

IceCube

Searches for astrophysical sources
of neutrinos

Stefan Coenders
Lake Louise Winter Institute
February 2016



Technische Universität München

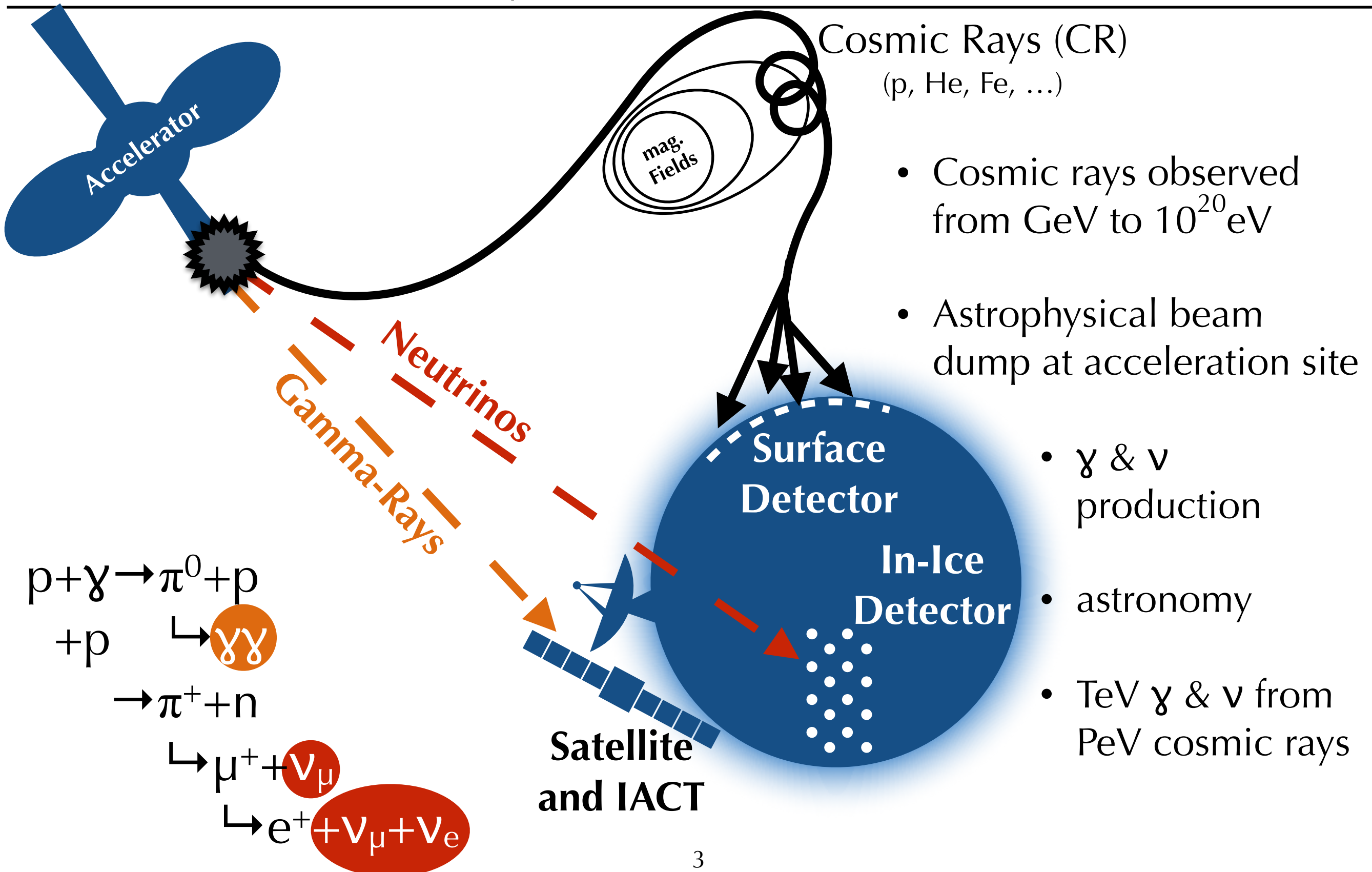


- Cosmic Rays & Multi-Messenger Astronomy
- IceCube Neutrino Observatory
- Astrophysical neutrinos
 - Observed diffuse signal
 - Searches for neutrino point sources
- Summary

Cosmic Rays

Multi-Messenger Astronomy
Gamma-Rays and Neutrinos

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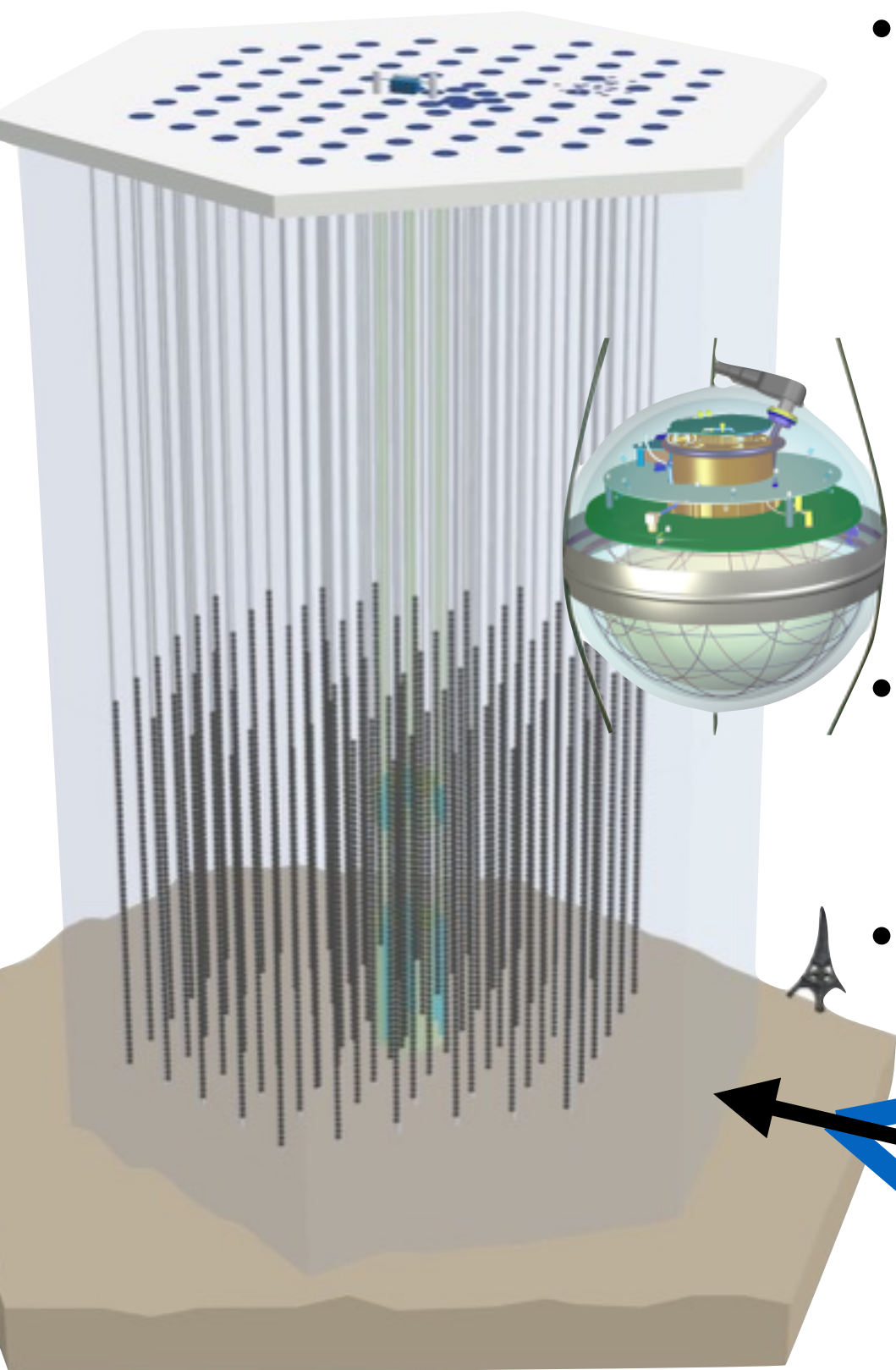


IceCube Detector Completion Dec. 2010
after 5 years of construction
IceCube operational since first deployment season

IceCube

Cubic km³
neutrino & CR physics

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- 1km³ instrumented volume
 - 5160 Digital Optical Modules (DOM)
 - 86 strings with each 60 DOMs
 - ν -energy threshold of $\sim 100\text{GeV}$
- Located at the South Pole at 1.5-2.5km depth
- Very stable operation: 97.2% *clean* uptime

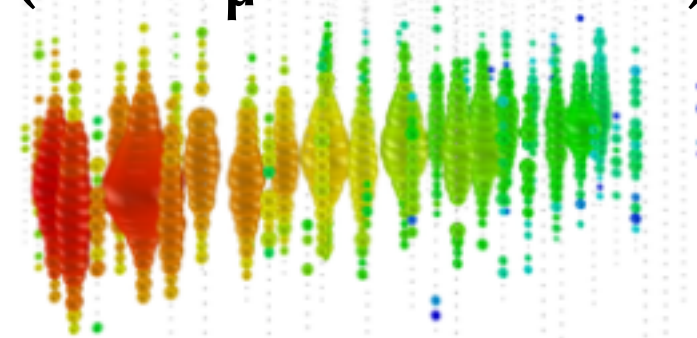
Cherenkov radiation
by secondary charged particles

Neutrino signatures

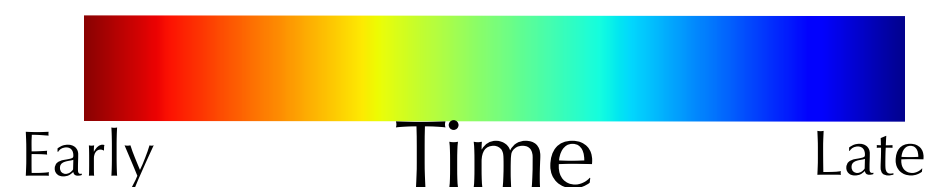
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μ -Tracks (CC ν_μ interaction)



- pointing $< 1^\circ$
- Energy resolution factor of 2
- enter IceCube from far outside

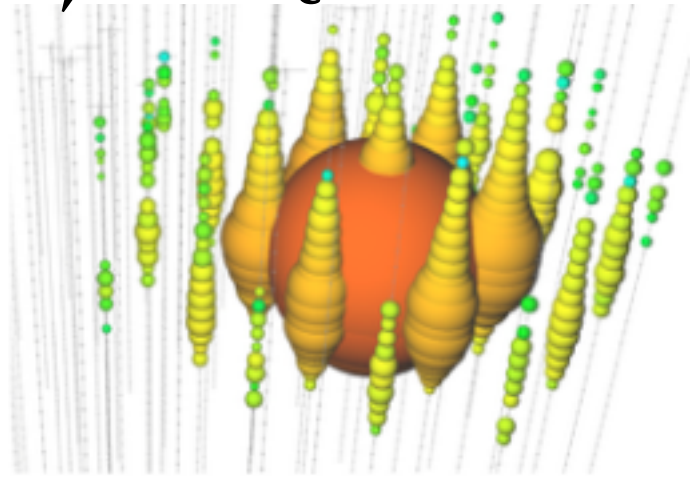


Neutrino signatures

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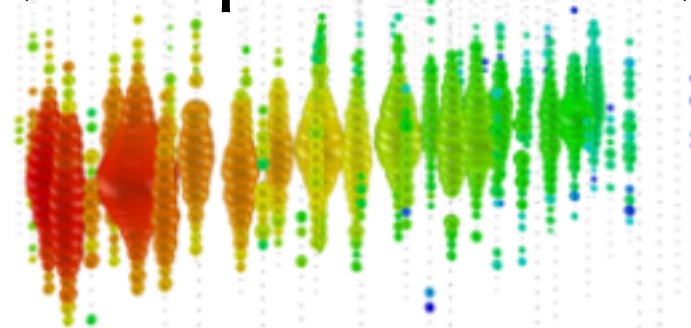


Cascades / Shower (NC, CC ν_e interaction)

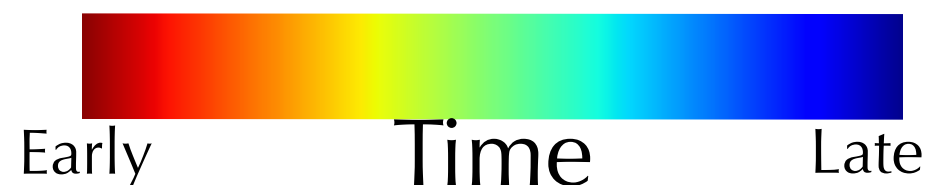


- Energy deposited in detector
- 15% resolution in energy
- pointing $\sim 10^\circ$

μ -Tracks (CC ν_μ interaction)



- pointing $< 1^\circ$
- Energy resolution factor of 2
- enter IceCube from far outside

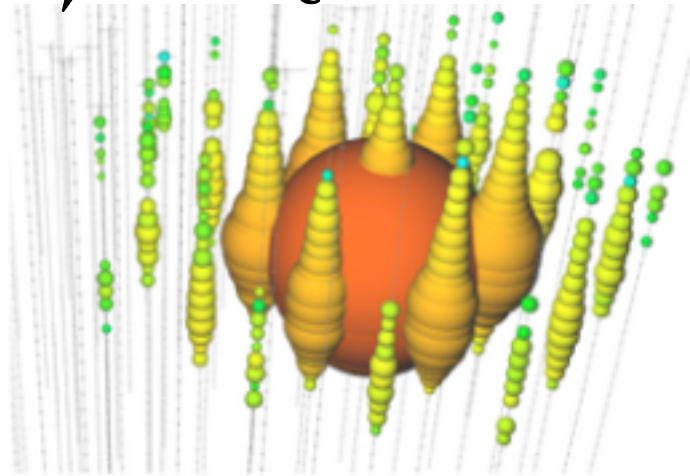


Neutrino signatures

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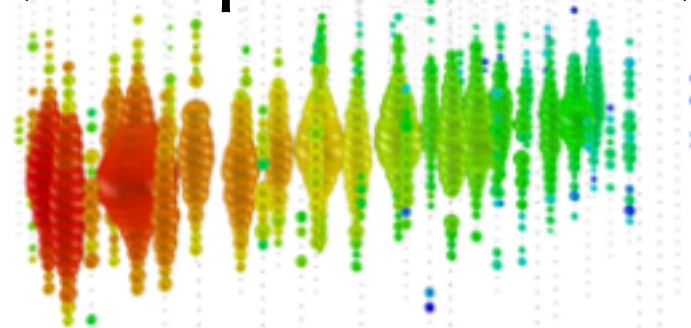


Cascades / Shower (NC, CC ν_e interaction)



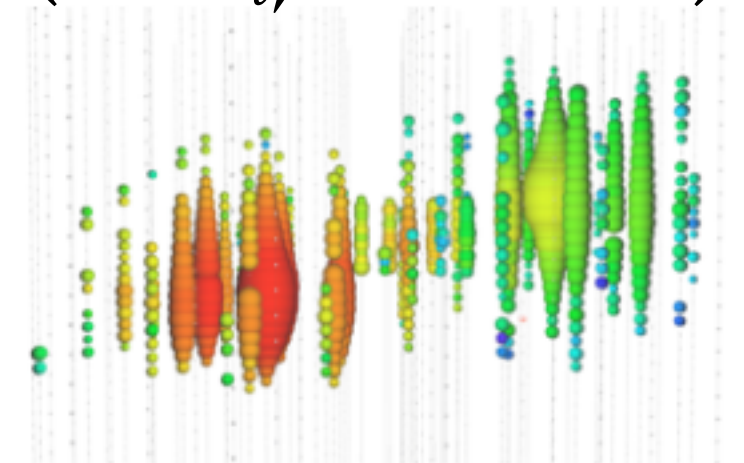
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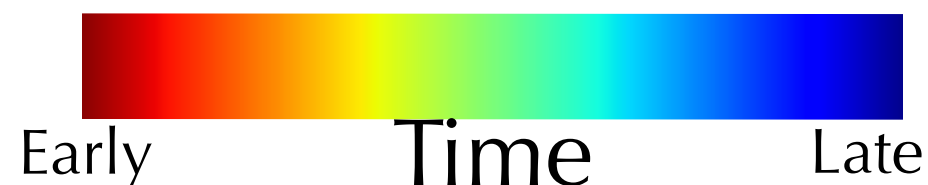


- pointing $< 1^\circ$
- Energy resolution factor of 2
- enter IceCube from far outside

Double Bang (CC ν_τ , simulation)

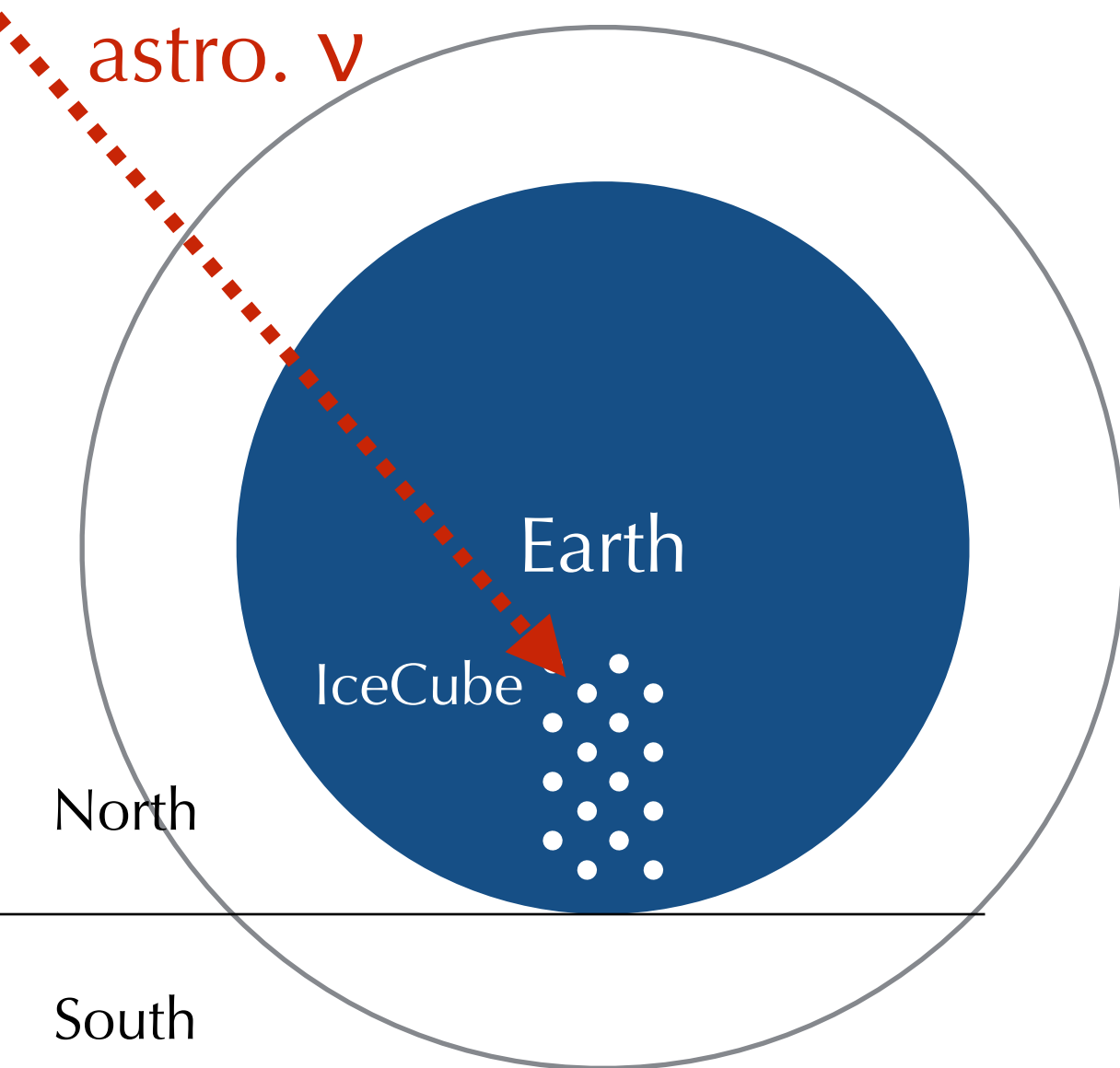


- τ -decay to π/K produces second cascade
- No observation yet
- Clear identifier for astrophysical neutrinos
- Decay length: 50m/PeV



Backgrounds

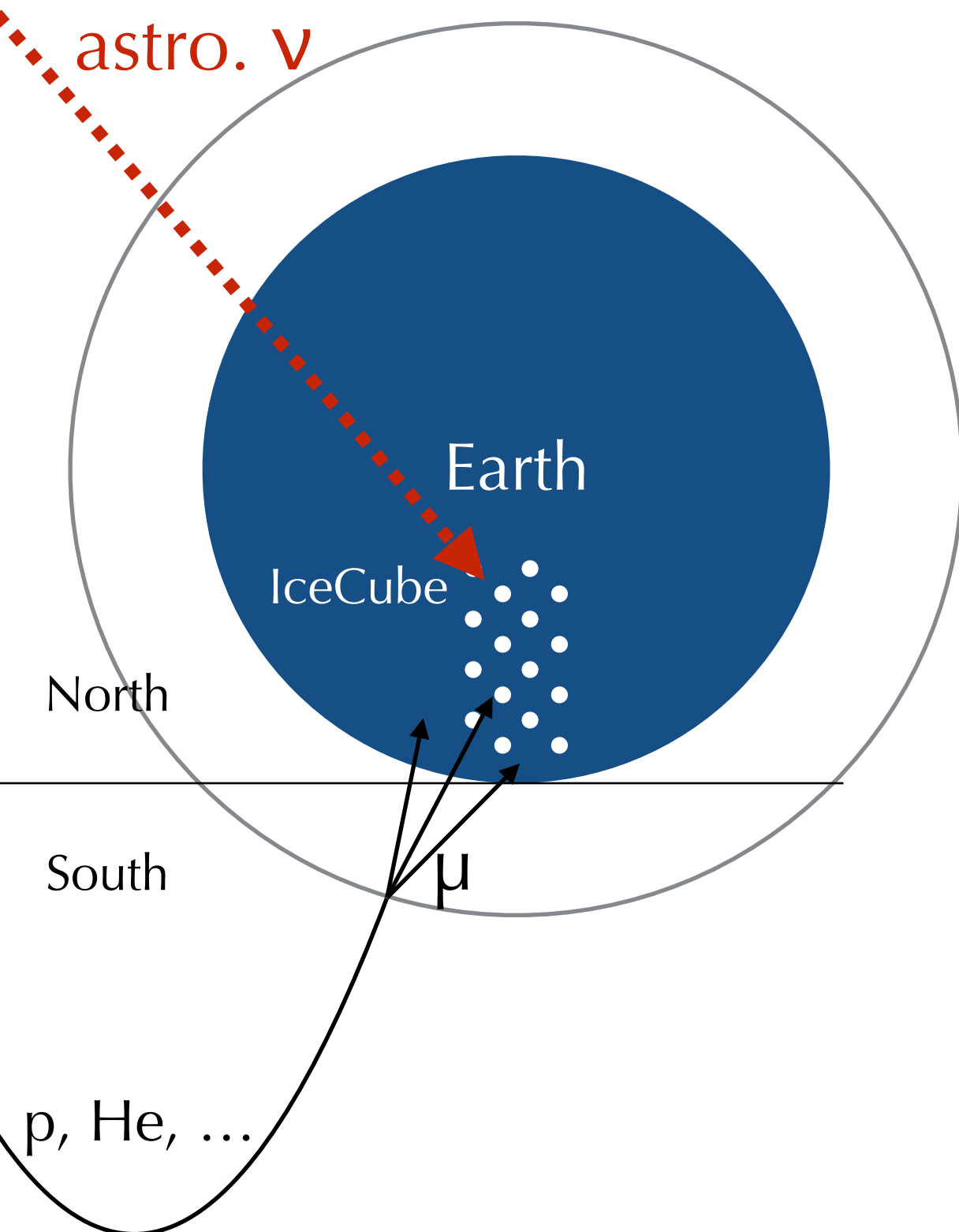
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- Cosmic rays induce atmospheric air-showers

Backgrounds

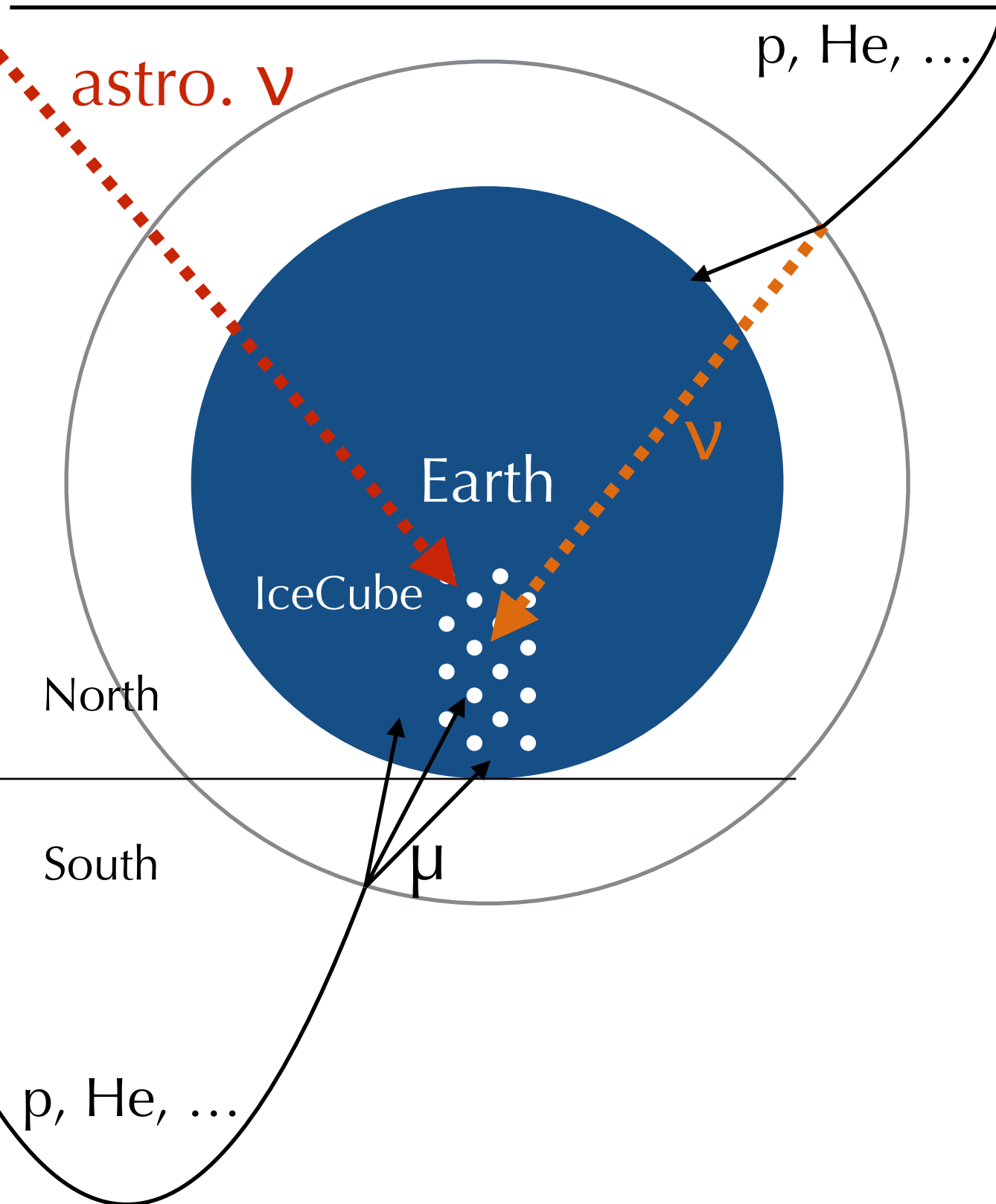
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- Cosmic rays induce atmospheric air-showers
- Muons penetrate IceCube from above
 - Trigger detector at $\sim 2.5\text{kHz}$
 - Energy spectrum $\sim E^{-2.7}$

Backgrounds

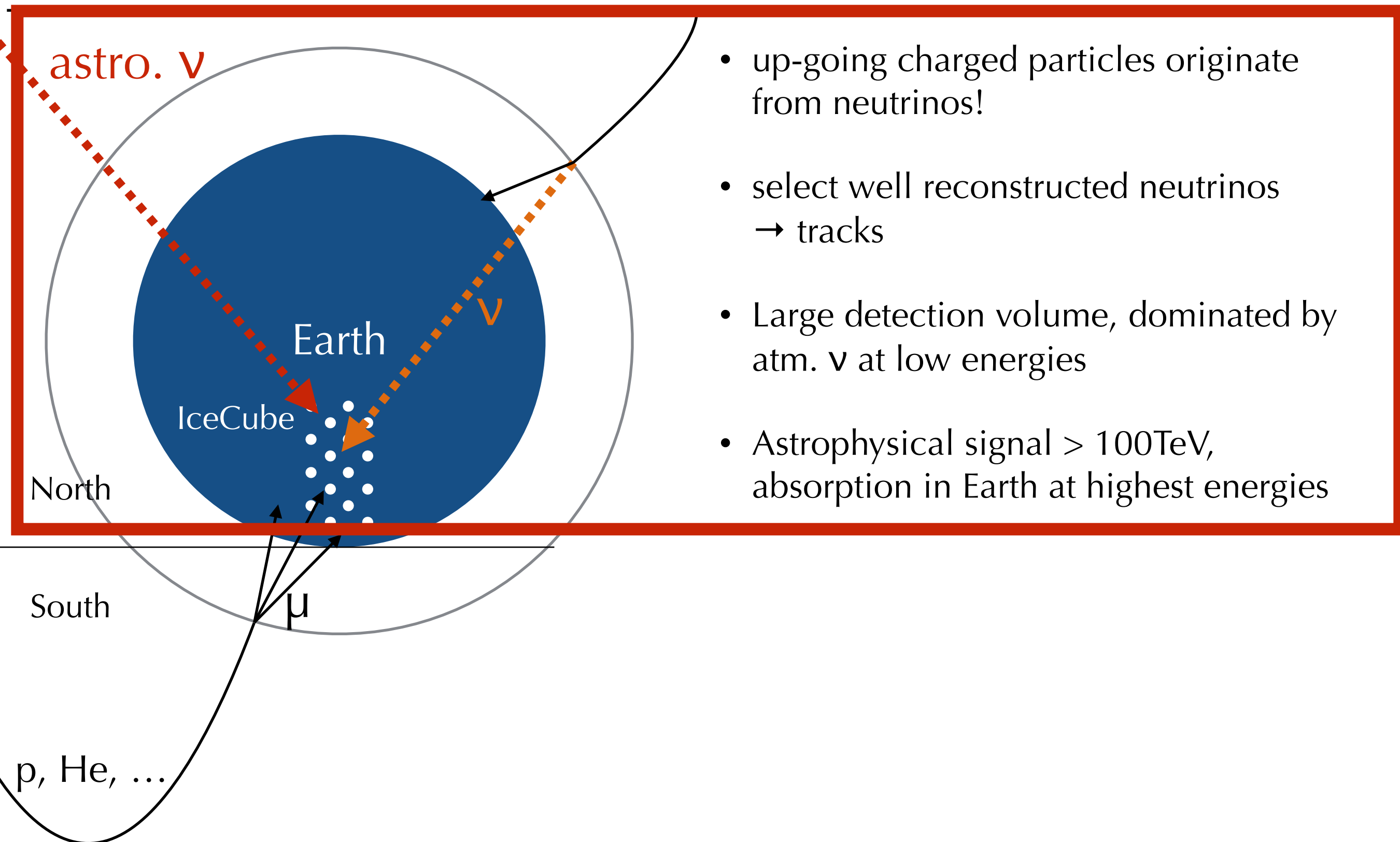
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- Cosmic rays induce atmospheric air-showers
- Muons penetrate IceCube from above
 - Trigger detector at $\sim 2.5\text{kHz}$
 - Energy spectrum $\sim E^{-2.7}$
- Neutrinos are not absorbed by Earth shield (North)
 - Soft energy spectrum $\sim E^{-3.7}$
 - Other exciting physics possible with atm. ν : Oscillations, non-std. interactions...

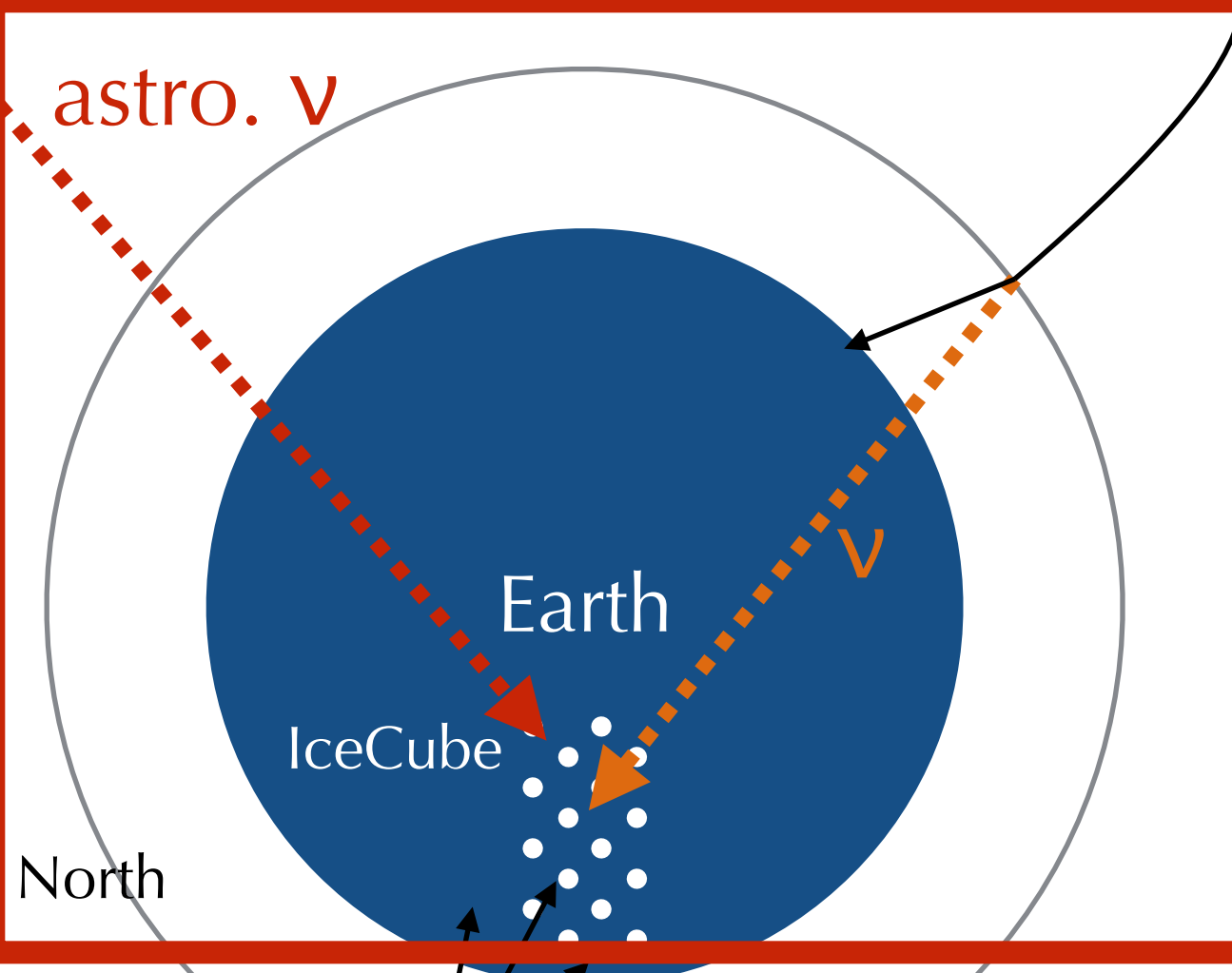
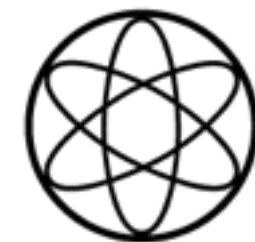
Neutrino Selection

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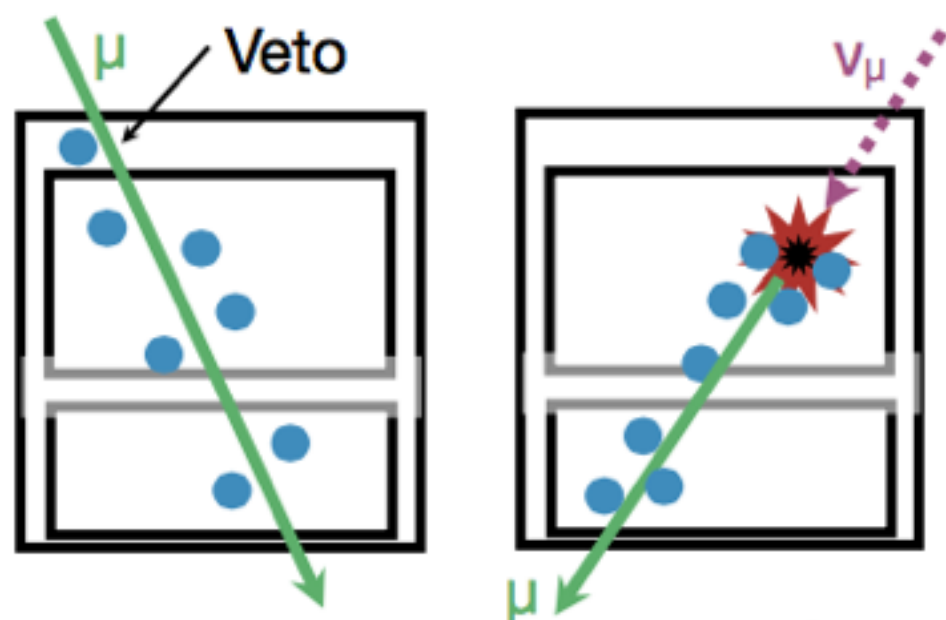


Neutrino Selection

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- up-going charged particles originate from neutrinos!
- select well reconstructed neutrinos
→ tracks
- Large detection volume, dominated by atm. ν at low energies
- Astrophysical signal $> 100\text{TeV}$, absorption in Earth at highest energies



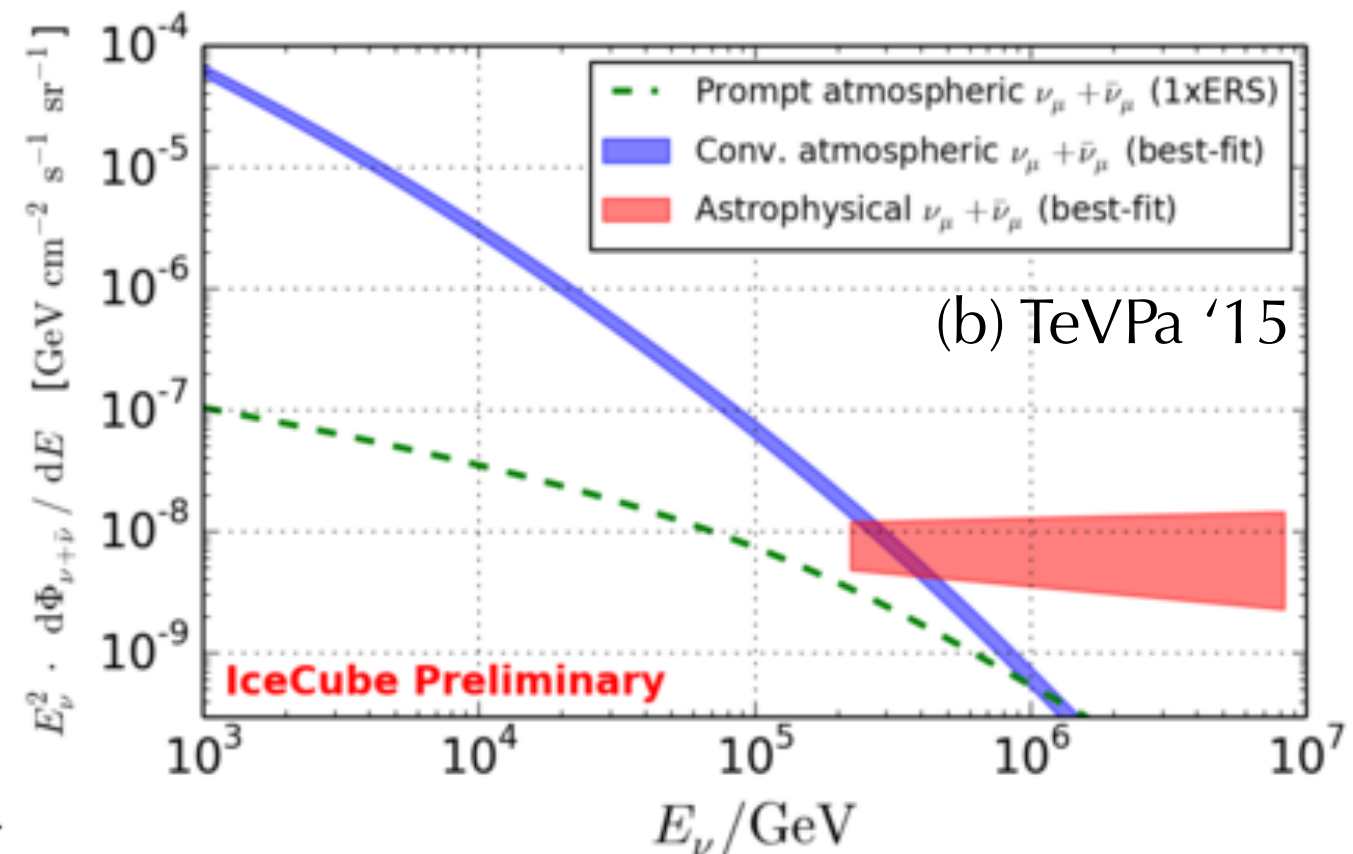
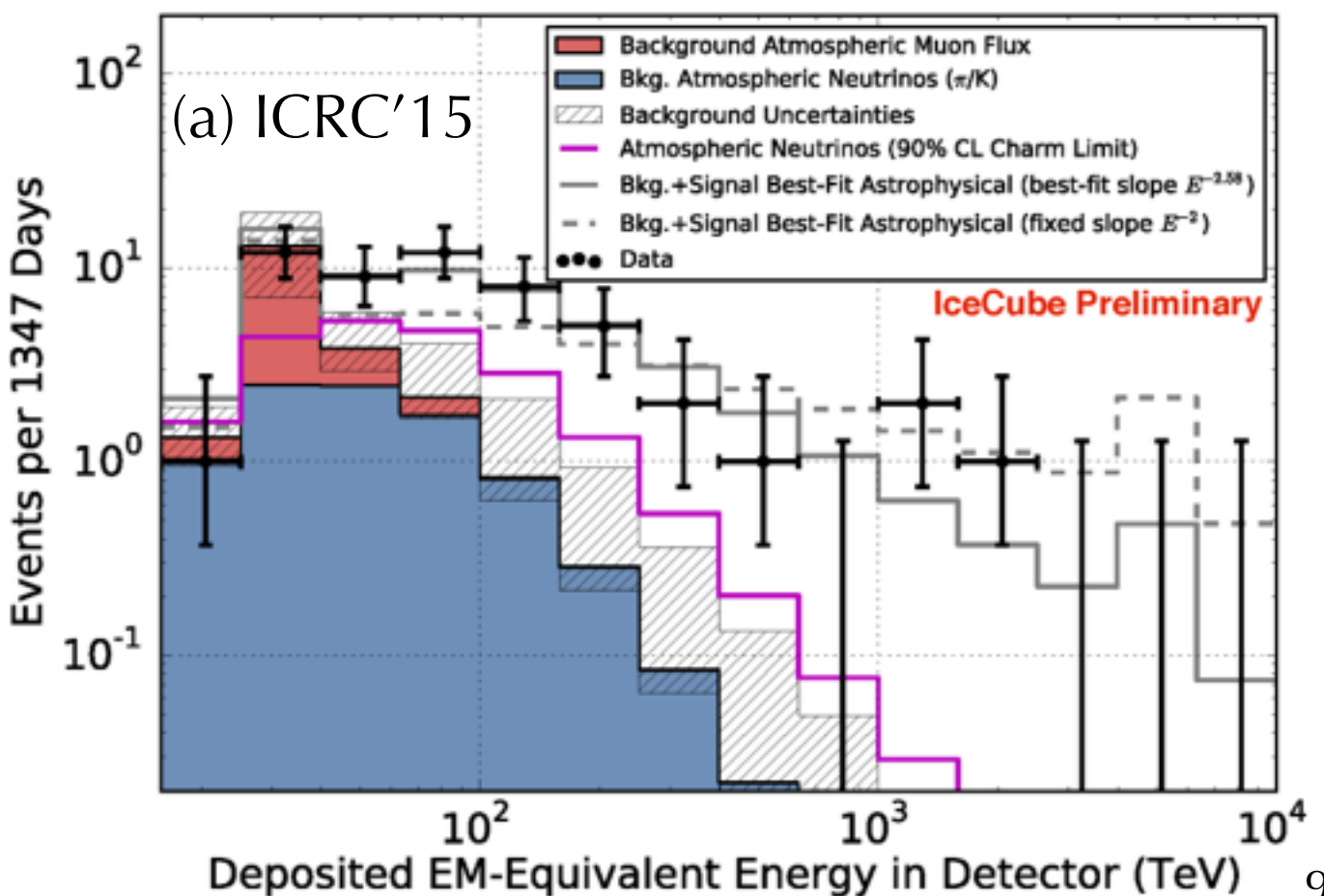
- South: Veto incoming atm. muons
- Starting events are neutrinos
- Reduced detector volume
- Astrophysical signal $> 10-100\text{TeV}$
- Through-going muon neutrinos only at very highest energies: $> \text{PeV}$

Astrophysical Neutrinos

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- Observation of an integrated *diffuse* flux of ν
 - (a) All-flavour all-sky high-energy starting events (HESE): **53 events**
 - (b) Up-going ν_μ : highest energy ν ever observed: 2.6 ± 0.3 PeV deposited energy
- Consistent with isotropic power-law with spectral index E^{-2} and $E^{-2.5}$



Putting it all together

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- Observation of astroph. ν flux

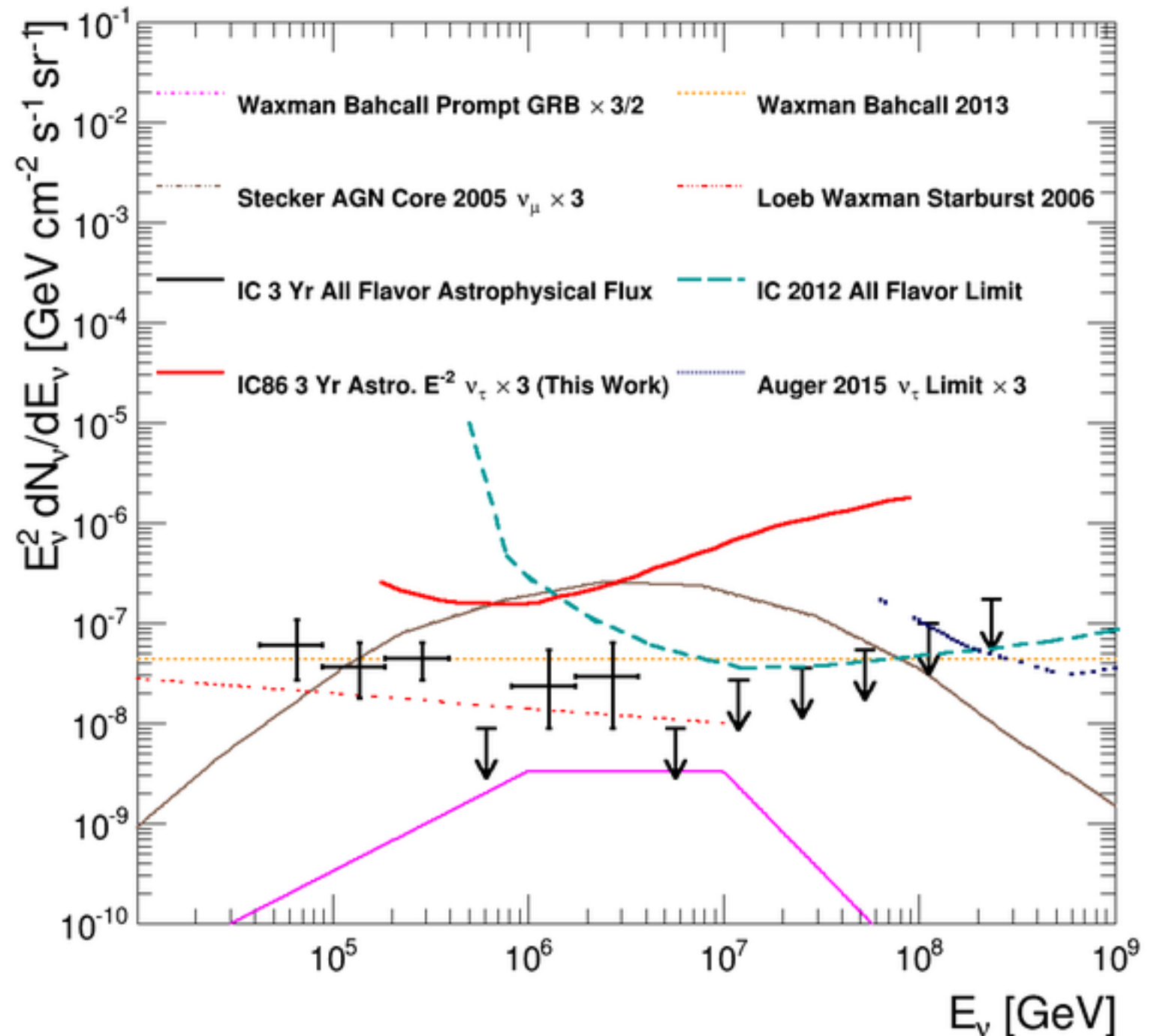
- All-flavour (starting events)

- muon type (up-going tracks)

- No sign of cosmogenic neutrinos

- Dedicated ν_τ searches sensitivity above observed signal

PRD 93.022001

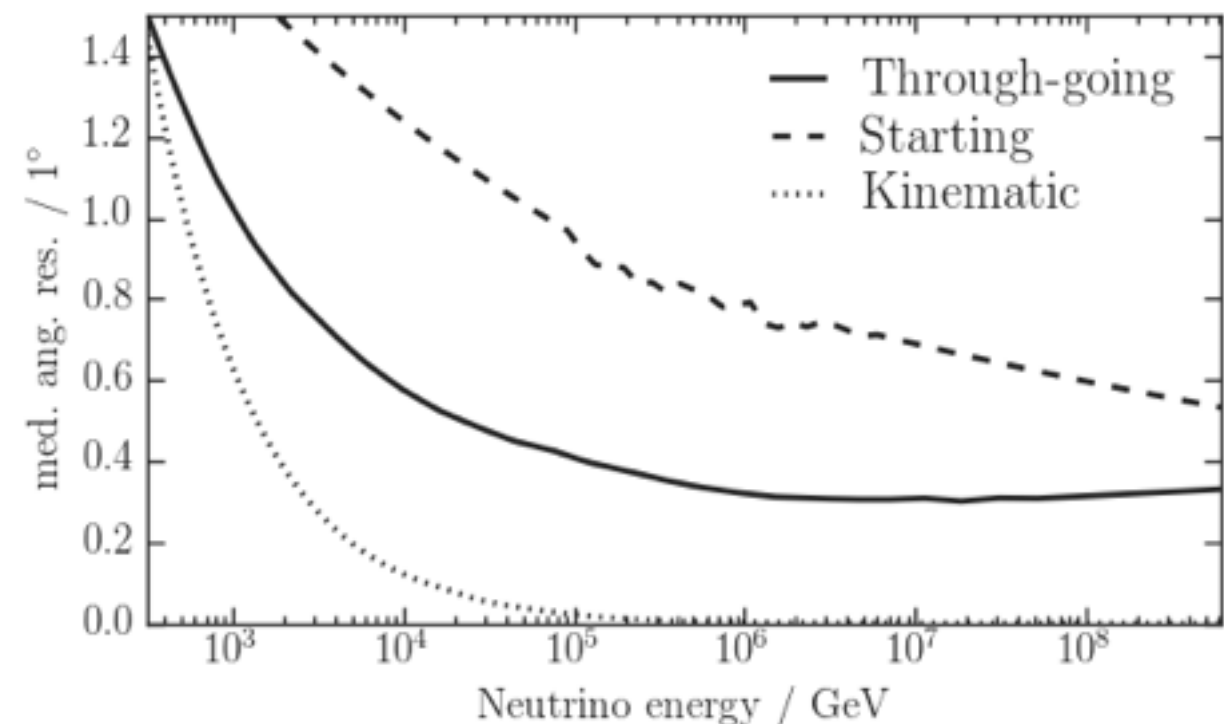
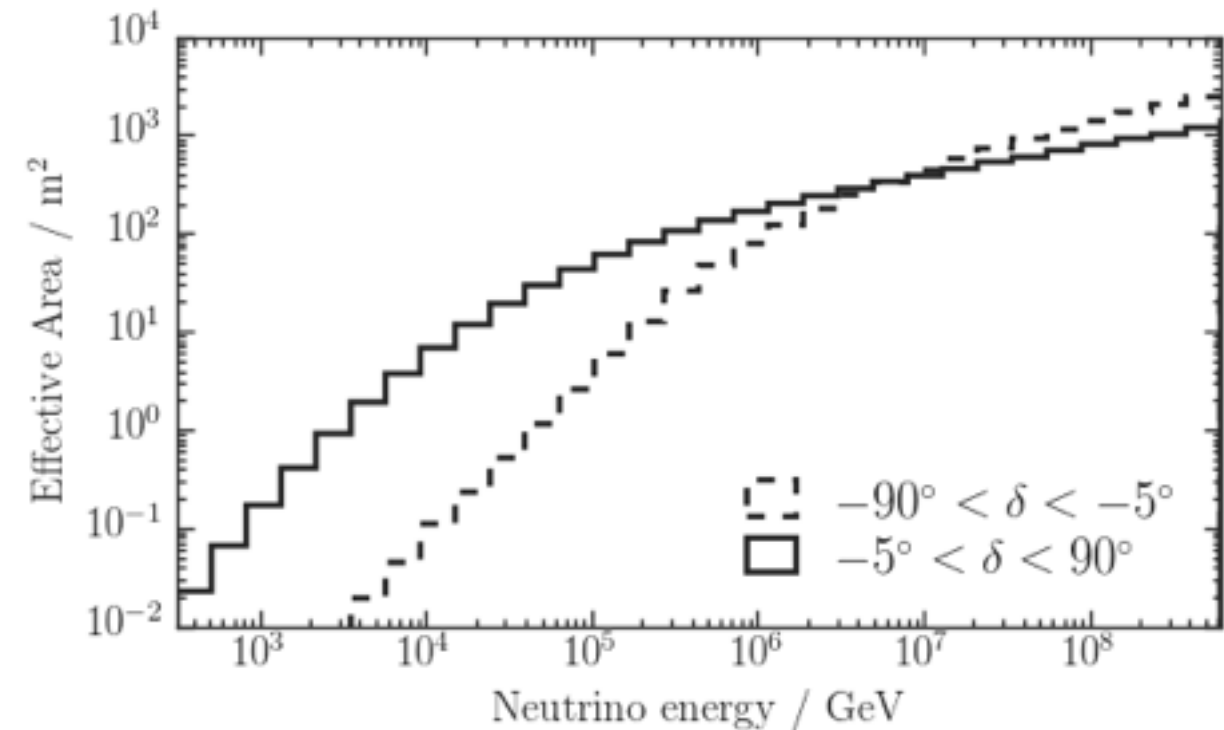


Neutrino Sources

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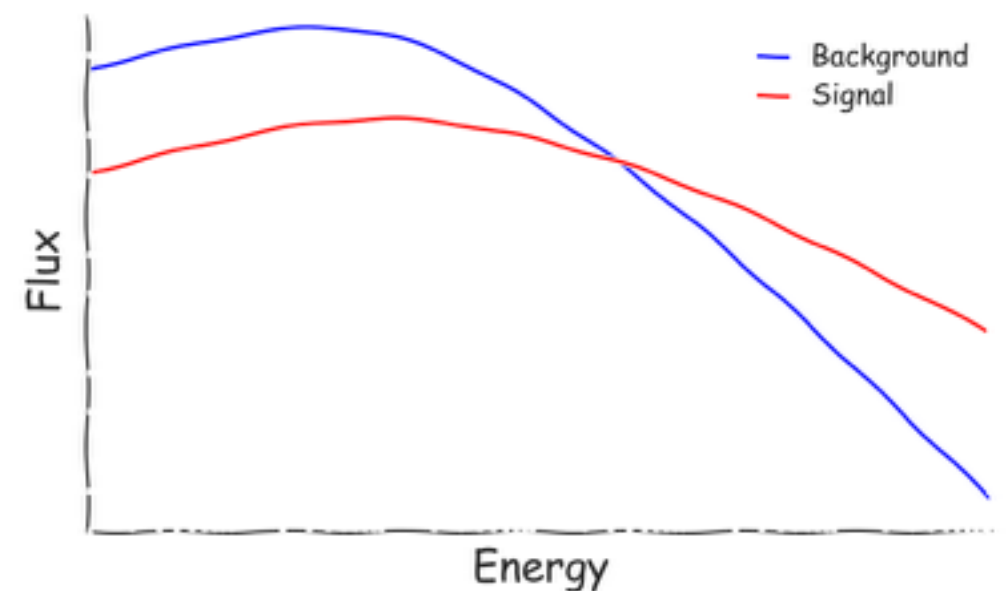
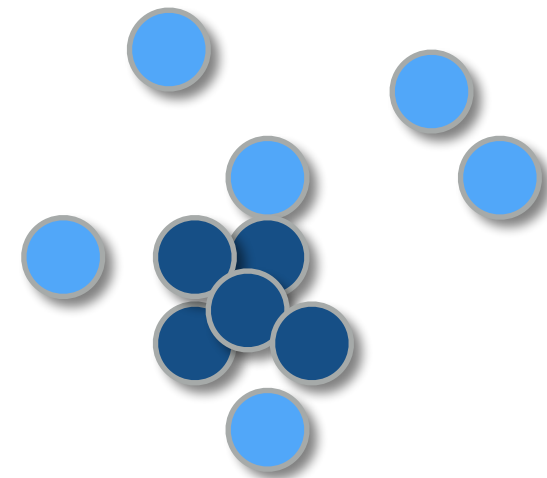
- *Where* do the neutrinos come from?
 - Galactic: diffuse emission, SNR, PWN, ...
 - Extragalactic: AGN, UHE Cosmic Rays, GRB, ...
- Use track-like events
 - ✓ Large collection volume
 - ✓ Good angular resolution ($< 1^\circ$)
- Search for clustering of events in *full sky*
- 7 years of data available (2008 - 2015)
 - 700,000+ events used in analysis





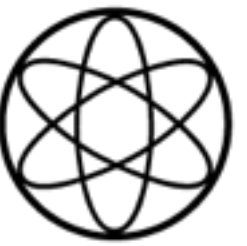
$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_i \left(\frac{n_s}{N} \mathcal{S}(\Delta\Psi_i, \sigma_i, E_i; \gamma) + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) \mathcal{B}(\delta_i, E_i) \right)$$

- Use unbinned clustering likelihood to search for steady sources
- Signal S: Gaussian clustering around source location
- Background B: Distributed homogeneously around source
- Energy: Signal at higher energies ($\sim E^{-2}$) than background ($\sim E^{-3.7}$)
 - Fit for spectral index γ

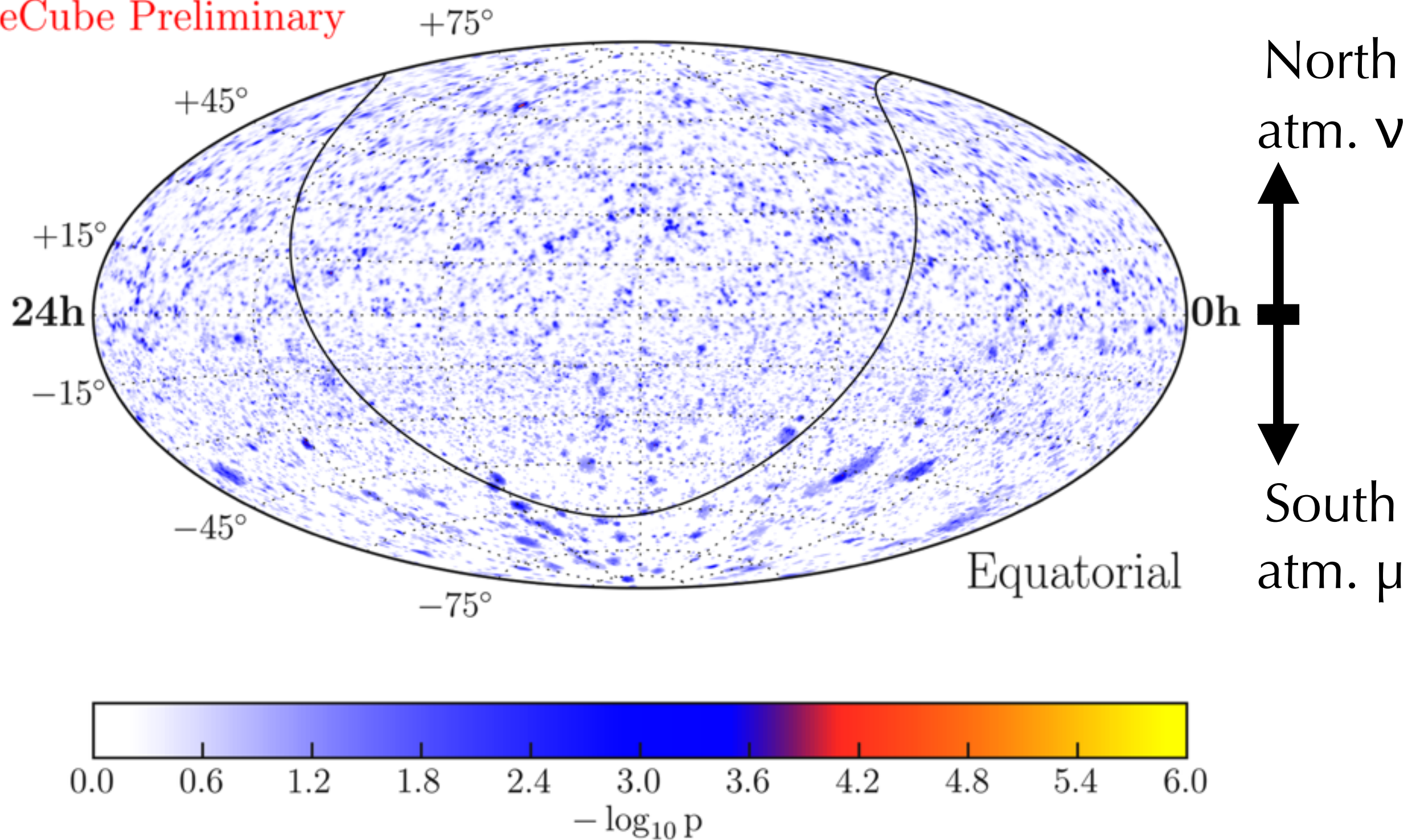


New Point Source Results

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IceCube Preliminary

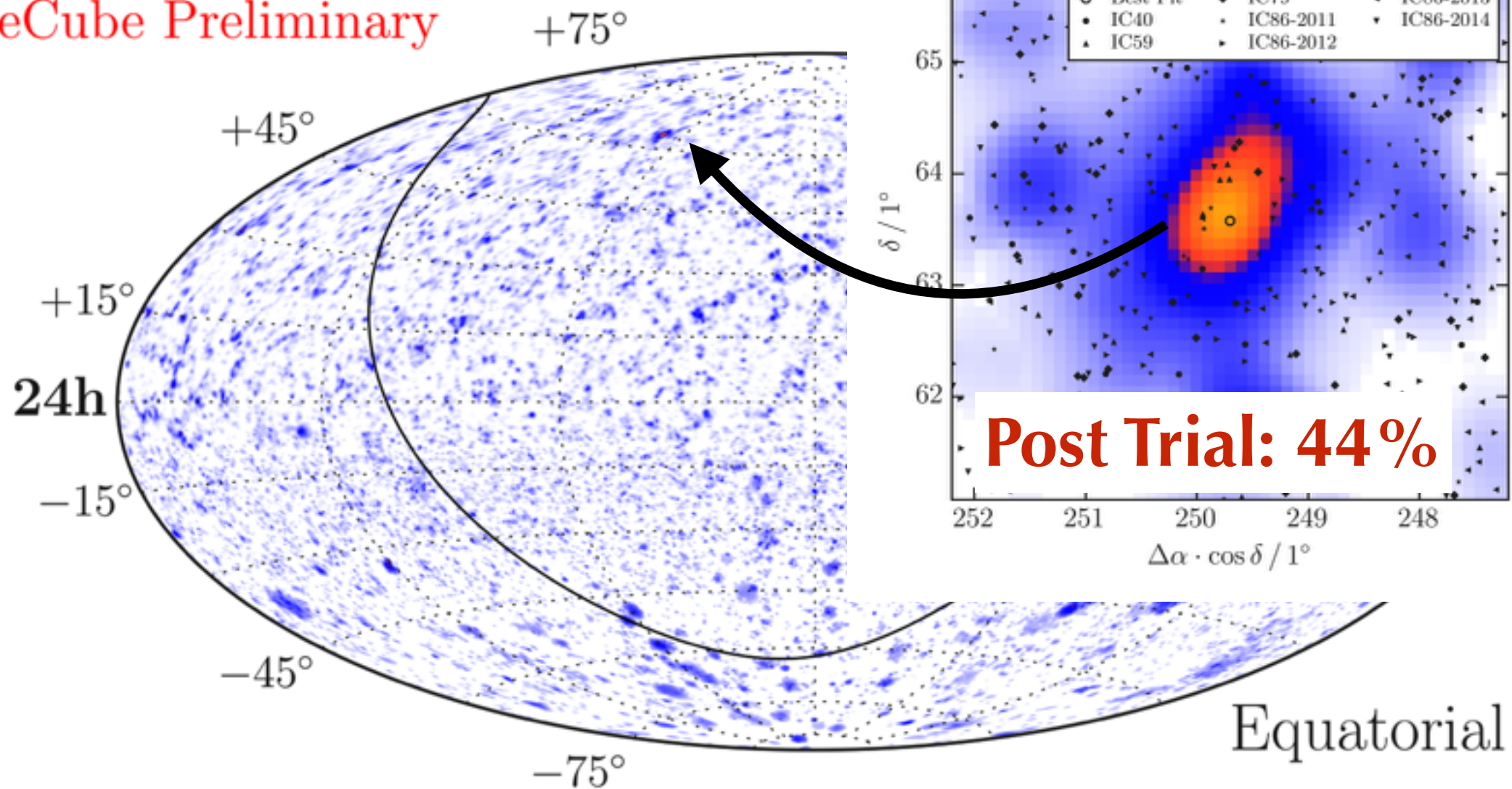


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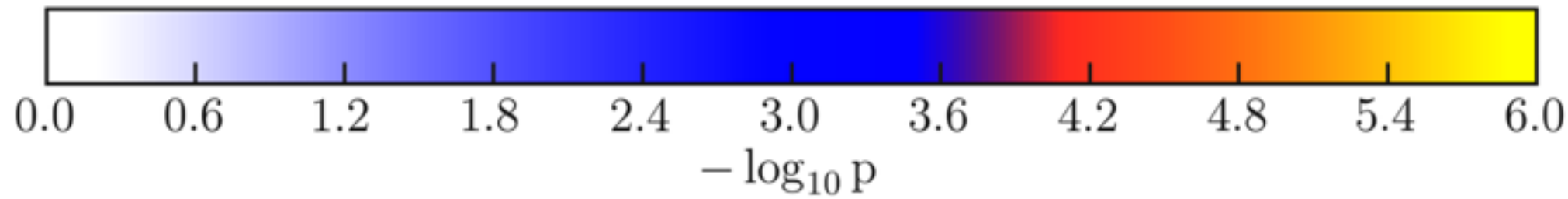
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IceCube Preliminary



North
atm. ν
↕
South
atm. μ

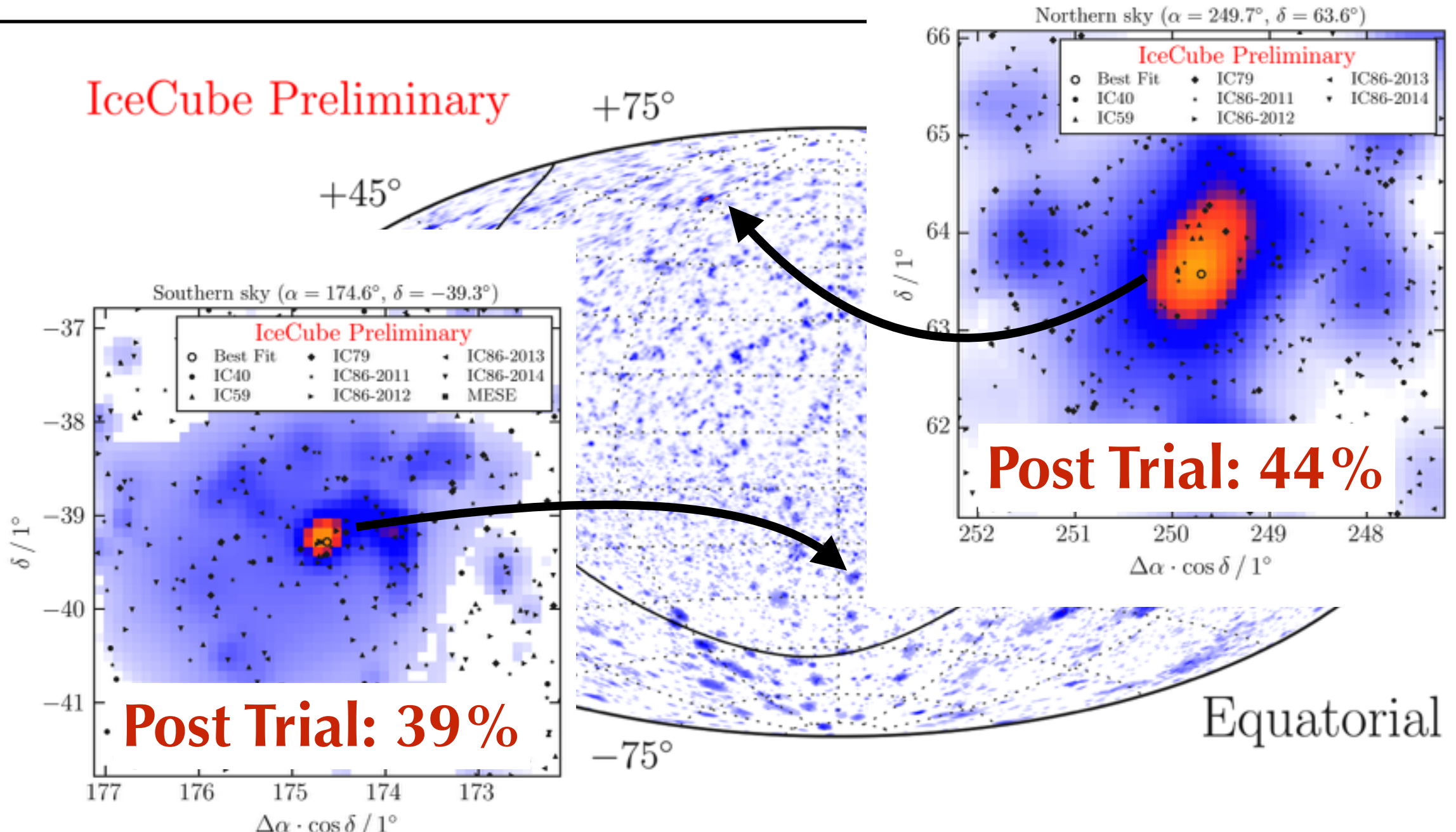


New Point Source Results

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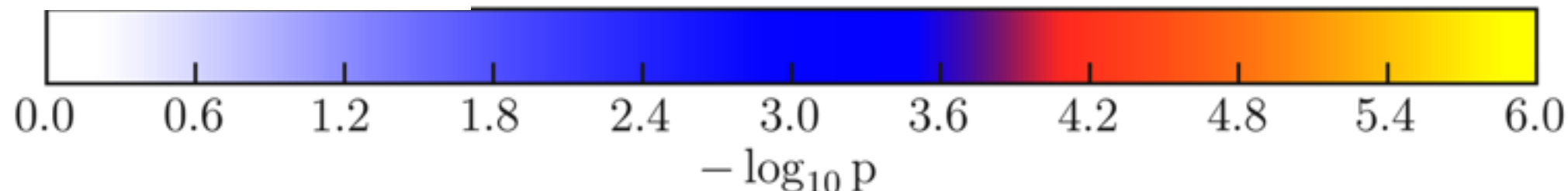


IceCube Preliminary



North
atm. ν

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atm. μ

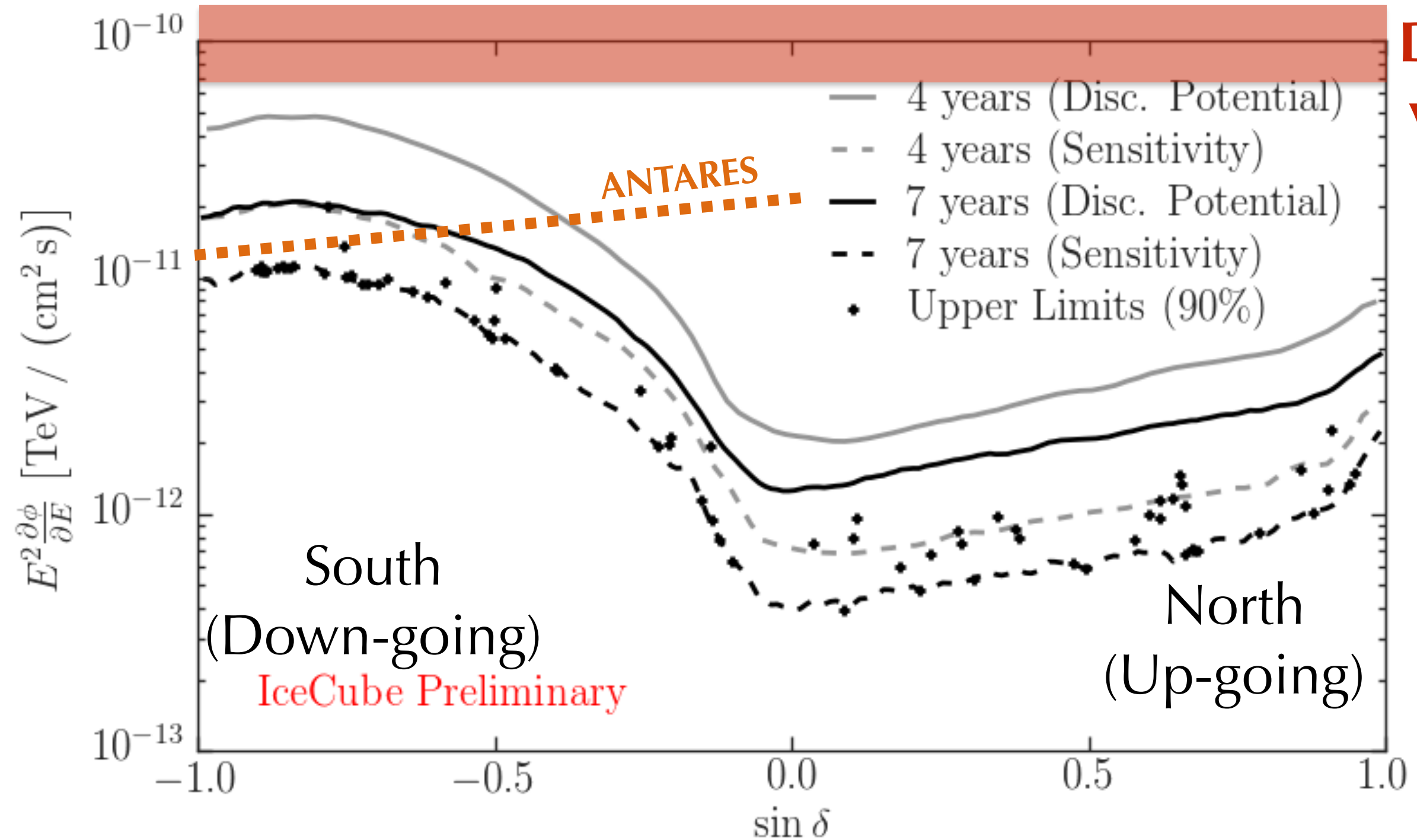


Point Source Constraints

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**Integrated
Diffuse
 ν -Flux**



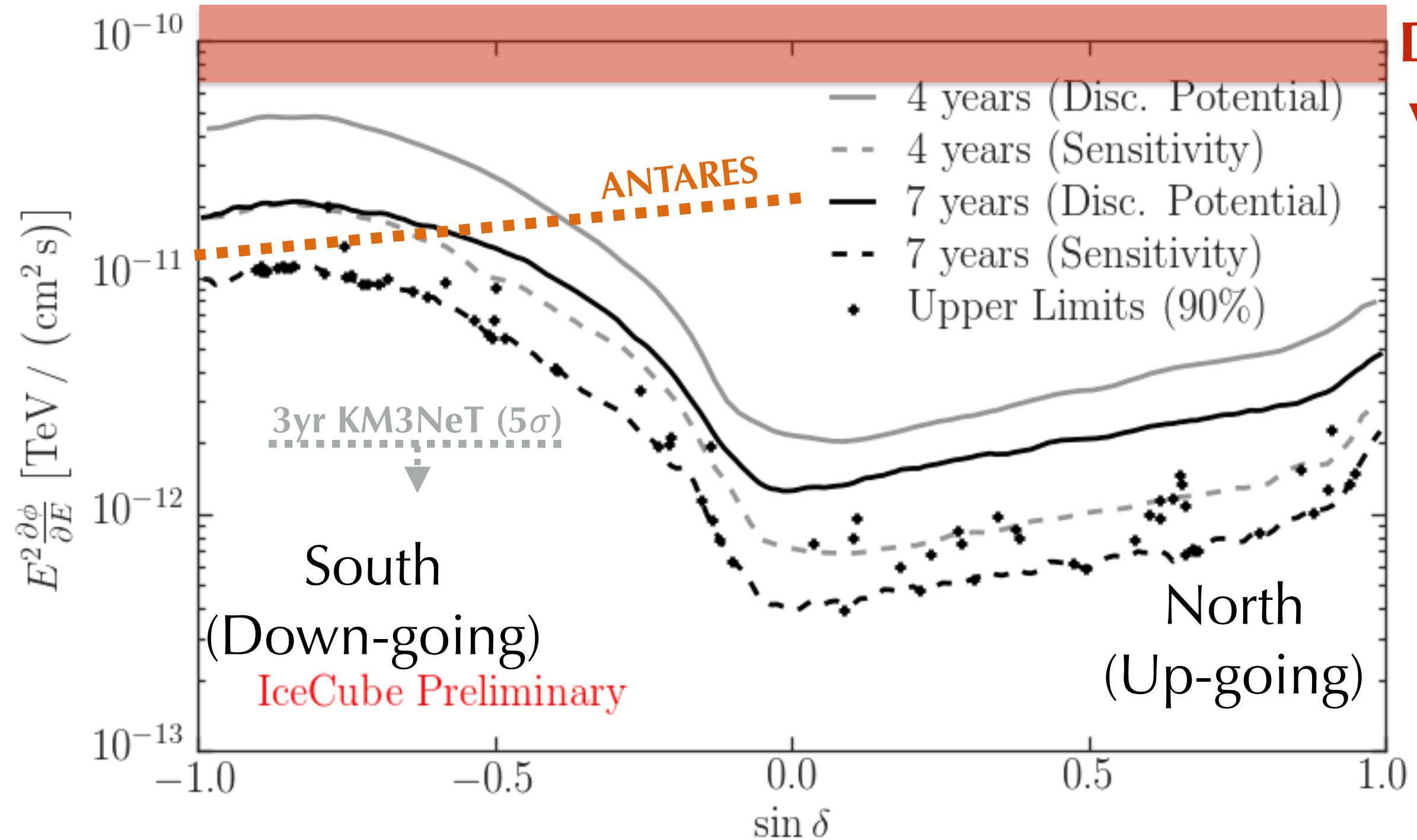
ANTARES: *Astrophys.J.* 786 (2014) L5
South: ANTARES probes energy regions below IceCube'

Point Source Constraints

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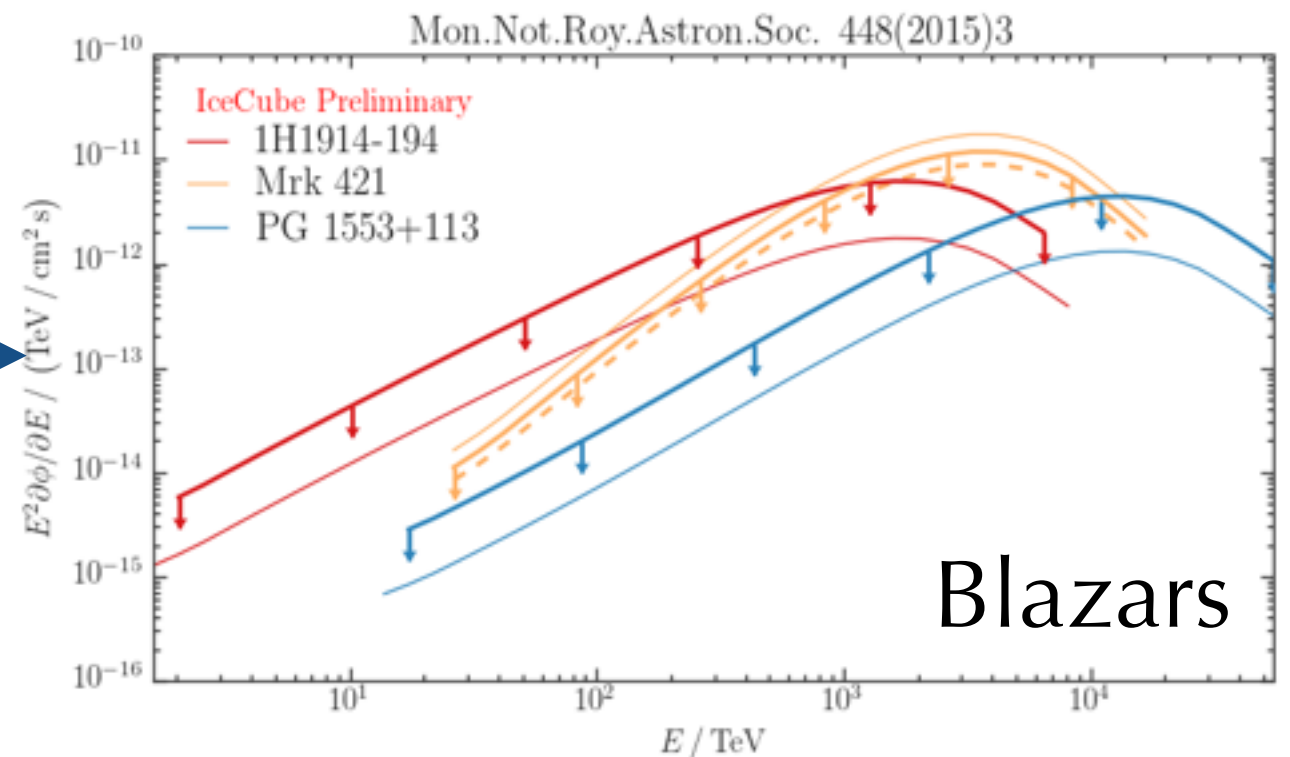
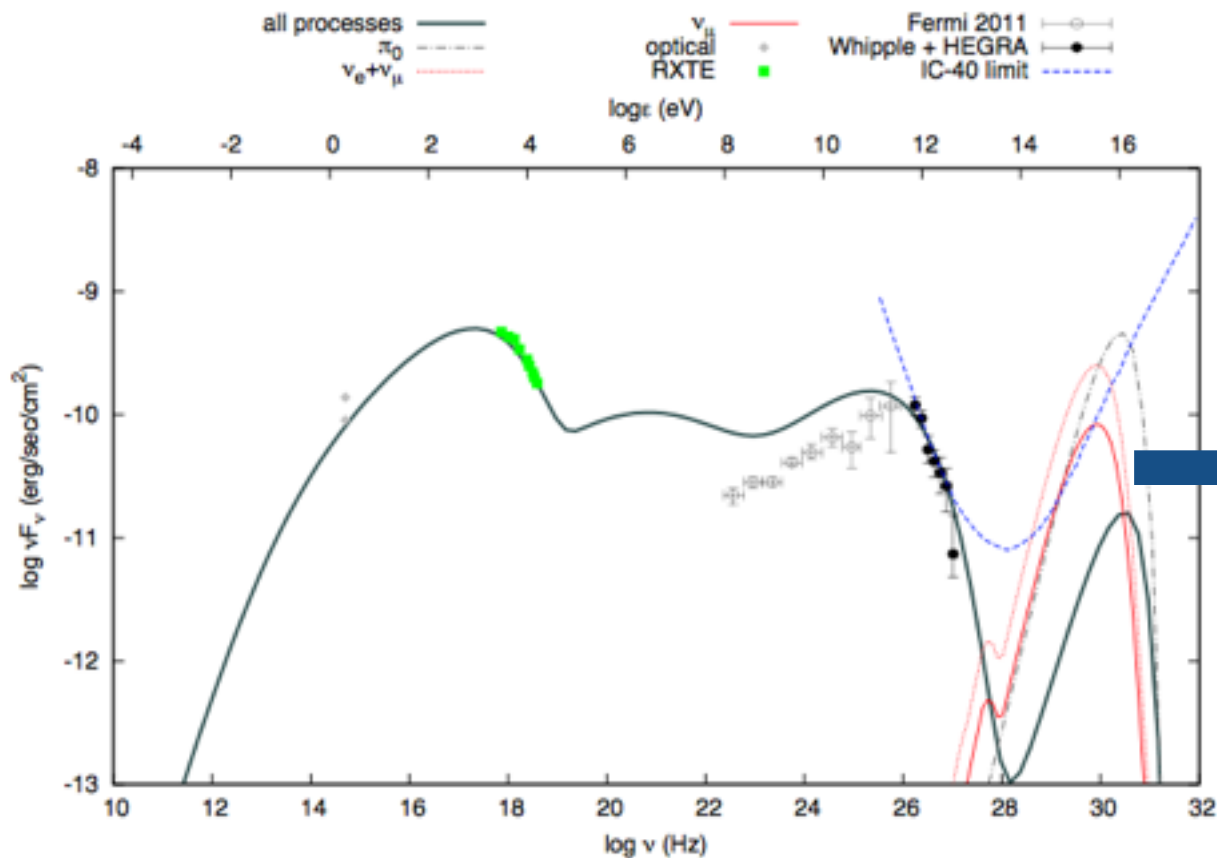
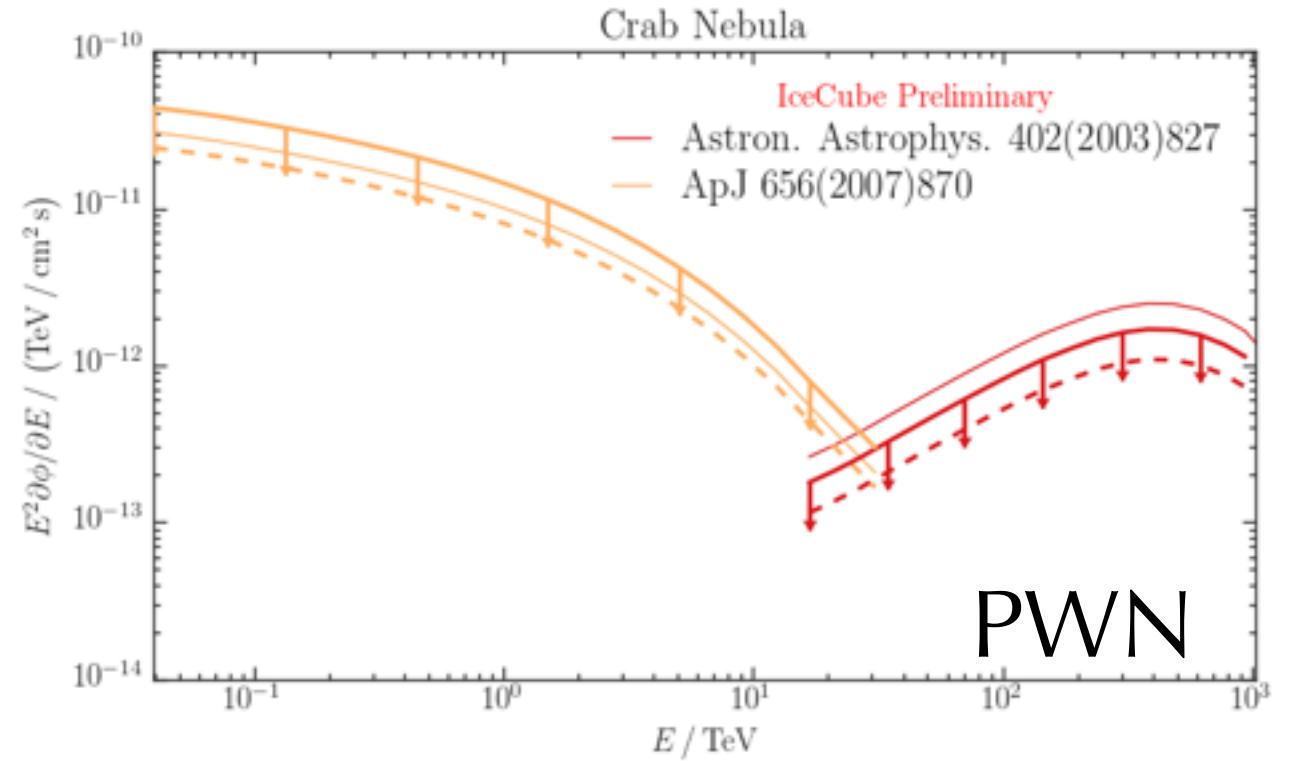
γ -Ray Sources

PWN
AGN, FSRQ

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- Probe γ -ray sources for neutrino emission
 - Convert γ -flux to ν 's assuming that they originate from π^0 & π^\pm
 - MC modelling of pp/p γ interactions
- IceCube puts limits in reach of models

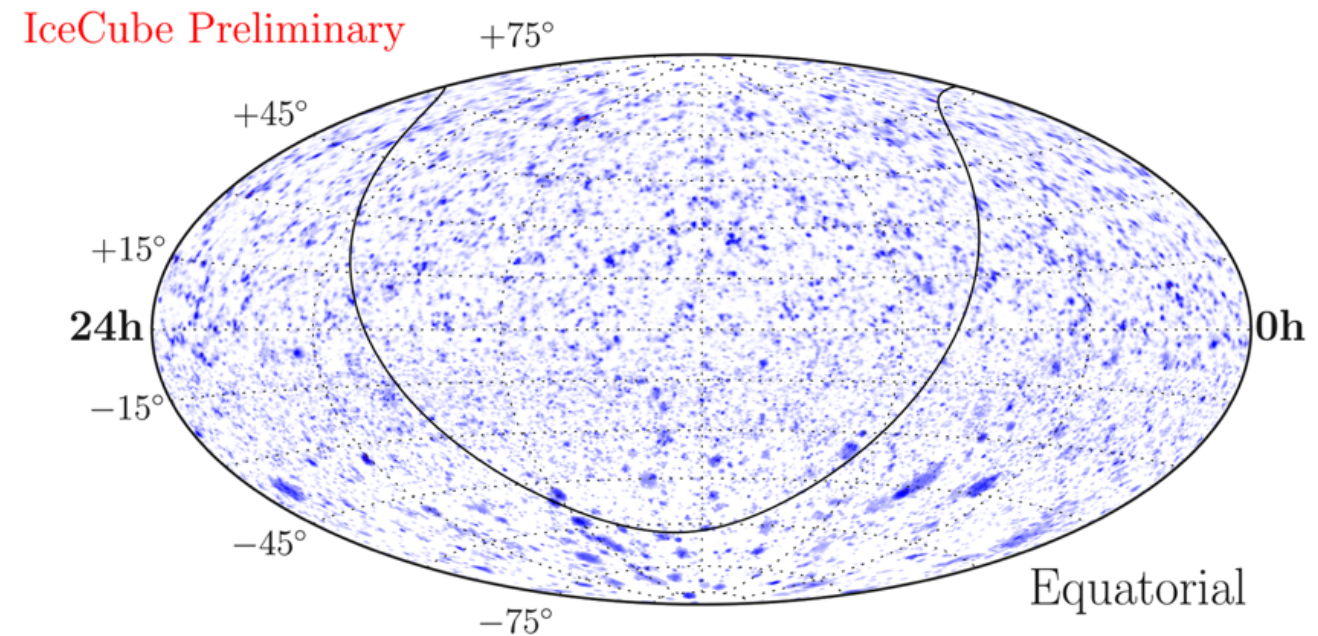


Conclusion

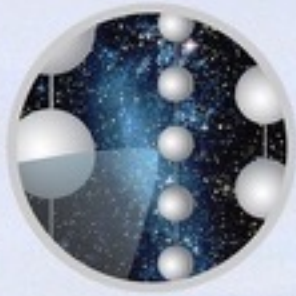
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- IceCube found first evidence of astrophysical high-energy neutrinos
 - Consistent with isotropic distribution / full sky of all flavours
 - Statistics and angular resolution limits the identification of the origin
- Searches for point sources compatible with atm. background
- Lots of other exciting physics



- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| • Galactic emission | • Stacking |
| • Time-dependent | • Autocorrelation |
| | • ... |
-
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| • Dark Matter | • Magnetic Monopoles |
| • Oscillations | • GRB |
| • CR anisotropy | • ... |



The IceCube Collaboration



Funding Agencies

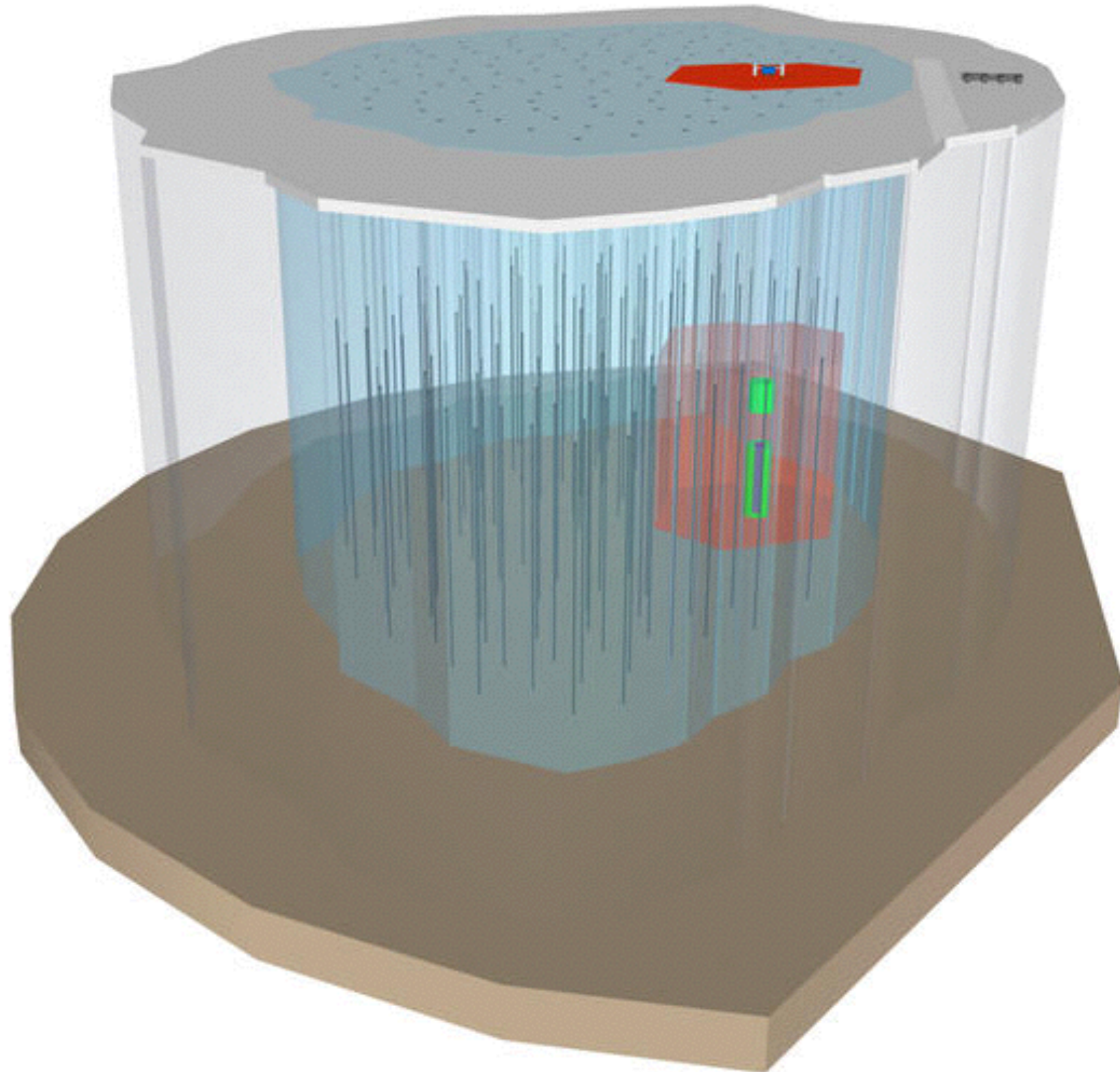
Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique (FRS-FNRS)
 Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-Vlaanderen (FWO-Vlaanderen)
 Federal Ministry of Education & Research (BMBF)
 German Research Foundation (DFG)

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY)
 Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)
 Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation
 Swedish Polar Research Secretariat
 The Swedish Research Council (VR)

University of Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF)
 US National Science Foundation (NSF)

IceCube-Gen2

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Gamma-ray bursts

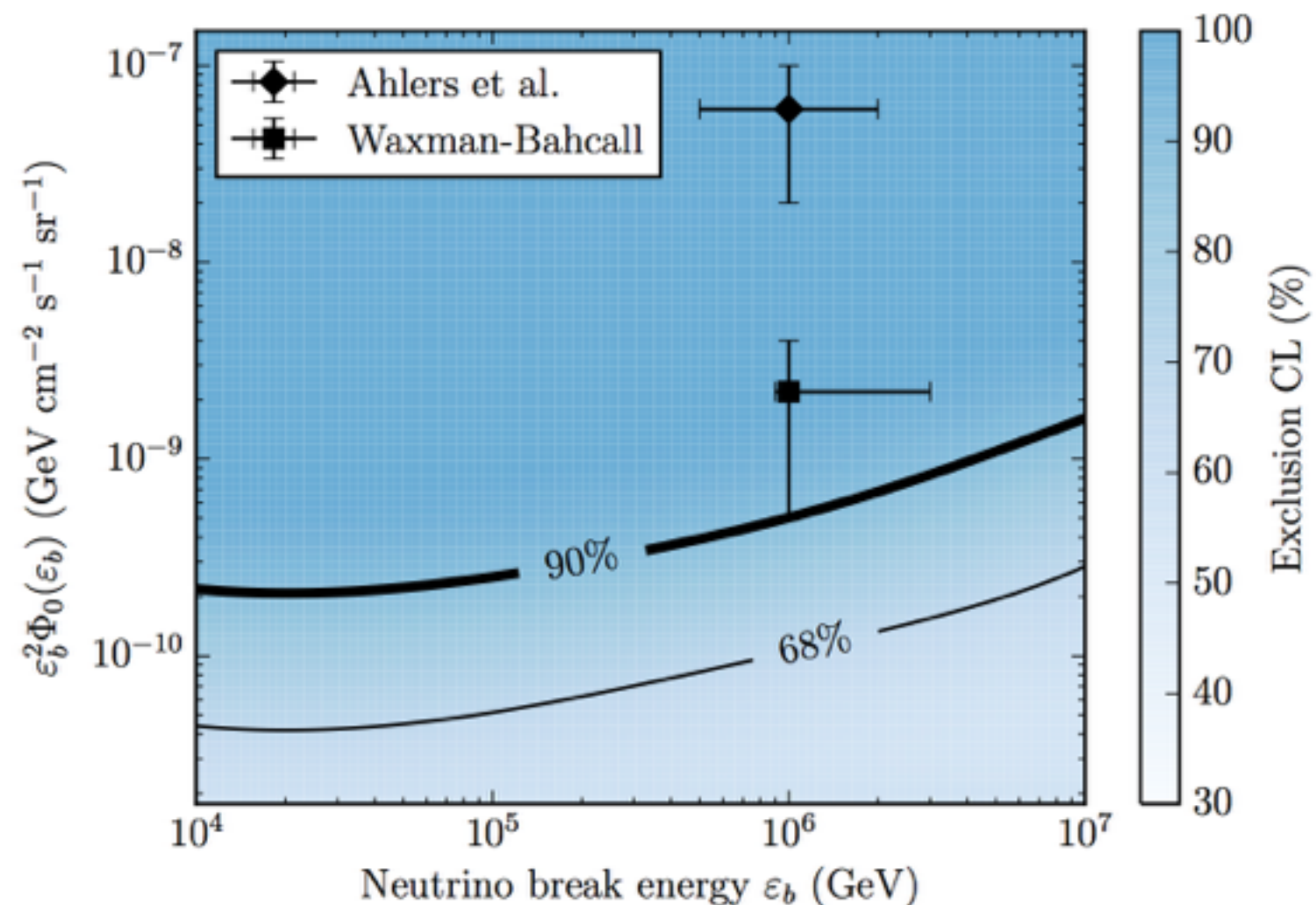
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ApJ 805, L5 (2015)

- 1 ν in coincidence with GRB (506 GRBs in total)
 - neutrino probably atmospheric background
- <1% of astro. ν flux can come from prompt GRB ν
- absence of prompt ν disfavors GRB as candidate of accelerators of UHECR

Ahlers: neutrons escape GRB fireball
Waxman-Bahcall: protons escape

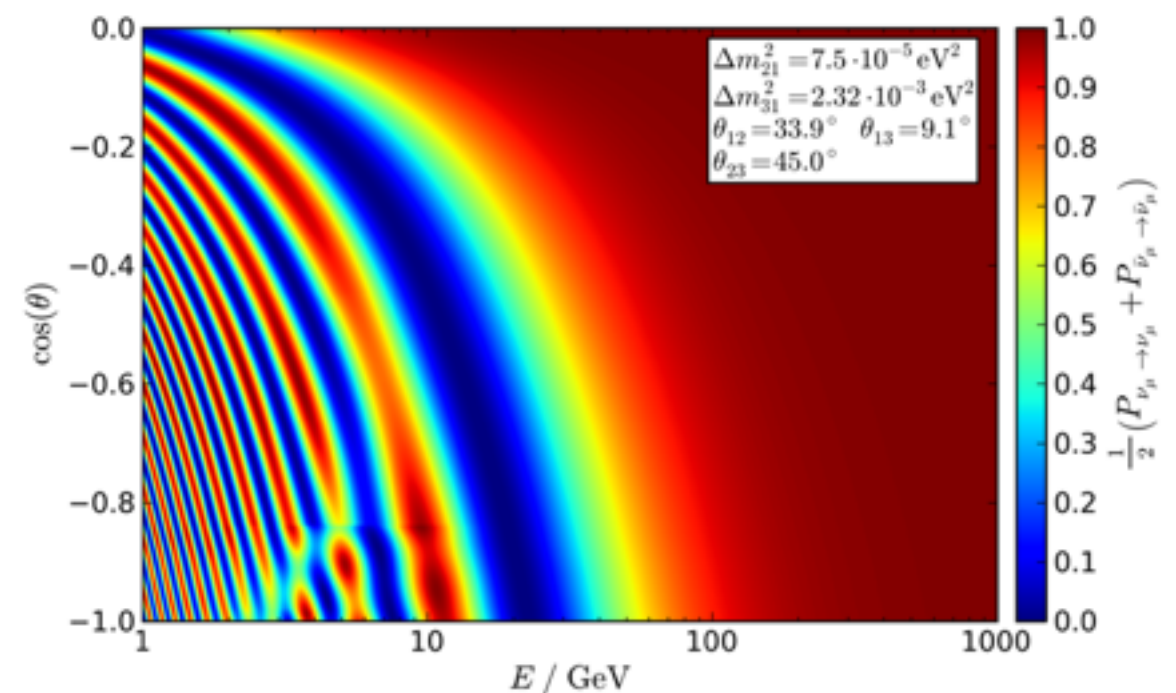
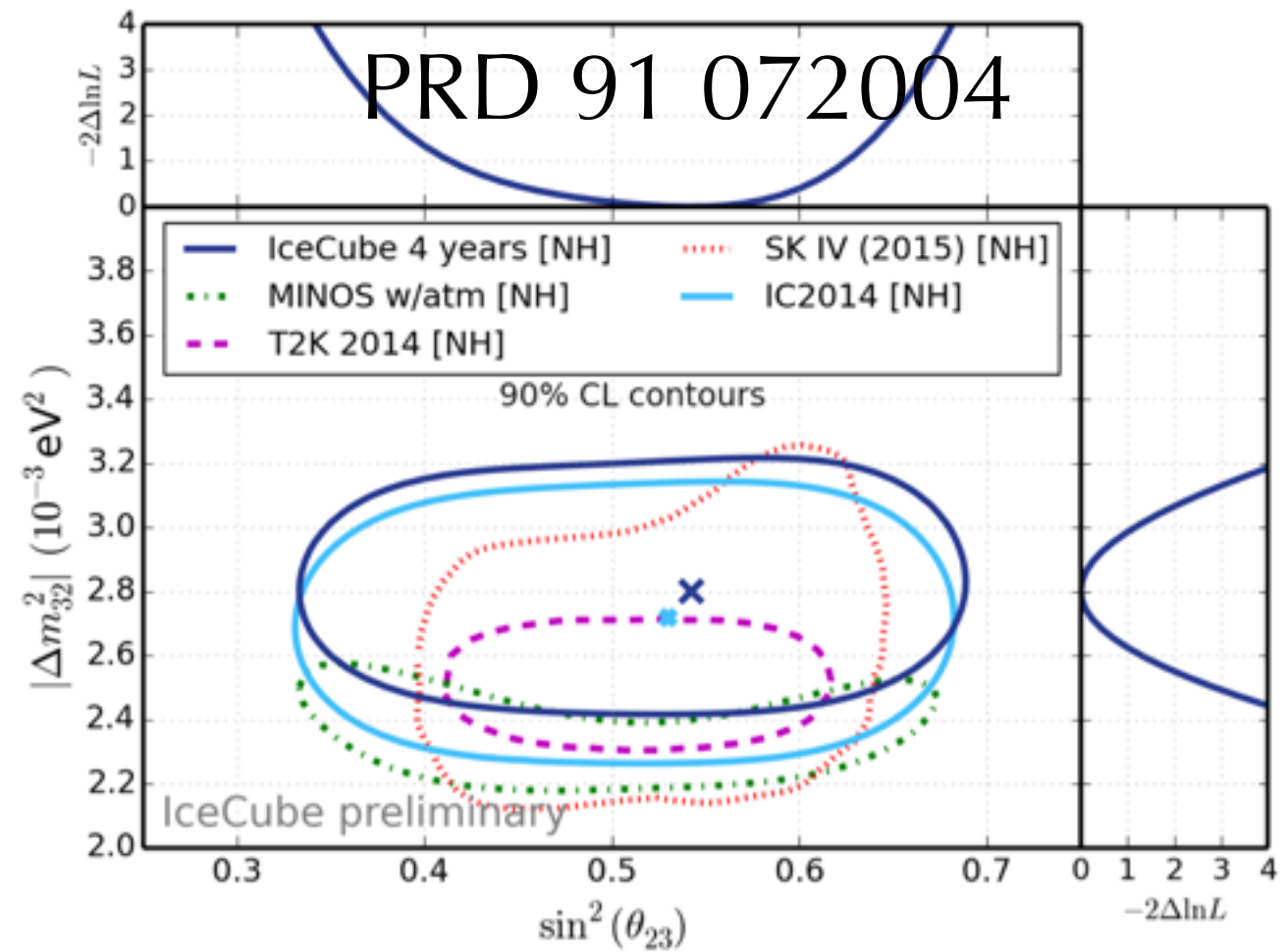


ν Oscillations with IceCube-DeepCore

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- Low-energy extension DeepCore accesses energies down to 10GeV
 - 8 strings in the center of IceCube (clearest ice)
 - IceCube works as active shield
 - Atm. ν_μ oscillation minimum visible at $\sim 25\text{GeV}$
- Use atm. ν to measure neutrino oscillations
- Search for non-std. interactions possible as well
- Sterile neutrinos could produce similar signatures at TeV energies

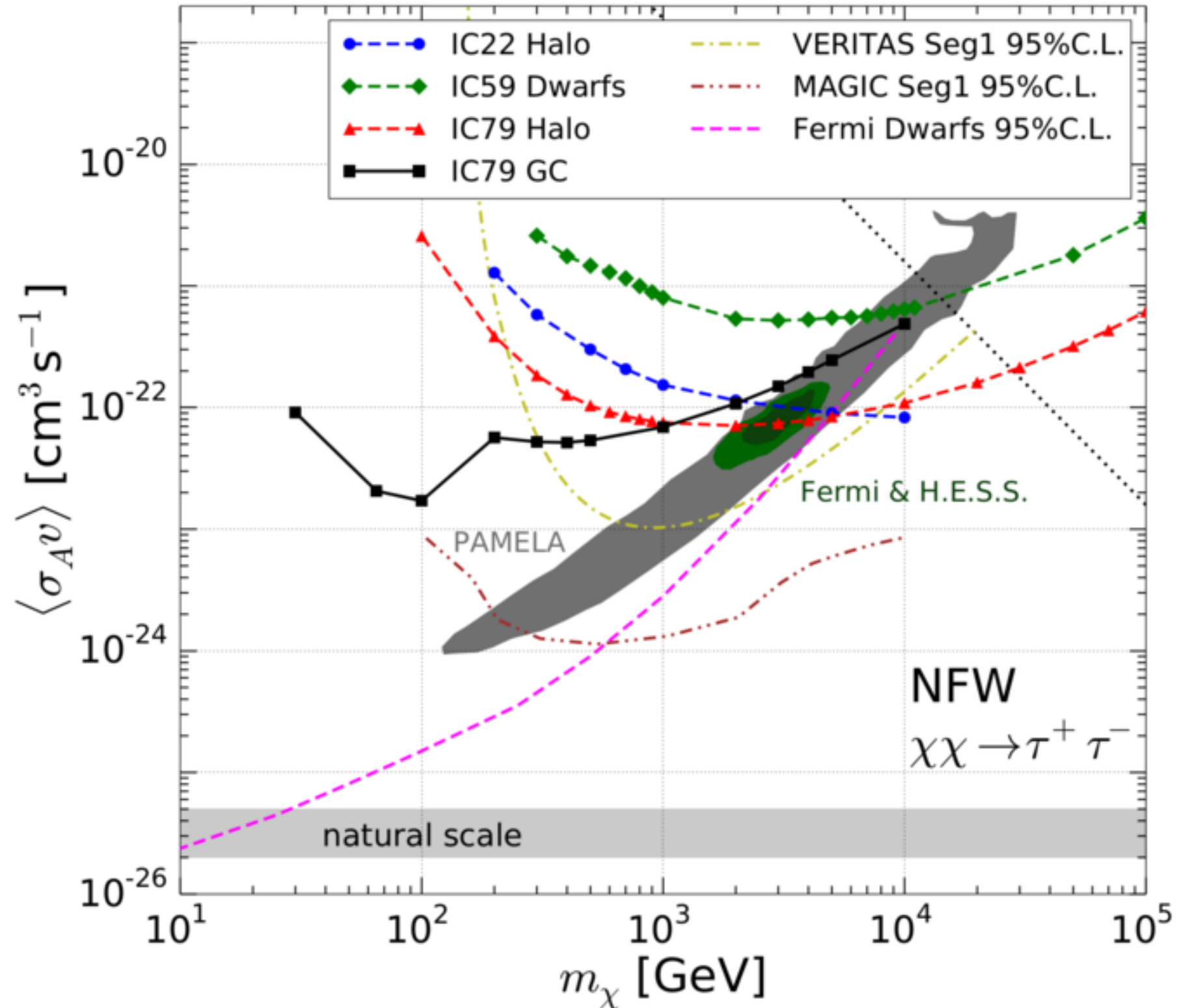


Dark Matter / WIMPs

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- Search for DM annihilation into neutrinos
- direct $\chi\chi \rightarrow \nu\nu$ or via W, b, τ
- DM capture in Sun/Earth
- Galactic center
- Galactic halo
- Galaxy clusters

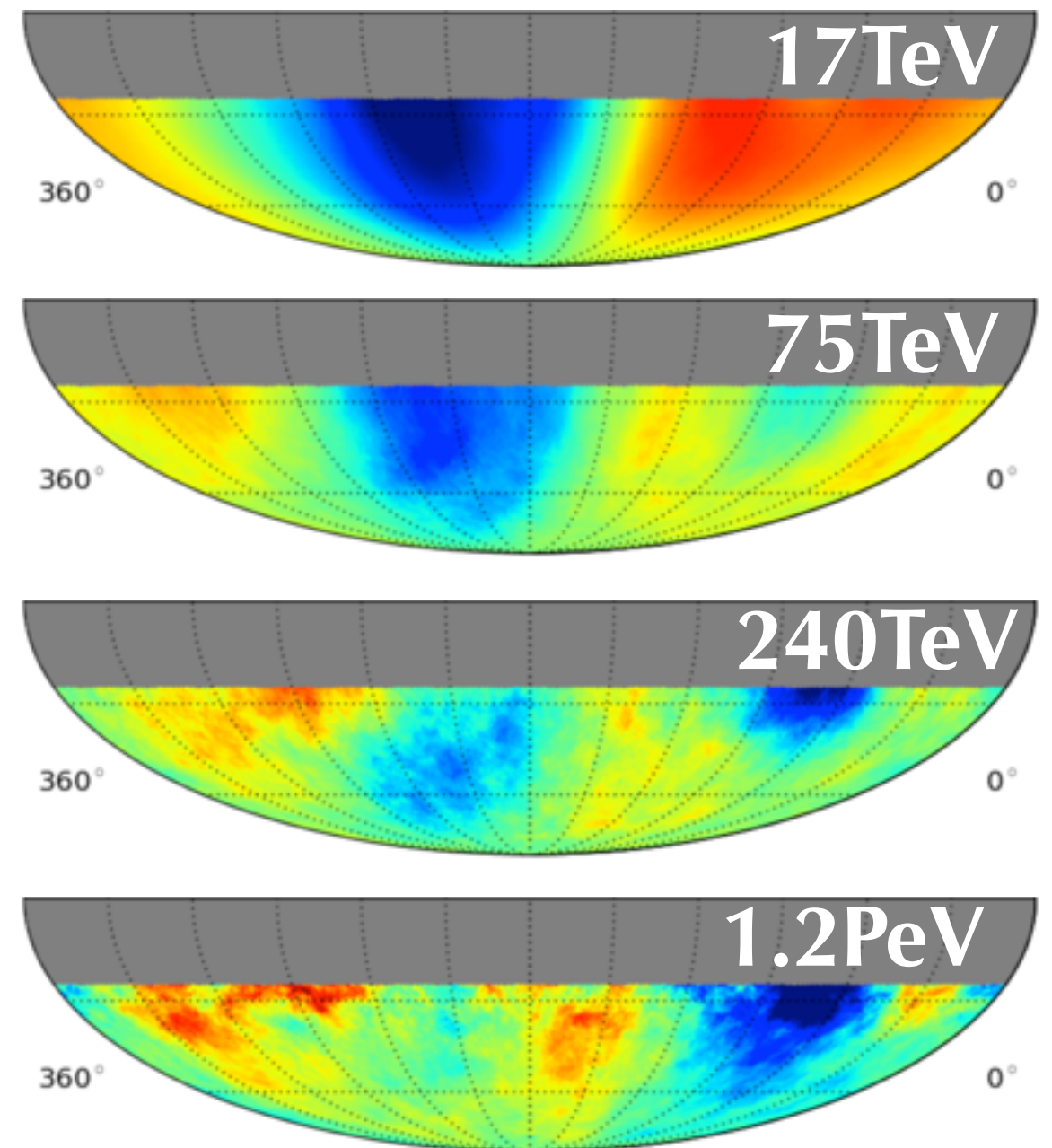


Cosmic Ray Anisotropy

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- Cosmic Ray anisotropy
- IceCube and surface array IceTop
- 318 *billion* atm. μ
- Observation of anisotropy in cosmic ray arrival direction in Southern sky

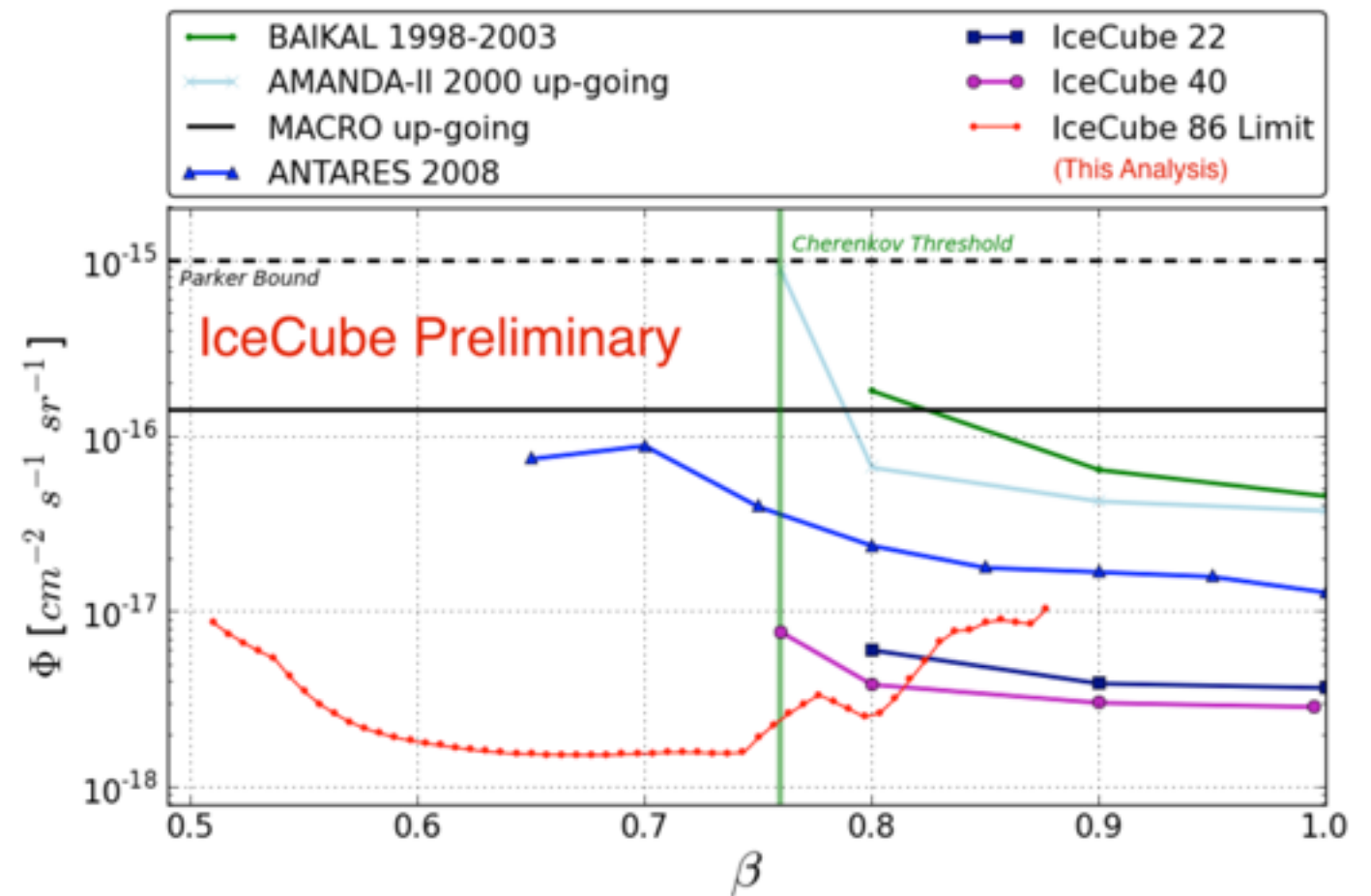


Magnetic Monopoles

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- Search for GUT magnetic monopoles
 - Light emission along path (Cherenkov and induced proton decay)
 - Velocities significantly slower than speed of light



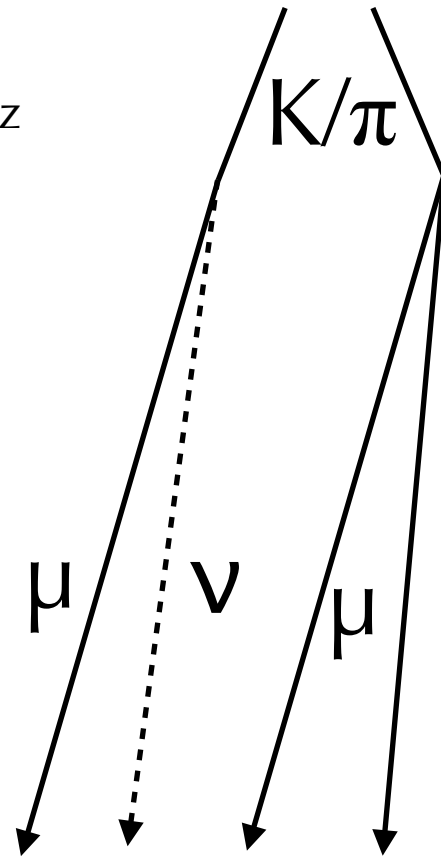
Atmospheric Self-Veto

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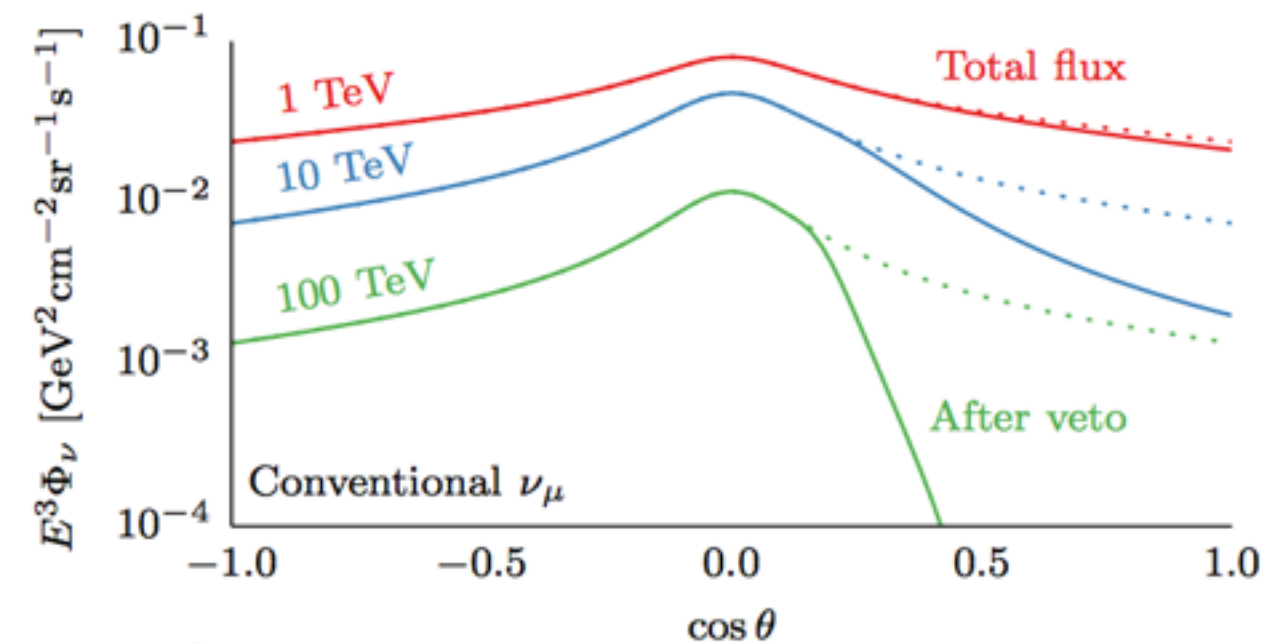


Schönert, Gaisser, Resconi, Schulz
Phys.Rev.D79, 043009 (2009)

Gaisser, Jero, Karle, van Santen
Phys.Rev.D90, 023009 (2014)



- Incoming μ are most likely atmospheric events
- Use outer detector layer to identify incoming events
- Atmospheric ν are accompanied by μ of the same shower
- Veto reduces both atm. μ and atm. ν component

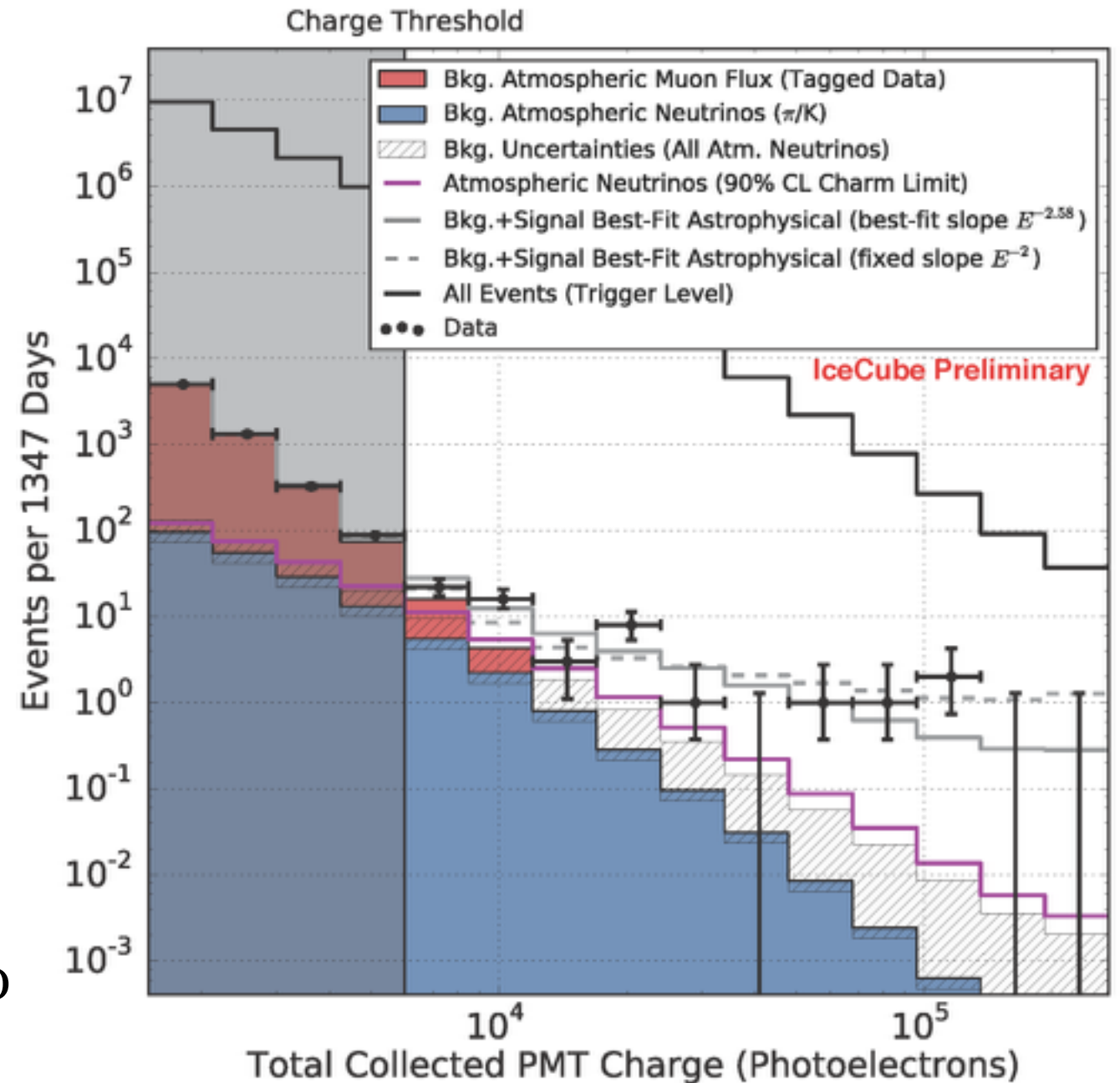


Atmospheric Self-Veto

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- Verify veto capabilities with experimental data
- Outer layer of DOMs is used as active veto
- Tag & Probe
- Use the second layer inside of the veto to identify incoming μ
- Check how many are correctly veto
- Very good agreement with MC, experimental constraint on μ contamination

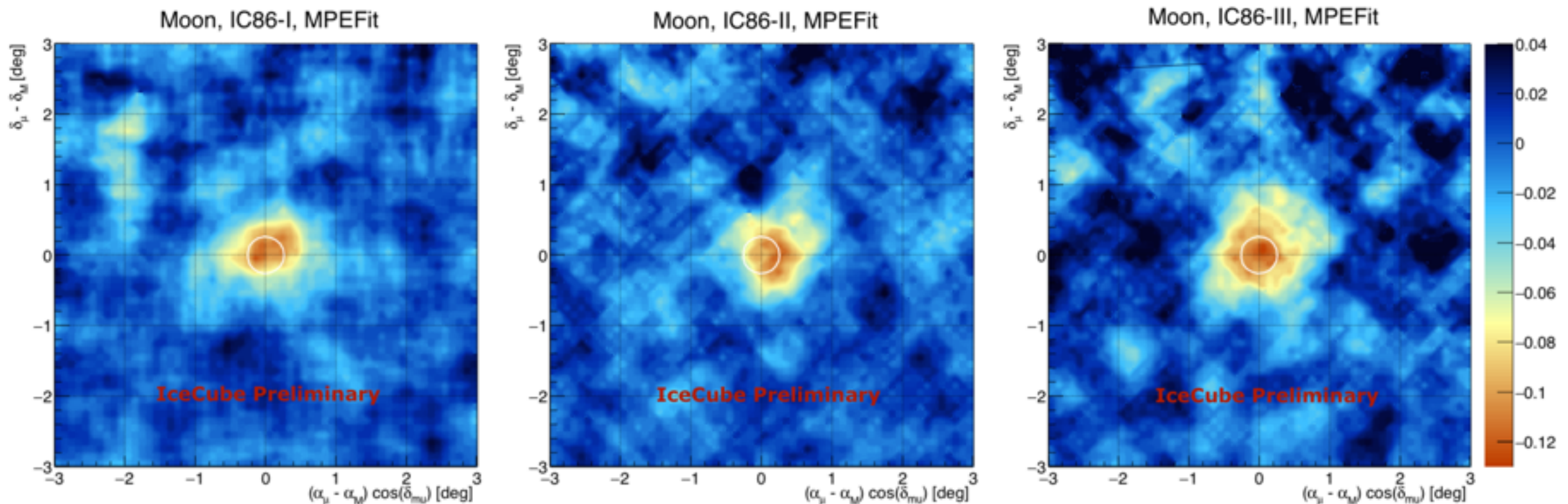


Moon Shadow

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- Use Moon shadowing of cosmic rays to calibrate and verify angular reconstruction
- Look for lack of muons from position of the Moon
- Size of the Moon $\sim 0.5^\circ$



South Pole Ice

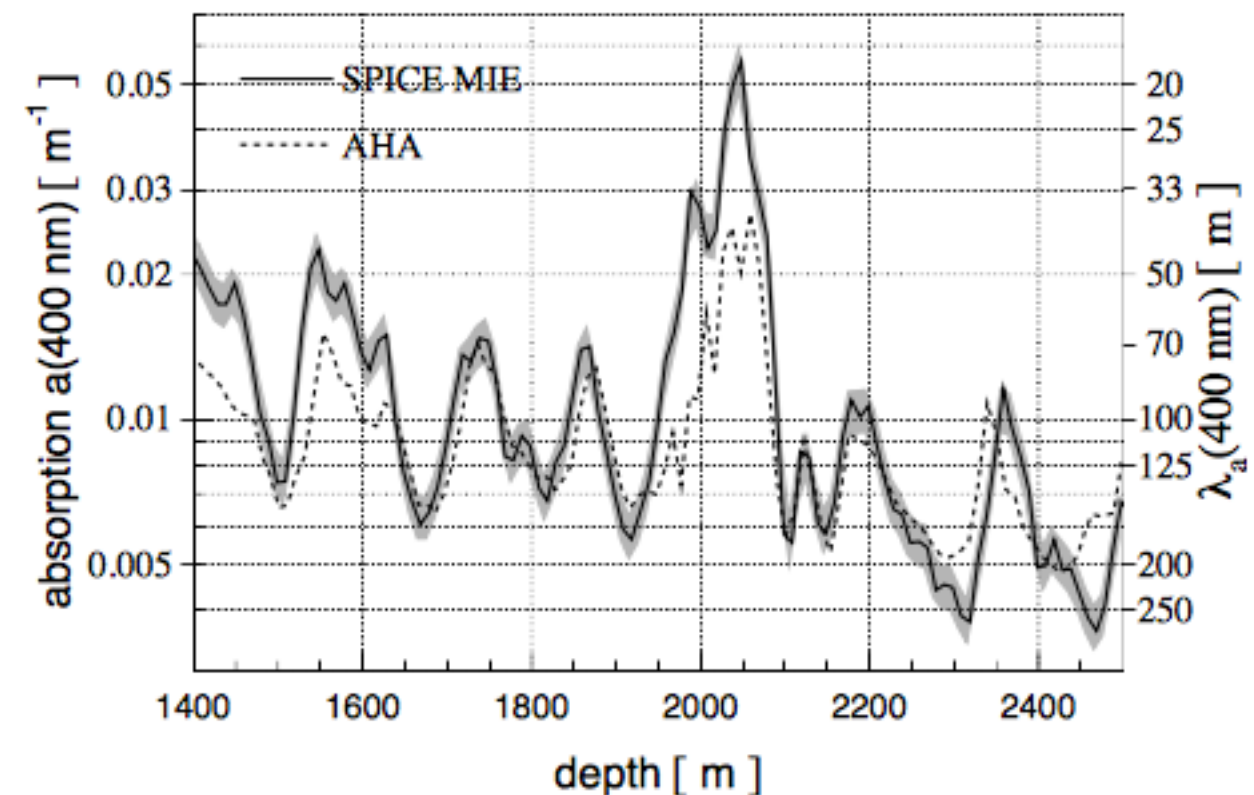
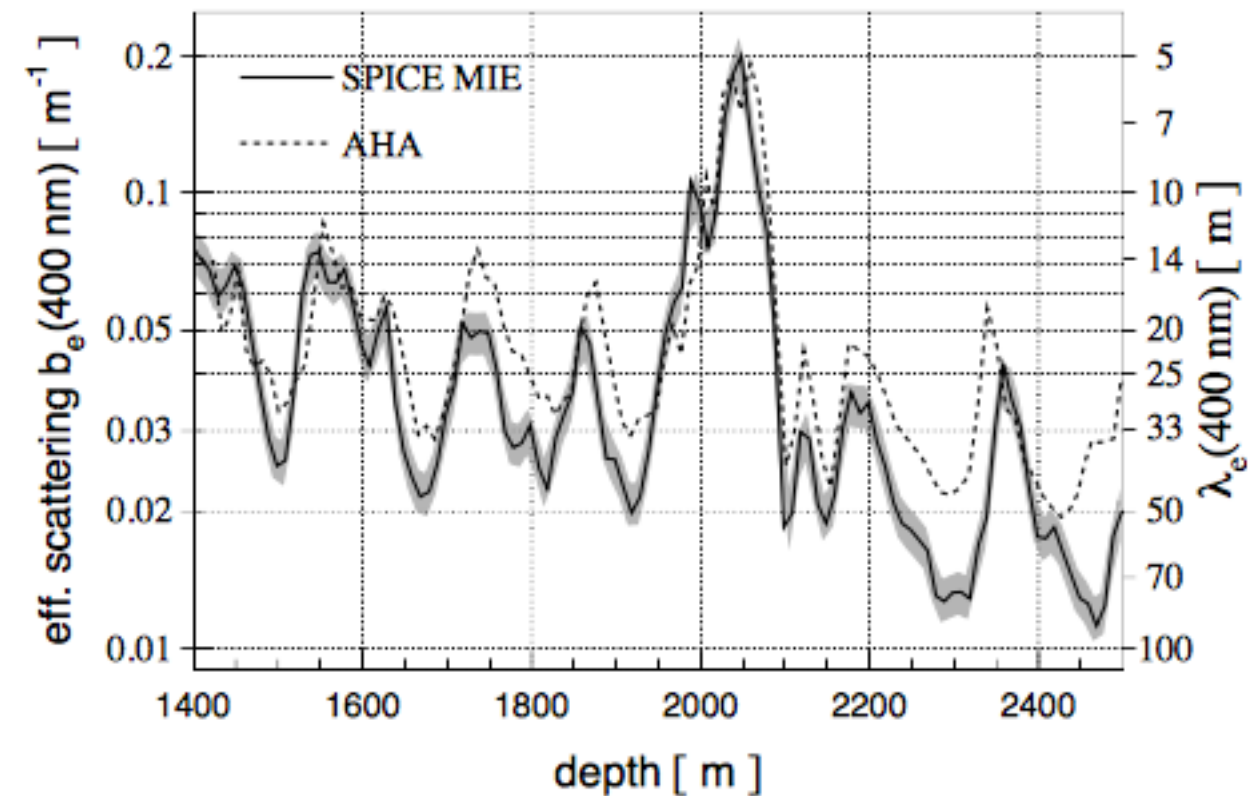
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- Very clear Ice at the South Pole
 - Very large absorption length
 - Scattering due to dust
- Layer of dust at 2km depth inside of IceCube
- Dedicated Ice modelling using LEDs on IceCube DOMs



Nucl.Instrum.Meth. A711 (2013) 73-89

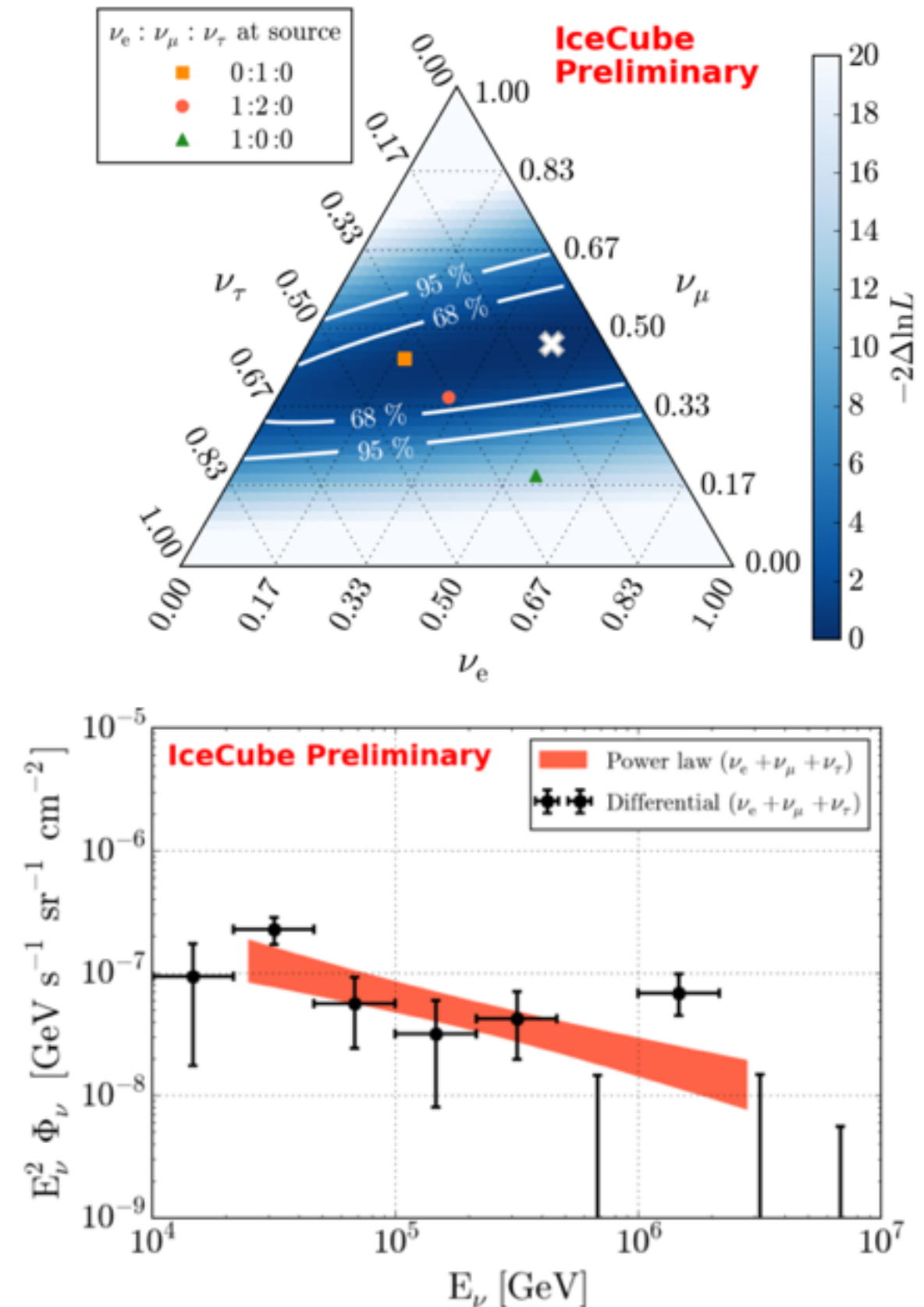


Astrophysical Neutrino Signal

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- Astrophysical ν 's observed by independent observations
- Starting Events (all-flavour)
- Through- & up-going μ (ν_μ)
- Consistent with uniform (1:1:1) flavour composition



Point Sources: Accessible Energies

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- Strong energy dependence with energy
- North
 - Low energies (TeV) accessible
 - Absorption at high energies
- South
 - High energy threshold (PeV) due to large μ background
 - Starting events reduce energy threshold from PeV to 100-300 TeV
 - ANTARES sensitive below 100 TeV in South

