**Neutrino**)
- LVK (**GW**)
- SNEWS (**CCSN**)
- SK_SN (**CCSN**)
- Chime online notices (**FRB**) → [Chime radio-observatory broker](#)
- TNS catalog updates (**FRB**) → [KM3NeT script to monitor new FRBs appended to the Transient Name Server](#)
- μ Quasar (**Micro-quasar**)

KM3NeT script to monitor x-ray light-curves publicly provided by MAXI and Swift-BAT for a list of microquasars and identify luminosity increase

ON/OFF search

- **ON region**: where the signal is expected. Includes source location error + angular uncertainty
- **OFF region**: local zenith bands to compute the expected background, following the ON region movement due to Earth's rotation



T_{ON}

GRB	$\pm 500 \text{ s}, \pm 1 \text{ h}, \pm 1 \text{ d}$
Neutrino	$\pm 1 \text{ h}, \pm 1 \text{ d}$
Transient	Trigger duration, $\pm 1 \text{ d}$
FRB	$\pm 500 \text{ s}, \pm 1 \text{ h}, \pm 1 \text{ d}$
μ -quasar	Trigger duration
GW	$\pm 500 \text{ s}, [-500 \text{ s}, 6 \text{ h}]$ [0 s, 2 s]
CCSN	[0 s, 2 s]

If a follow-up shows interesting results or an astrophysical event is notable enough → **Send a GCN circular**

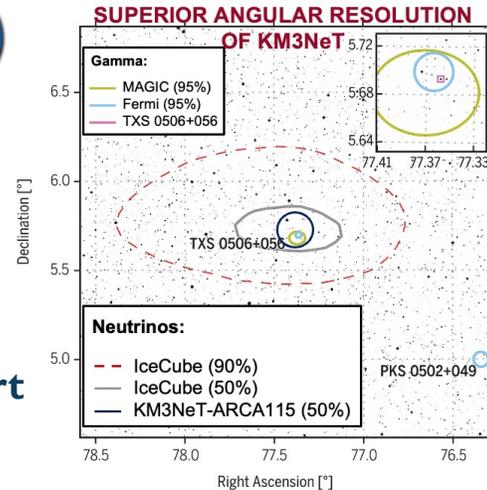
Broadcast of KM3NeT alerts



Broadcast of KM3NeT alerts
→ work in progress



- Work in progress
- Plan to send alerts for:
 - high-energy events
 - multiplets
 - events with probable astrophysical counterpart
- Trigger selection based on FAR



Working to strengthen our connection with the multi-messenger community: essential to ensure that our **real-time alerts receive timely, coordinated follow-up**



Several successful observing proposals for alert follow-up

Example of such synergy:

■ KM3NeT-Collab, *Characterising Candidate Blazar Counterparts of the Ultra-High-Energy Event KM3-230213A*, arXiv:2502.08484 [astro-ph.HE]



Conclusions

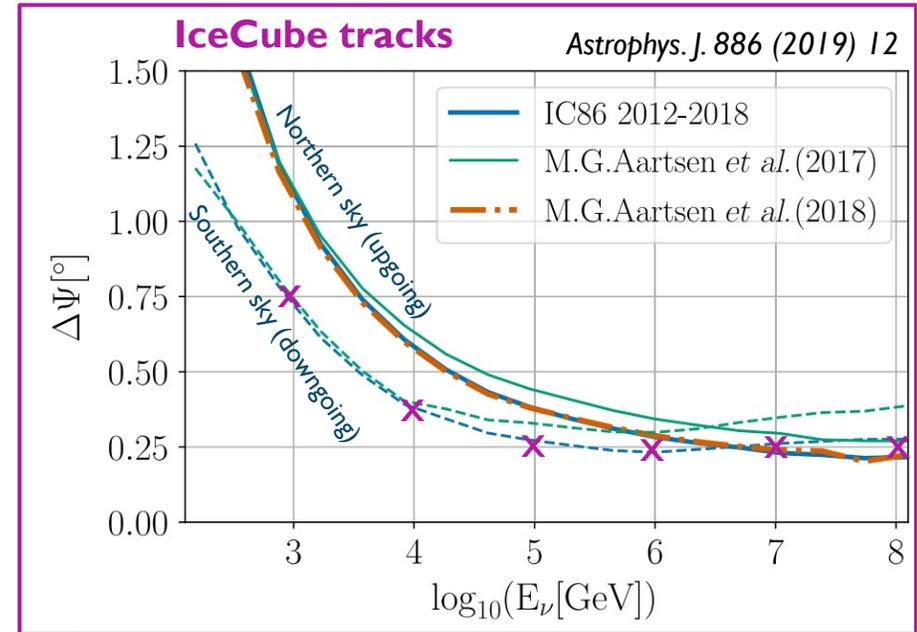
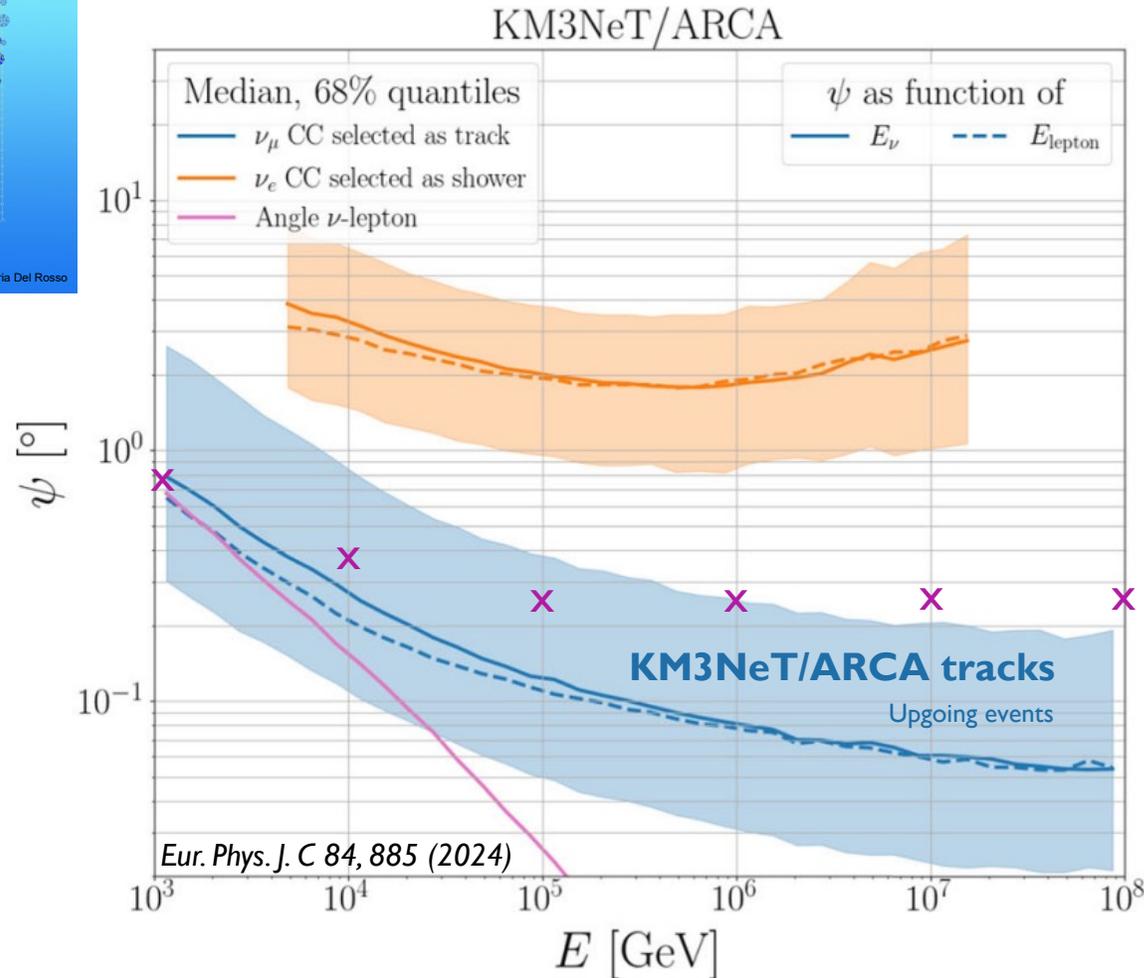
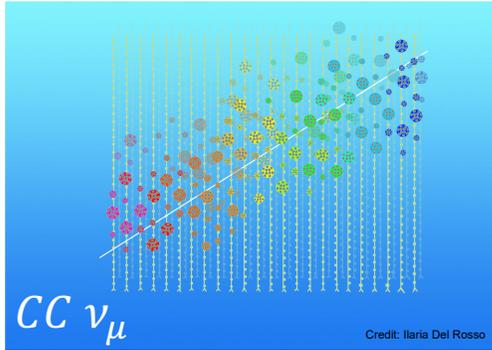
- **Neutrino astronomy:** a young field and a new messenger for astrophysics
- **Feasibility proven:** a diffuse neutrino flux (Galactic + extragalactic) is established
- **Open problem:** the sources remain largely unidentified (only a few observed)
- To identify them we need:
 - 1) Large instrumented volume
 - 2) Wide energy range
 - 3) Excellent angular resolution
 - 4) Multi-messenger/wavelength synergies

KM3NeT delivers 1–3 and is actively developing 4 \Rightarrow key instrument for source discovery and leading actor in multi-messenger astronomy

Backup

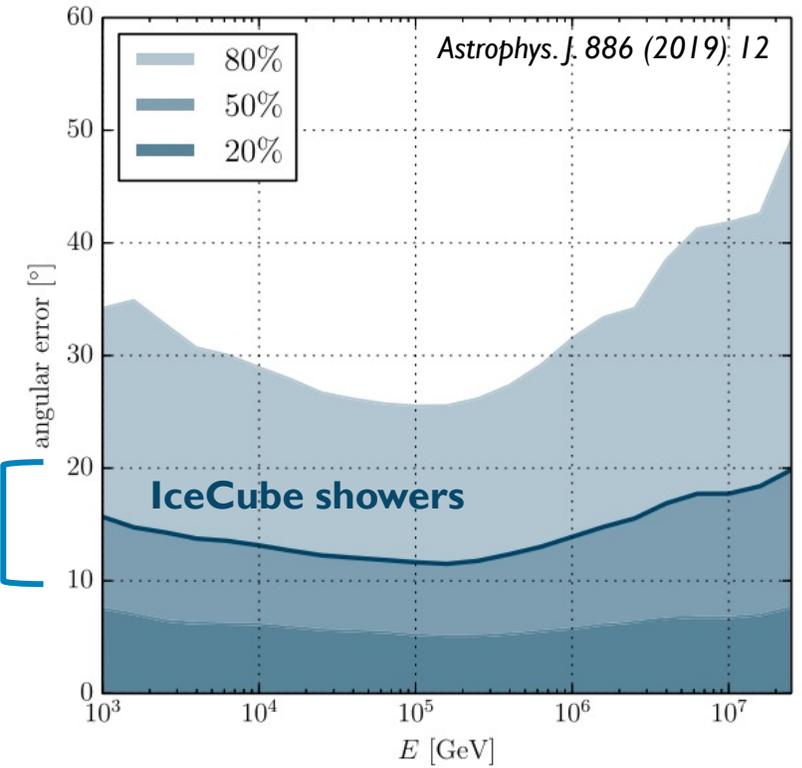
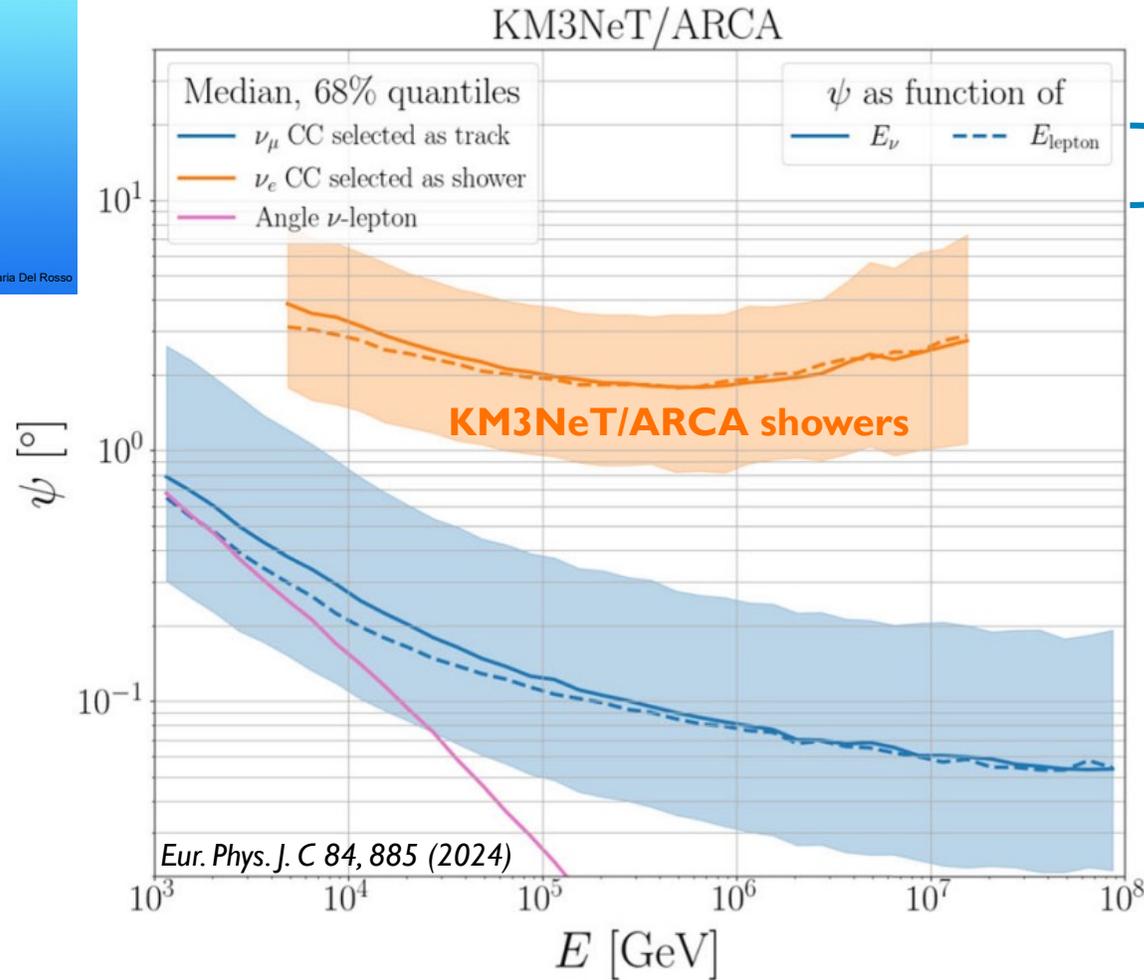
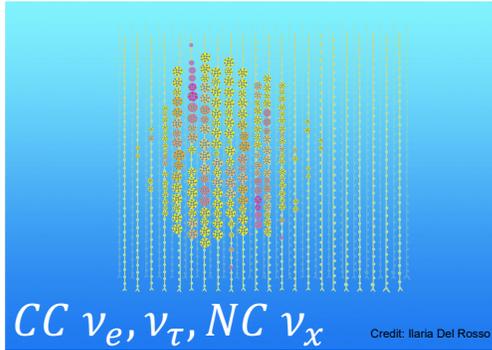
Superior angular resolution of KM3NeT

Track channel



Superior angular resolution of KM3NeT

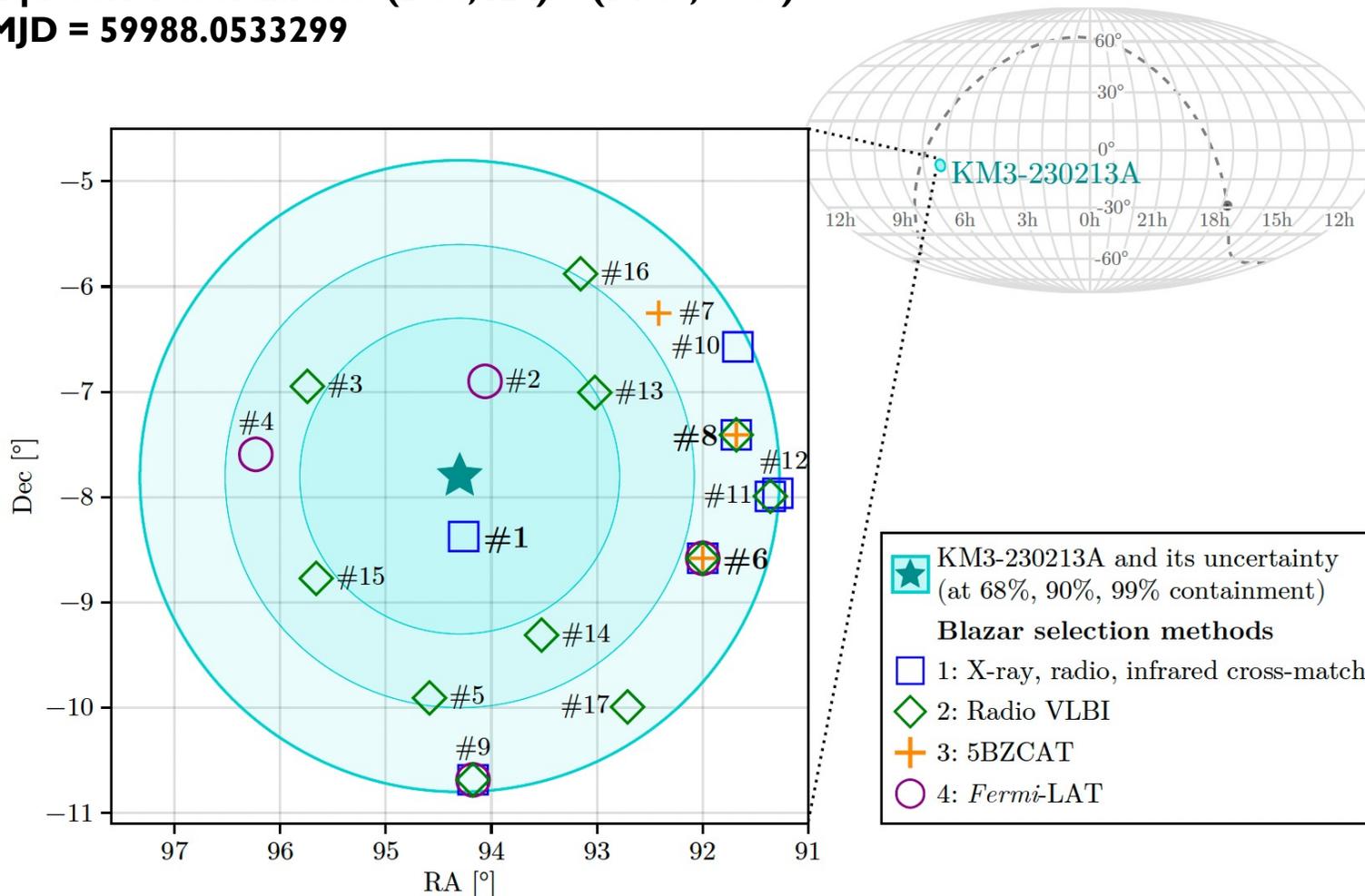
Shower channel



Follow-up of KM3-230213A

Equatorial coordinates: (Dec, RA) = (94.3°, -7.8°)
MJD = 59988.0533299

KM3Net-Collab, *Characterising Candidate Blazar Counterparts of the Ultra-High-Energy Event KM3-230213A*, arXiv:2502.08484 [astro-ph.HE]

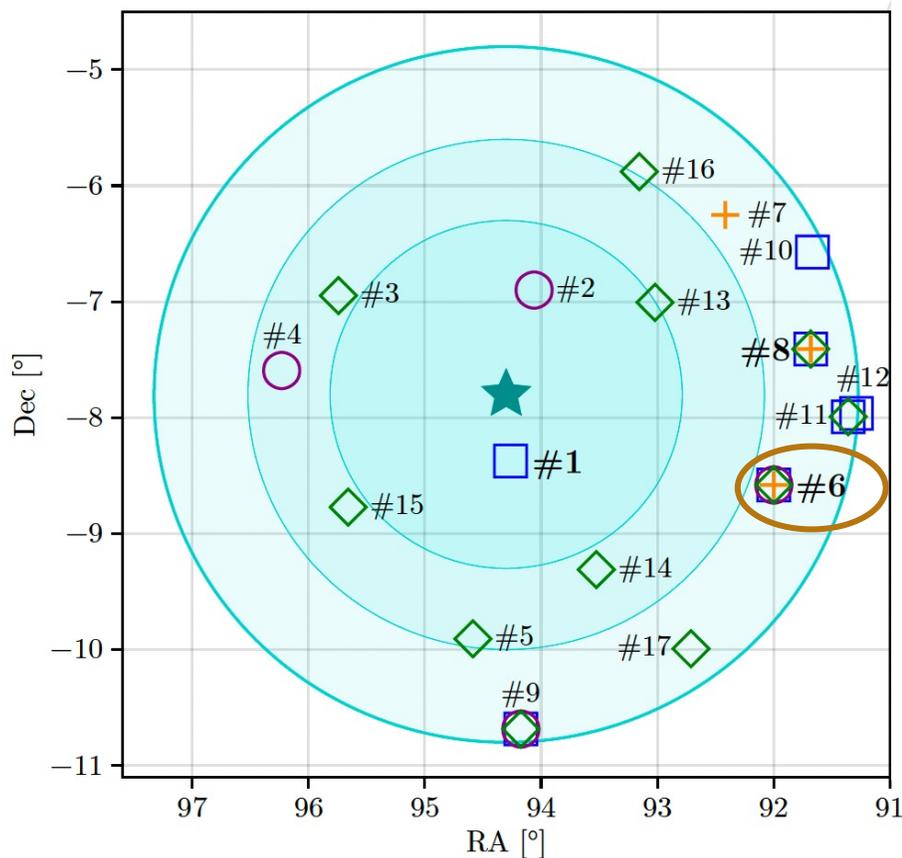


- *Nature* paper → **12 blazars** identified in Rol
- Increased to **17 blazars** thanks to dedicated VLBI observations with VLBA
- Blazars studied using **archival data and dedicated observations**

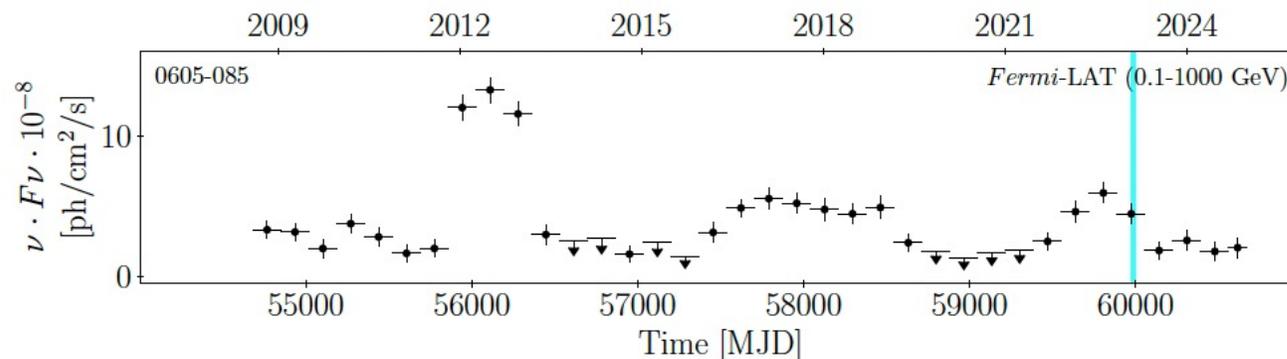
Follow-up of KM3-230213A

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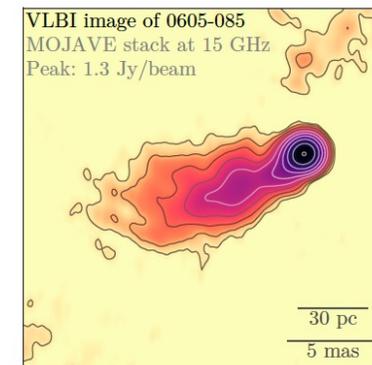


Source **0605-085 (#6)**: experiences **gamma-ray flaring activity**



(a) The *Fermi*-LAT light curve and a VLBI image of 0605-085: the brightest radio source in the neutrino localization region that experiences a gamma-ray flaring activity around the neutrino arrival

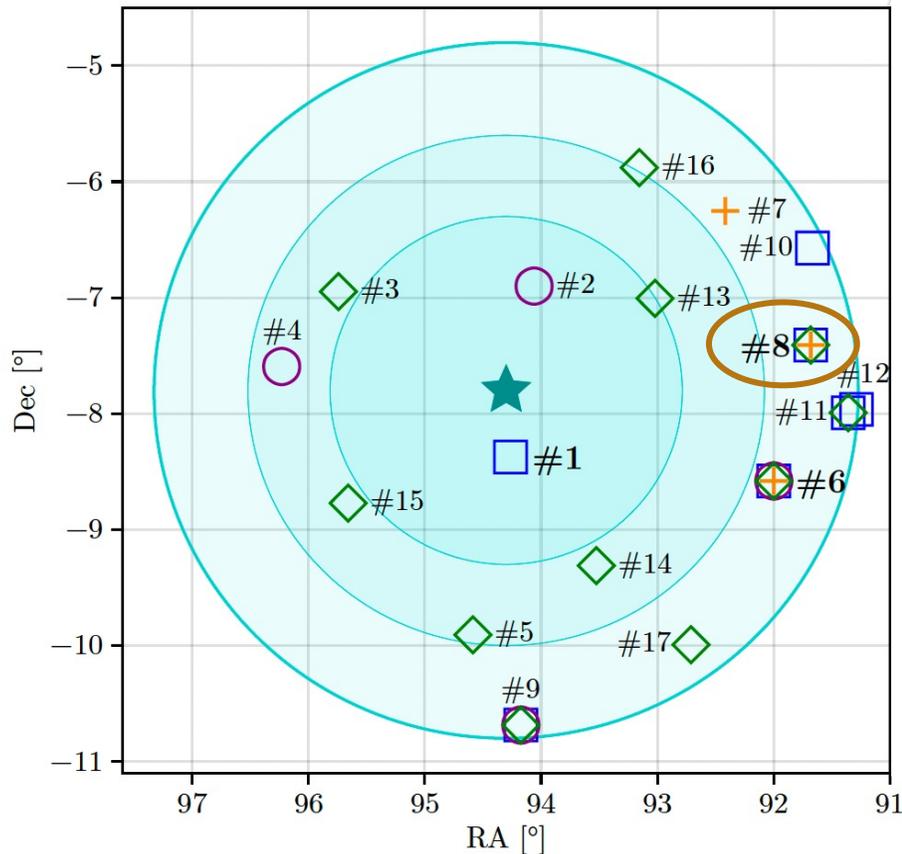
Among the **50 brightest radio objects** in the whole sky based on **VLBI flux density** → high degree of relativistic beaming



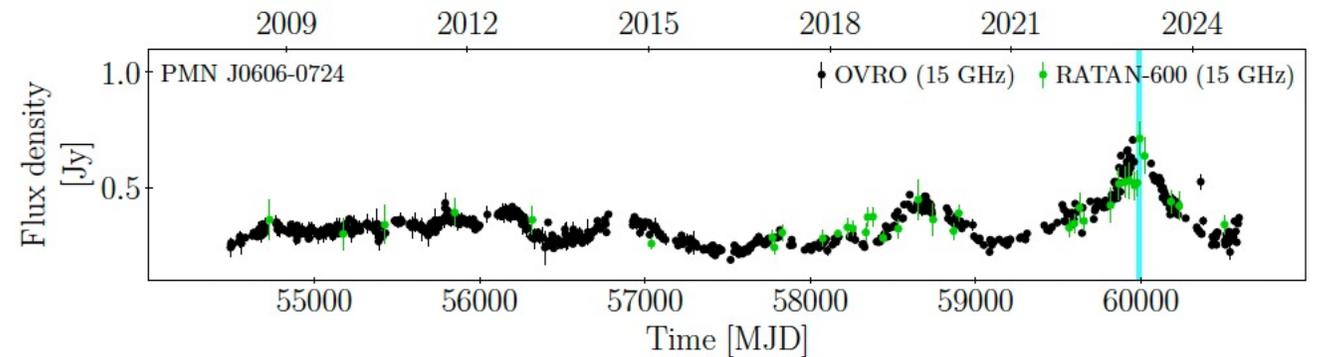
Follow-up of KM3-230213A

Equatorial coordinates: (Dec, RA) = (94.3°, -7.8°)
MJD = 59988.0533299

KM3Net-Collab, *Characterising Candidate Blazar Counterparts of the Ultra-High-Energy Event KM3-230213A*, arXiv:2502.08484 [astro-ph.HE]



Major radio flare from PMNJ0606-0724 (#8)



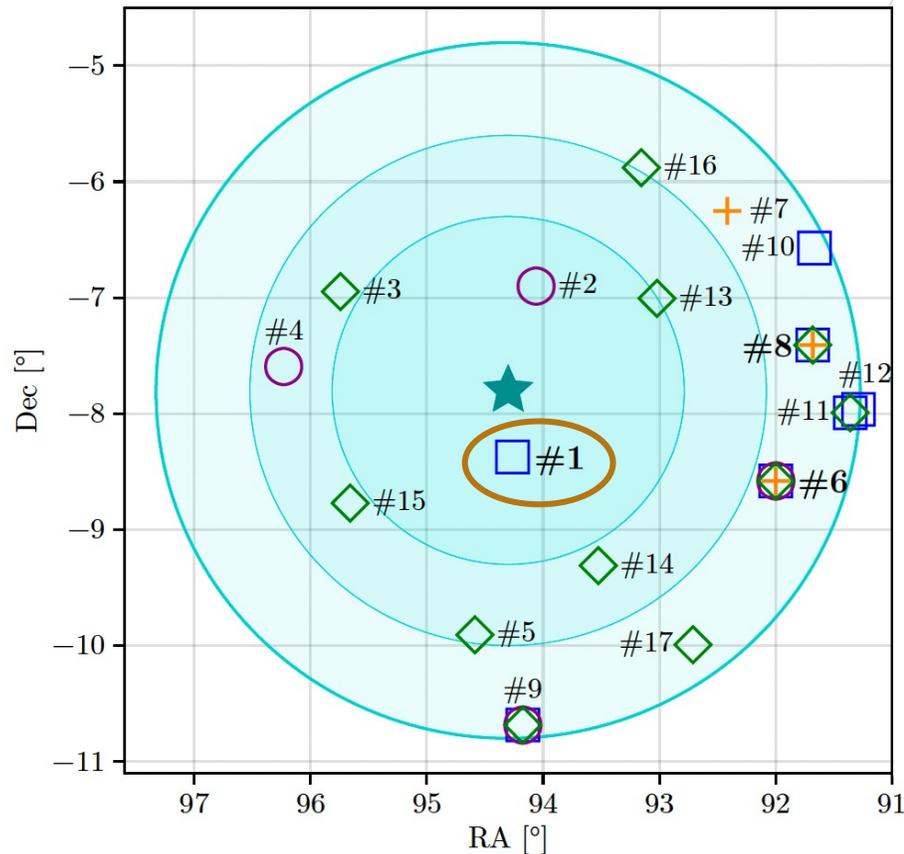
(b) The radio light curve for PMN J0606-0724 that experiences a major flare in close coincidence to the neutrino arrival (Section 5.2).

Time difference of five days between KM3-231213A arrival time and peak of highest radio flare → **0.26% pre-trial chance probability (to be taken with caution!)**

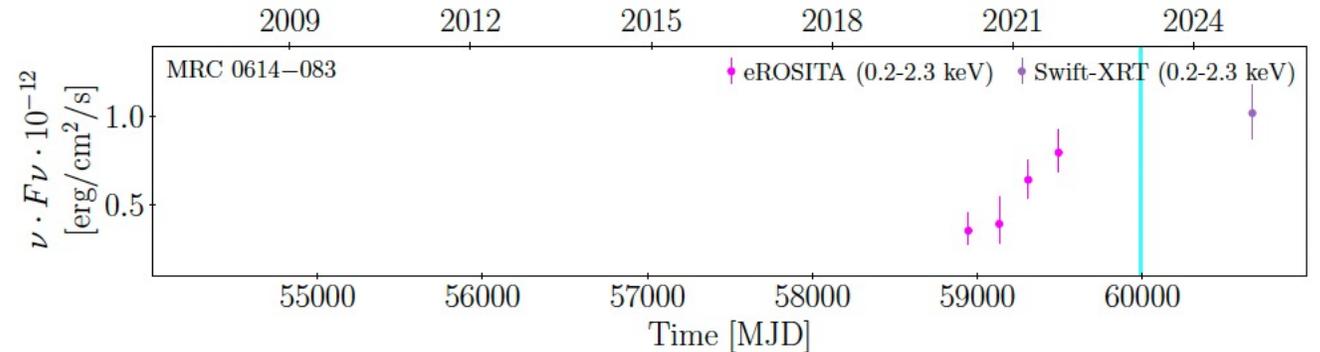
Follow-up of KM3-230213A

Equatorial coordinates: (Dec, RA) = (94.3°, -7.8°)
MJD = 59988.0533299

KM3Net-Collab, *Characterising Candidate Blazar Counterparts of the Ultra-High-Energy Event KM3-230213A*, arXiv:2502.08484 [astro-ph.HE]



X-ray flaring activity of MRC0614-083 (#1)



(c) The X-ray light curve for MRC0614-083 that indicates a flaring activity around the neutrino arrival

X-ray activity (eROSITA) increases steadily in the years leading up to KM3-230213A, and **seems to persist** (Swift follow-up). However, **mind the > 3 year gap** between eROSITA and Swift data.