

Search for ultra-high energy neutrinos at the Pierre Auger Observatory

Eric Mayotte^a on behalf of the [Pierre Auger Collaboration](#)^b
emayotte@mines.edu spokespersons@auger.org

^a Colorado School of Mines, Department of Physics, 1523 Illinois St., Golden CO, 80401, USA

^b Observatorio Pierre Auger, Av. San Martín Norte 304, 5613 Malargüe, Argentina

February 24, 2022

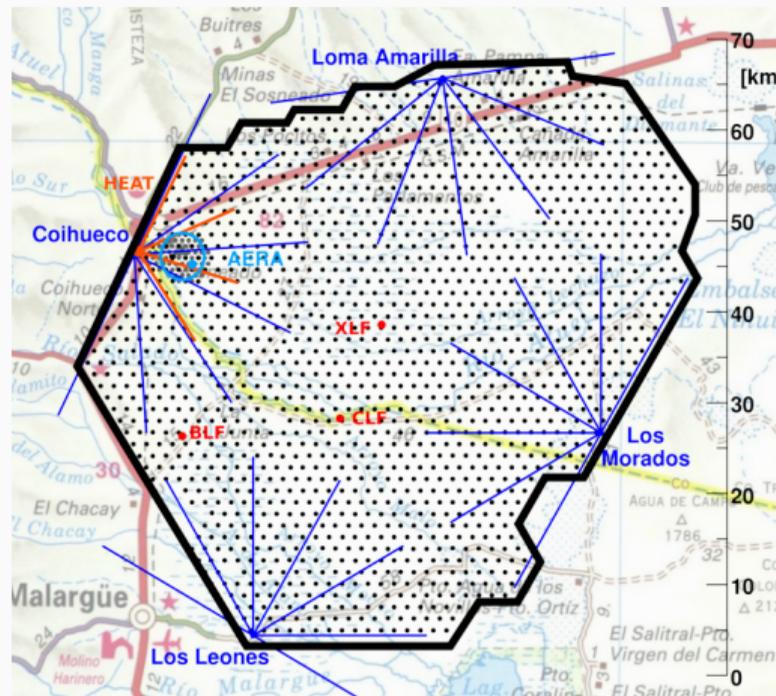


PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY

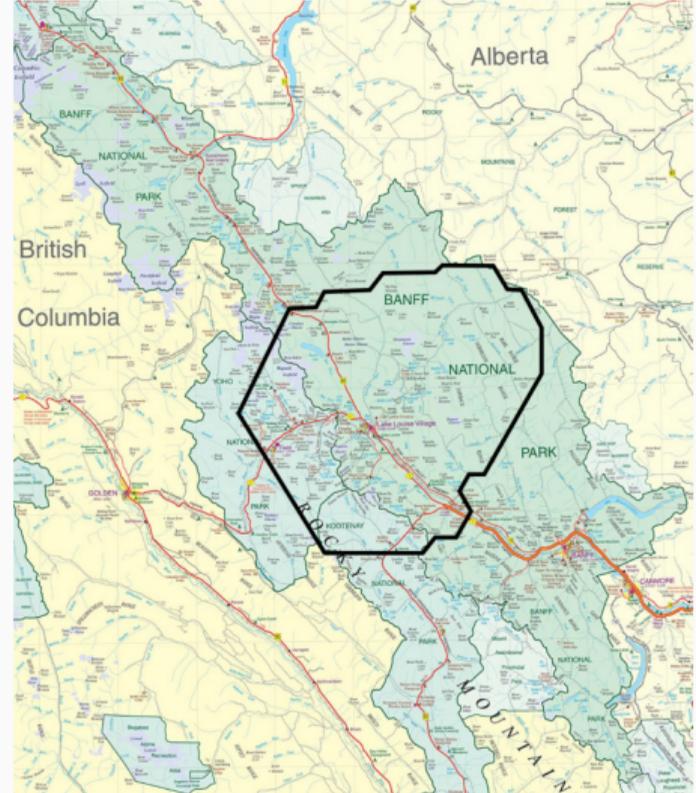
- **A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina**
- The location was chosen for:
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure
- The hearts of the Observatory are:
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes



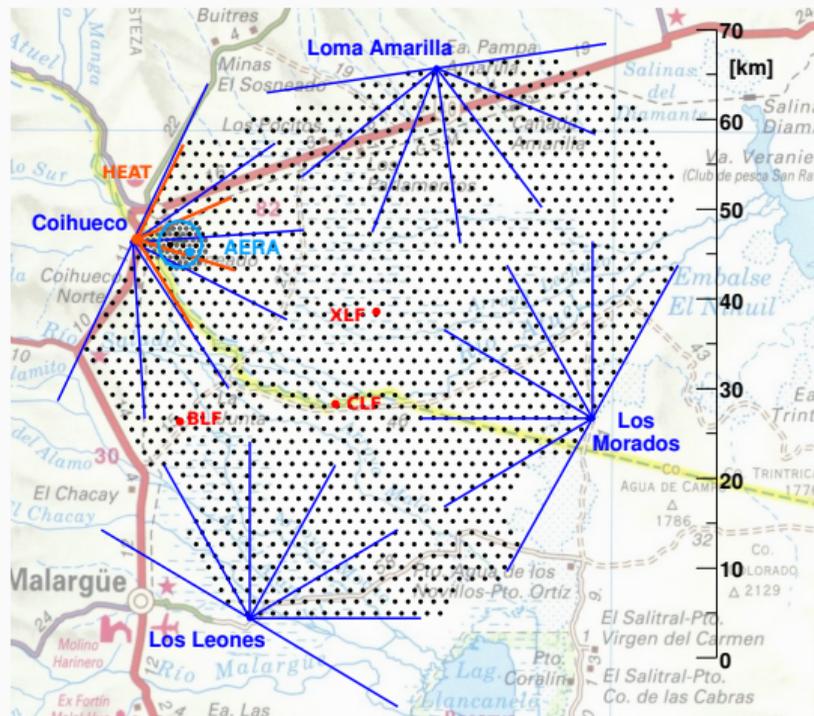
- A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina
- **The location was chosen for:**
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure
- The hearts of the Observatory are:
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes



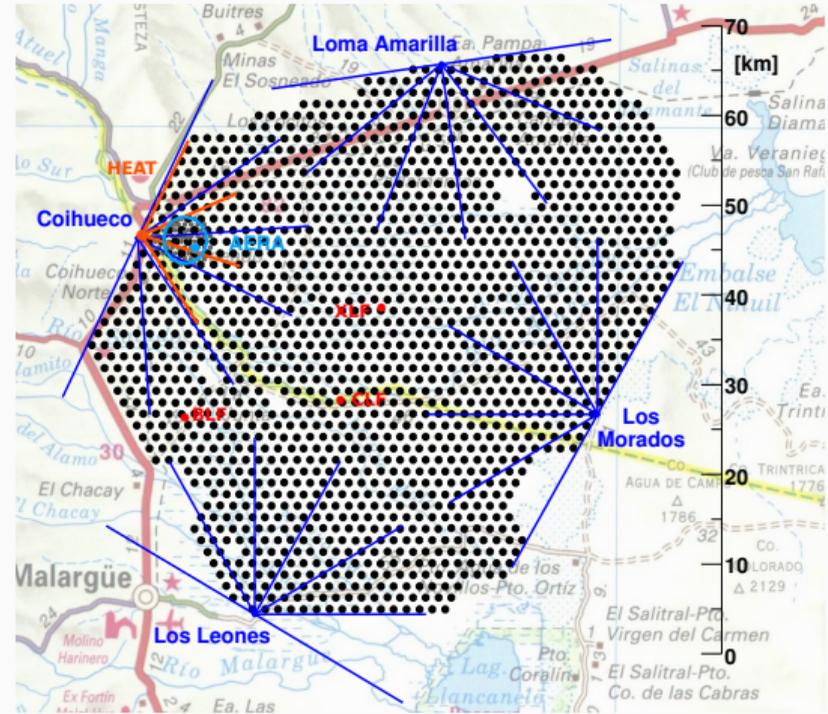
- A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina
- The location was chosen for:
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- **The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure**
- The hearts of the Observatory are:
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes



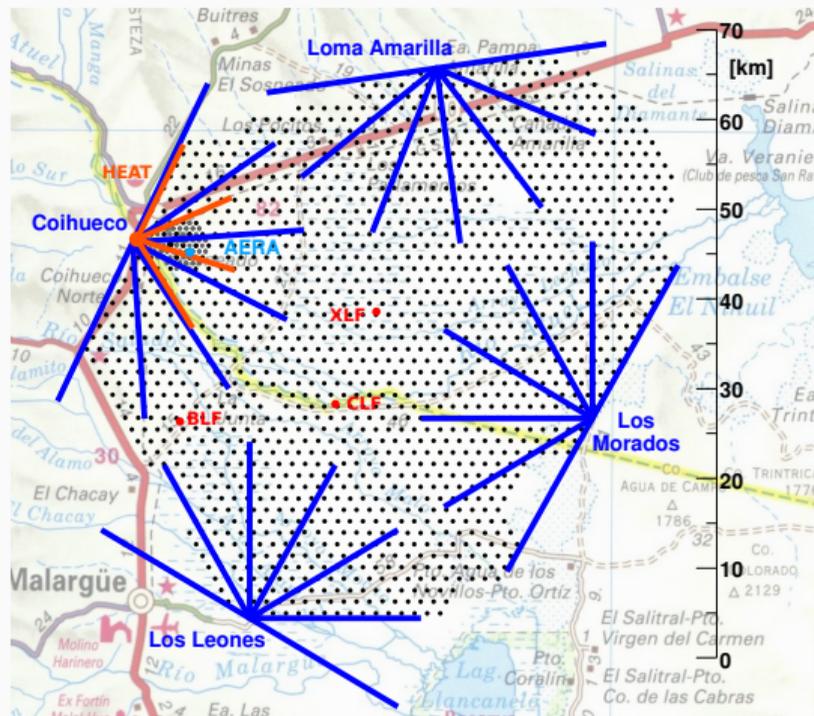
- A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina
- The location was chosen for:
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure
- **The hearts of the Observatory are:**
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors**
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes**



- A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina
- The location was chosen for:
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure
- **The hearts of the Observatory are:**
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors**
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes

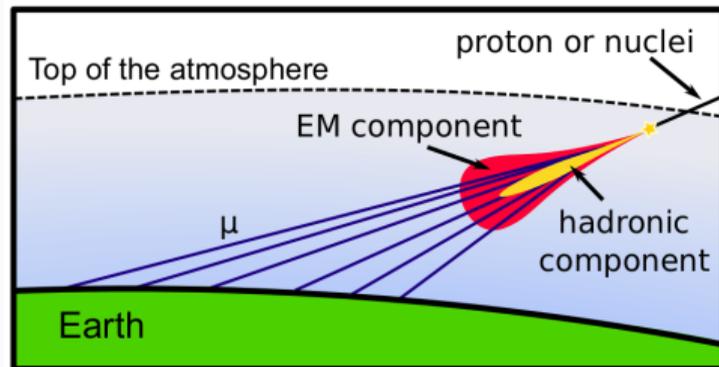


- A cosmic ray observatory near the town Malargüe in the Mendoza province of Argentina
- The location was chosen for:
 - Clear weather and dark nights
 - A flat open Pampa able to accommodate the Observatory's targeted aperture size
- The observatory itself is 3000 km² and has accumulated roughly 100,000 km² sr yr of exposure
- **The hearts of the Observatory are:**
 - The SD: 1660 water Cherenkov detectors
 - The FD: 27 fluorescence telescopes**



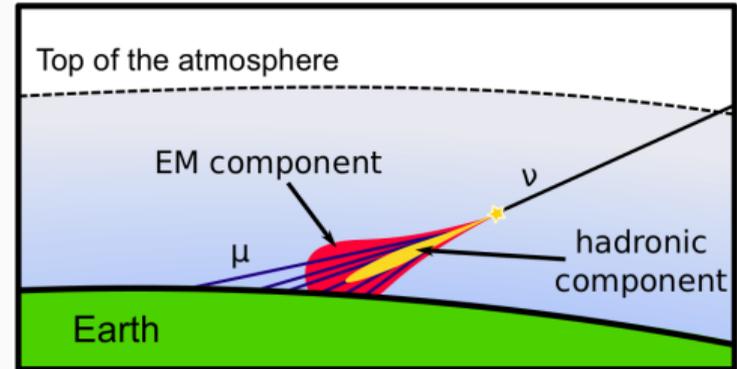
Leverage the ν cross-section!

- **CR showers must start high in atmosphere;**
→ **only muons survive to ground at high zenith angles**
- ν induced showers can start much deeper:
→ will maintain a high E/M component to ground
- ν_τ can interact in the earth and cause a particle shower from τ -lepton decay in atmosphere
→ look for showers below limb → **lowest background**



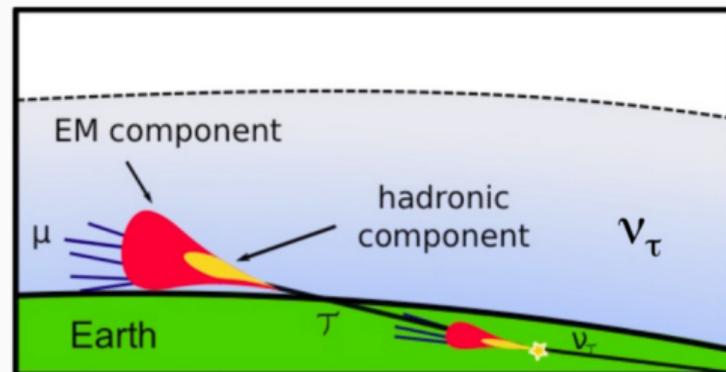
Leverage the ν cross-section!

- CR showers must start high in atmosphere;
→ only muons survive to ground at high zenith angles
- ν induced showers can start much deeper:
→ **will maintain a high E/M component to ground**
- ν_τ can interact in the earth and cause a particle shower from τ -lepton decay in atmosphere
→ look for showers below limb → **lowest background**



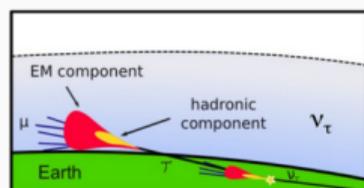
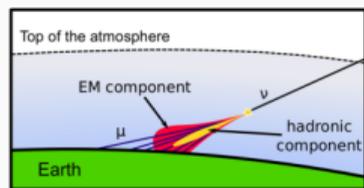
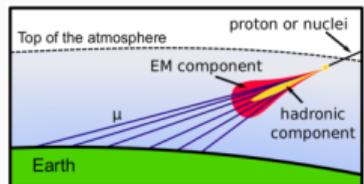
Leverage the ν cross-section!

- CR showers must start high in atmosphere;
→ only muons survive to ground at high zenith angles
- ν induced showers can start much deeper:
→ will maintain a high E/M component to ground
- ν_τ can interact in the earth and cause a particle shower from τ -lepton decay in atmosphere
→ look for showers below limb → lowest background

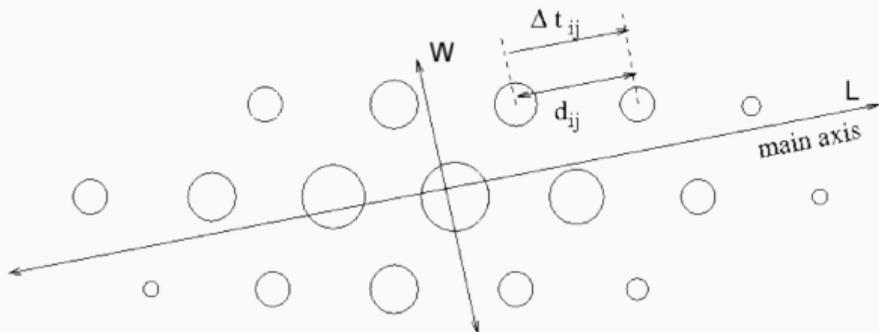


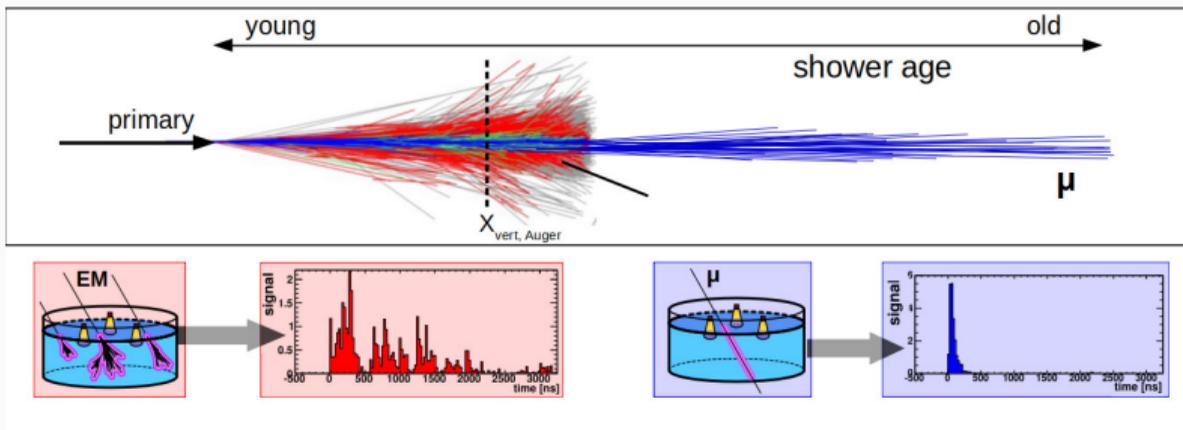
Leverage the ν cross-section!

- CR showers must start high in atmosphere;
→ only muons survive to ground at high zenith angles
- ν induced showers can start much deeper:
→ will maintain a high E/M component to ground
- ν_τ can interact in the earth and cause a particle shower from τ -lepton decay in atmosphere
→ look for showers below limb → **lowest background**

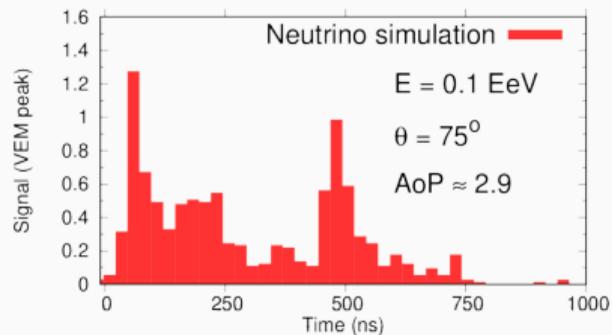
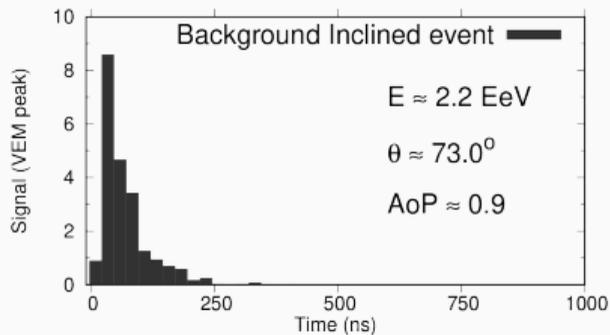


Highly inclined events, with long, E/M rich signals





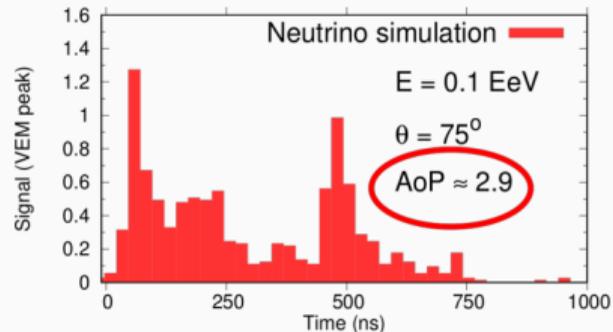
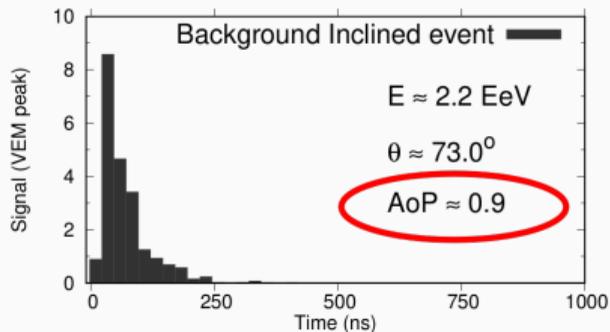
Highly inclined events, with long, E&M rich signals



Use the Area over Peak (AoP) to distinguish CR from ν

$$\text{AoP} = \frac{\text{Area of signal trace}}{\text{Peak trace value}}$$

Highly inclined events, with long, E&M rich signals

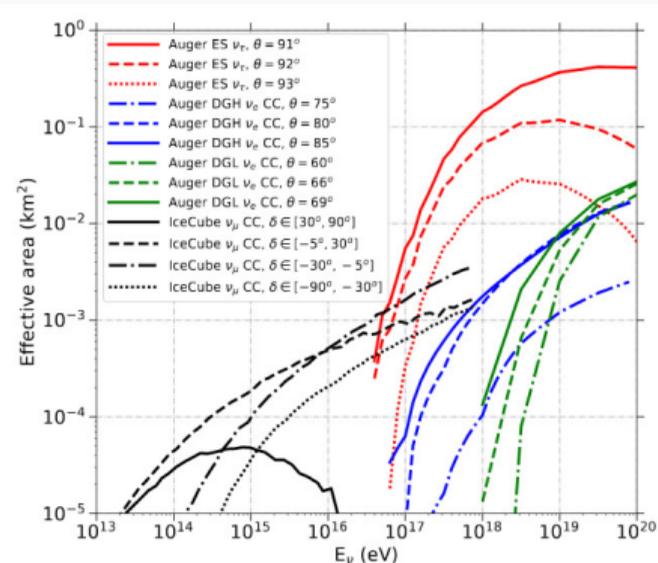
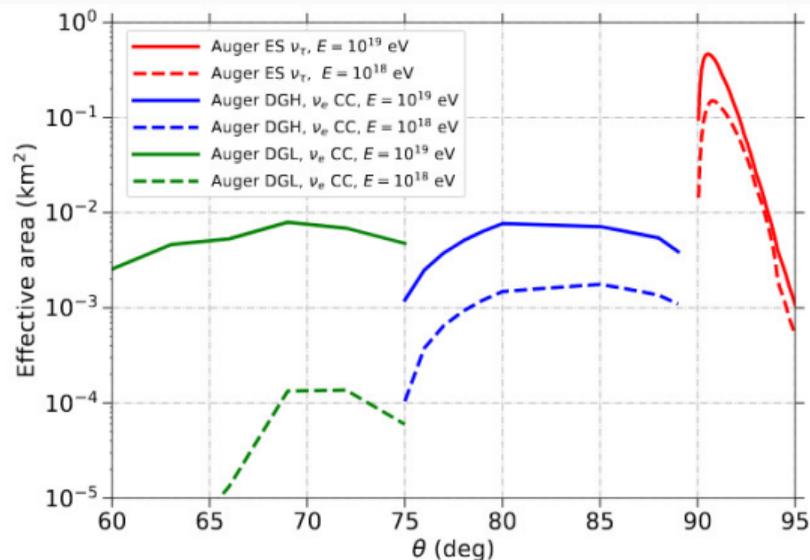


The Auger SD analysis is split into 3 channels:

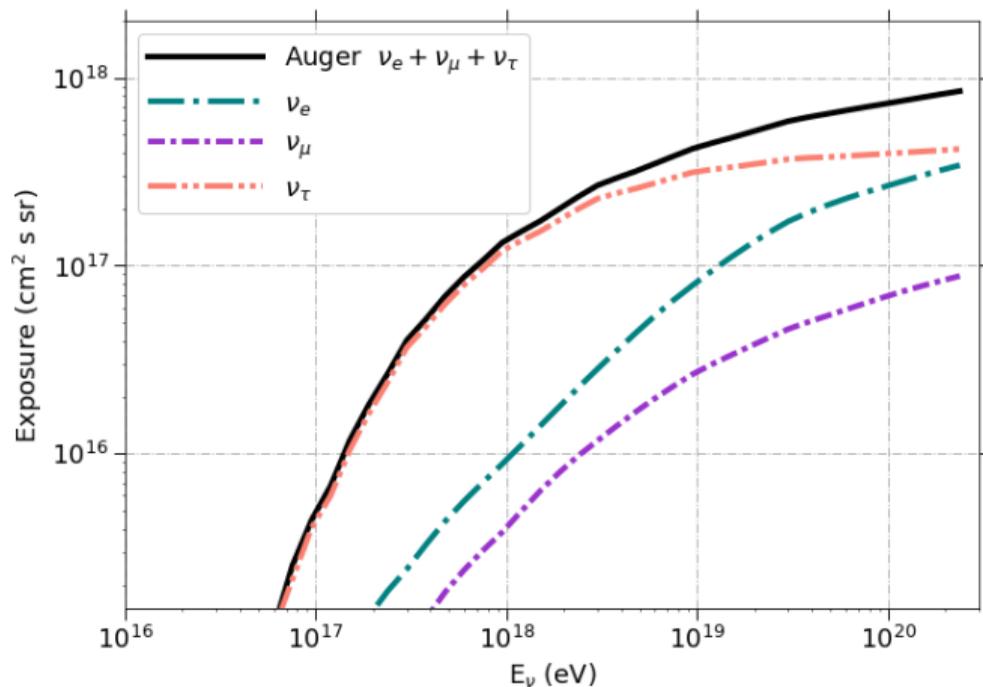
Down Going Low: $\theta \in [60^\circ, 75^\circ]$

Down Going High: $\theta \in [75^\circ, 90^\circ]$

Earth Skimming: $\theta \in [90^\circ, 95^\circ]$



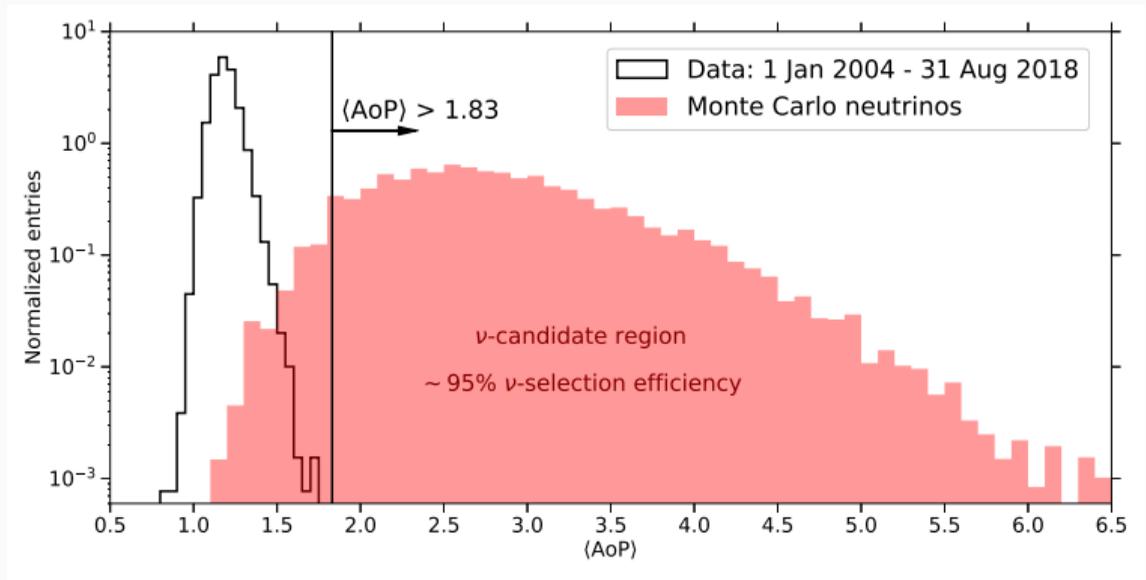
Due to low background, Auger sensitivity dominated by Earth skimming channel



Auger sensitivity dominated by τ

Channel	Relative contribution
DG (H+L) $\nu_e + \nu_\mu + \nu_\tau$	0.21
ES ν_τ only	0.89

Flavor	Relative contribution
ν_e	0.10
ν_μ	0.04
ν_τ	0.86



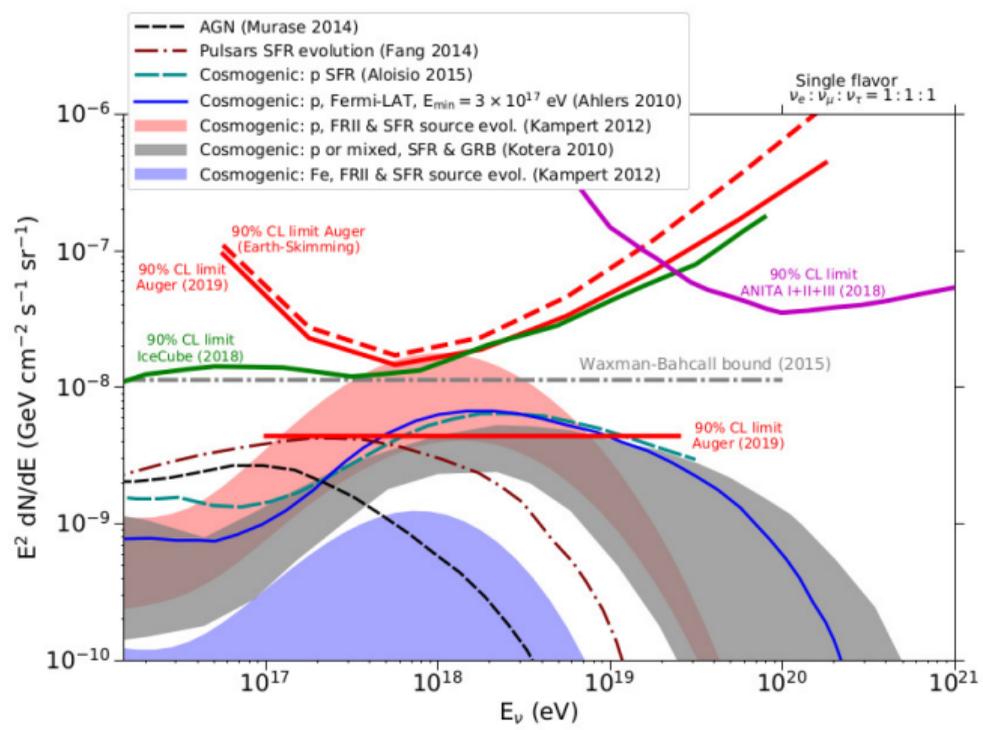
No neutrino events found in candidate region

Skimming channel:
 ν candidate if
 $\langle \text{AoP} \rangle > 1.83$
 Set with 20% burn sample

$\langle \text{AoP} \rangle$ is the mean AoP
 of all stations in event

Data date range:
 01.2004 - 08.2018

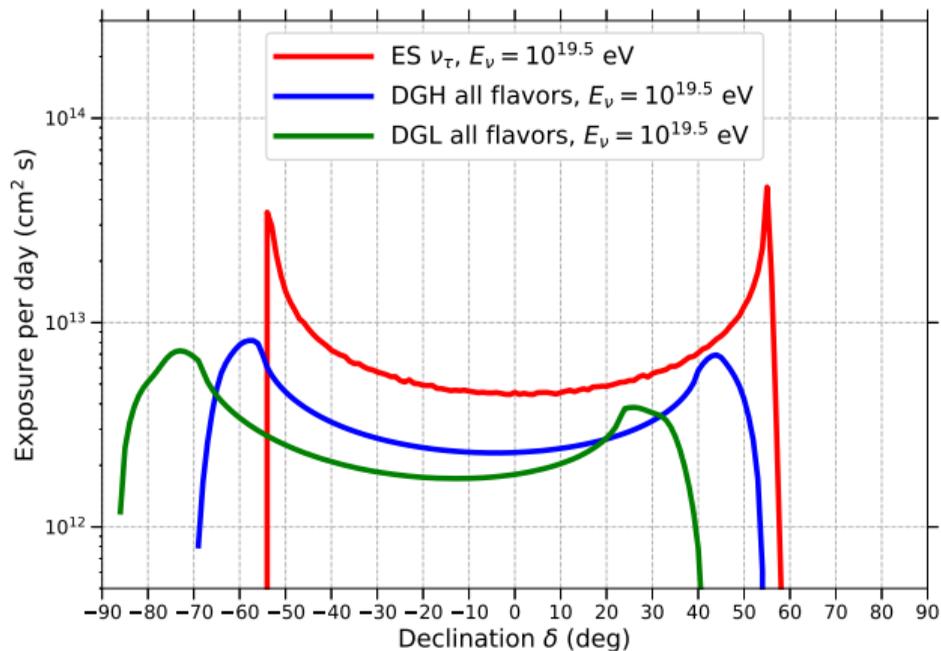
JCAP10 (2019) 022 • 1906.07422[astro-ph]



Expected ν events:
 Red band: 1.4 – 5.9
 Gray band: 0.8 – 2.0
 Blue band: 0.4

Auger integrated limit
 Assume $dN/dE = \alpha E^{-2}$
 $\alpha \sim 4.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1}$

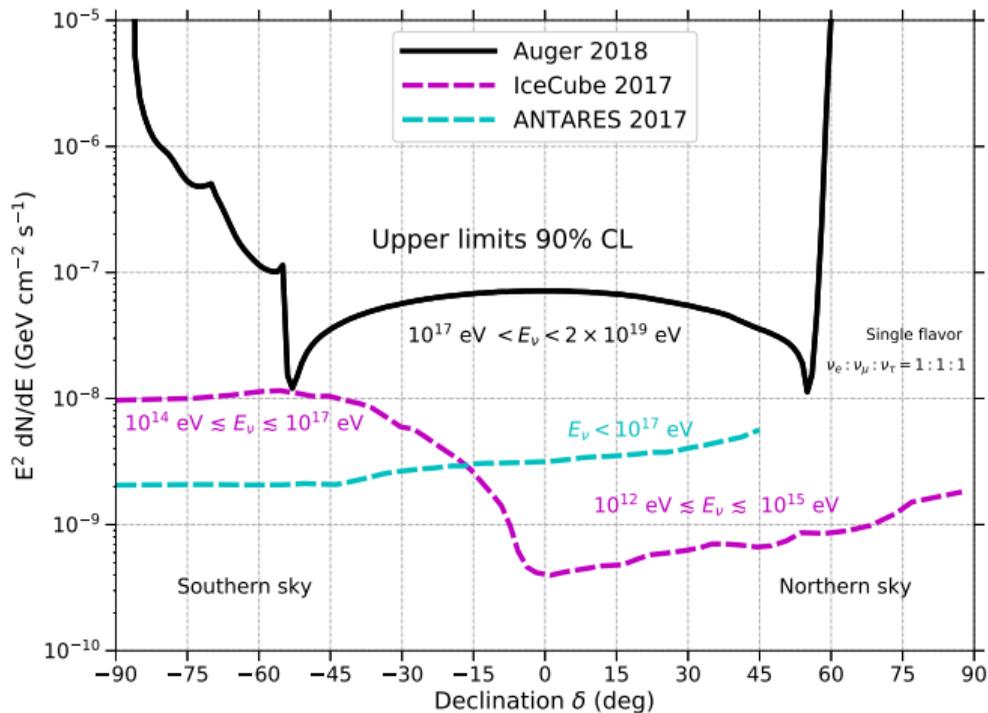
Data date range:
 01.2004 - 08.2018



**Good sensitivity at EeV energies
in a broad range of declinations**

The best sensitivity at -53° and 55°
where sources spend more time
in the field of view of Earth-skimming

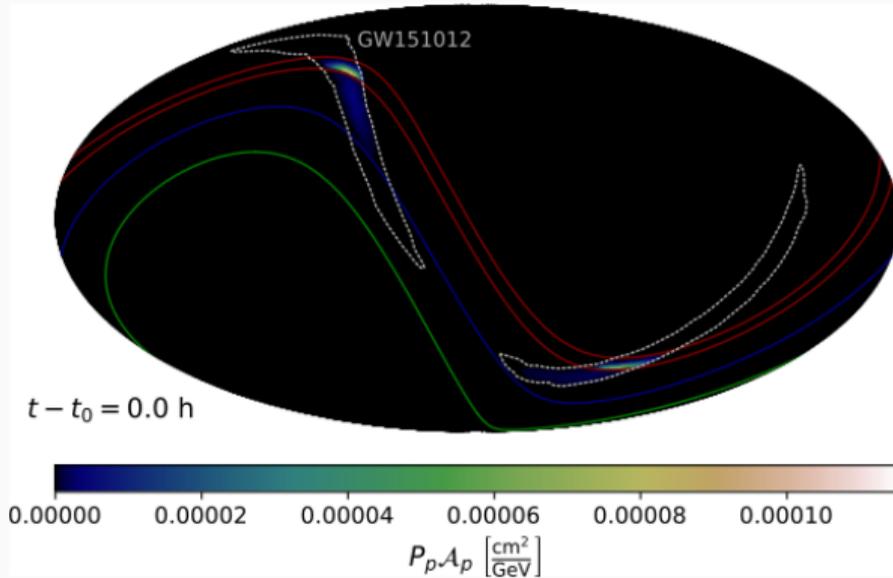
Higher upper limits than:
IceCube and ANTARES, but
strongest over 100 PeV



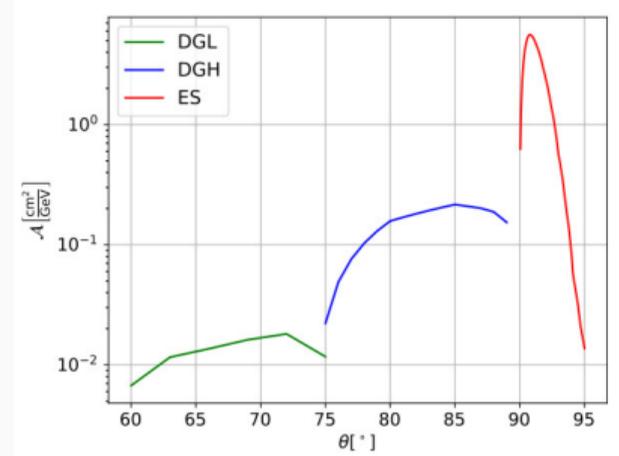
Good sensitivity at EeV energies
in a broad range of declinations

The best sensitivity at -53° and 55°
where sources spend more time
in the field of view of Earth-skimming

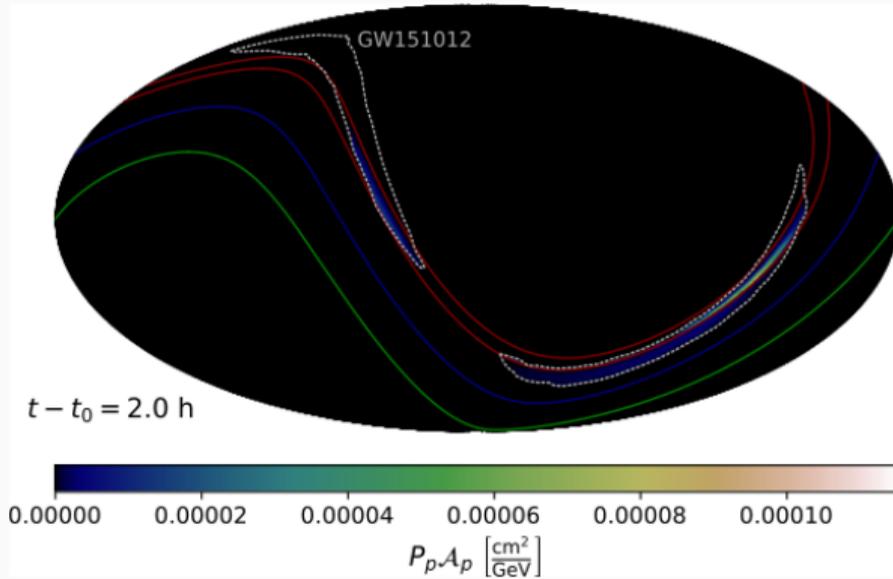
Higher upper limits than:
IceCube and ANTARES, but
strongest over 100 PeV



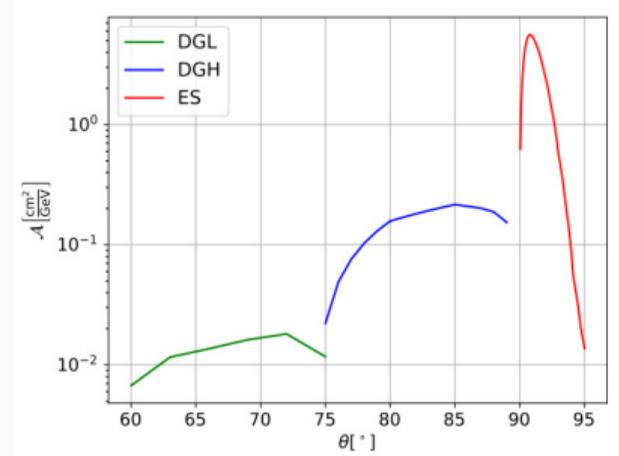
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



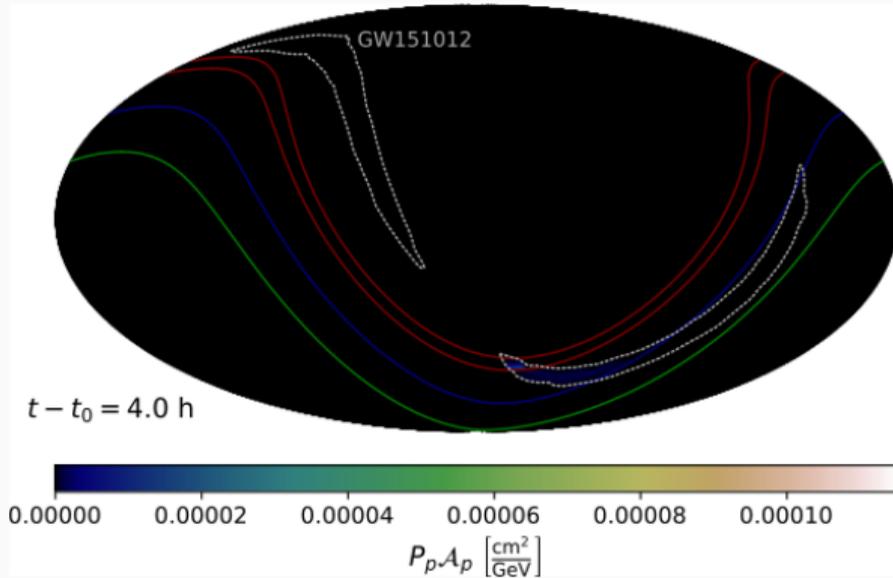
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



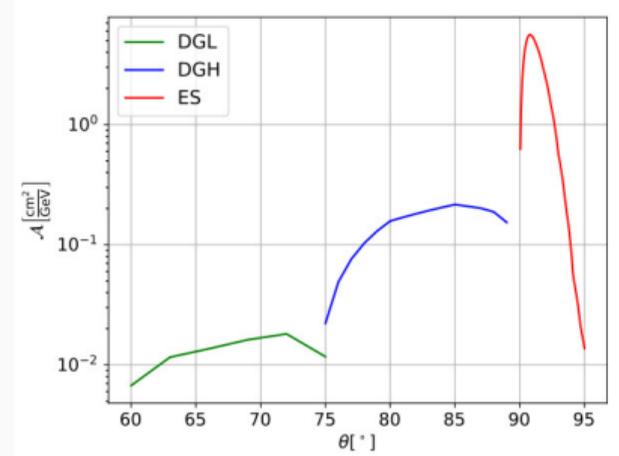
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



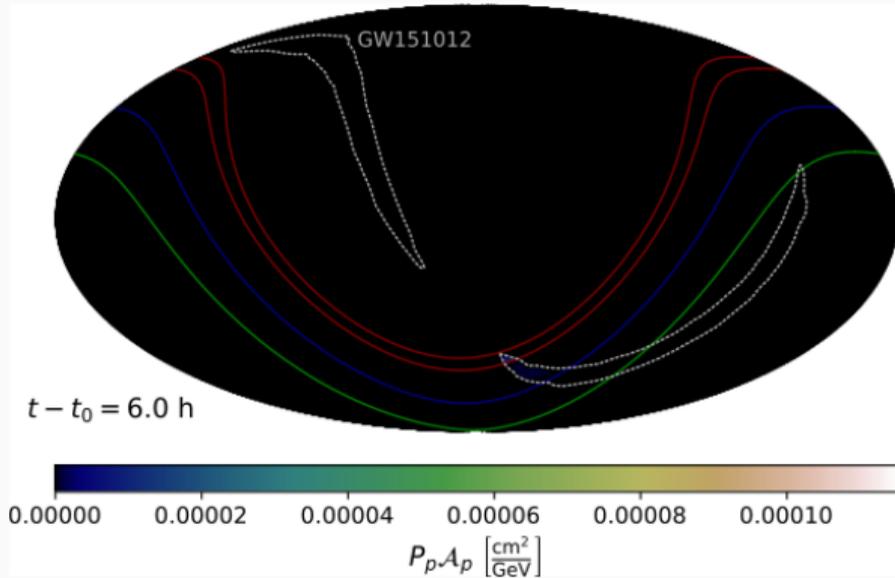
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



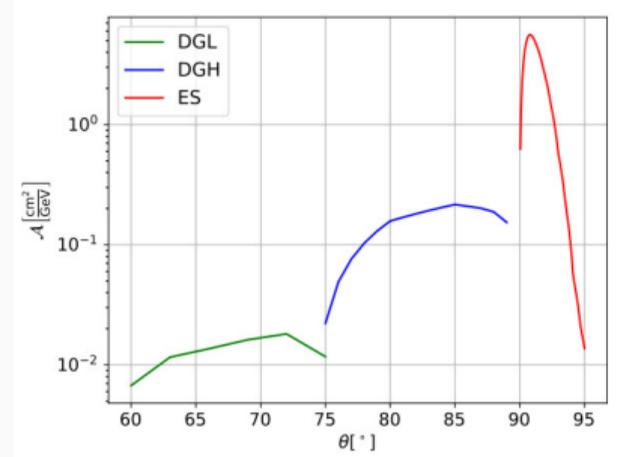
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



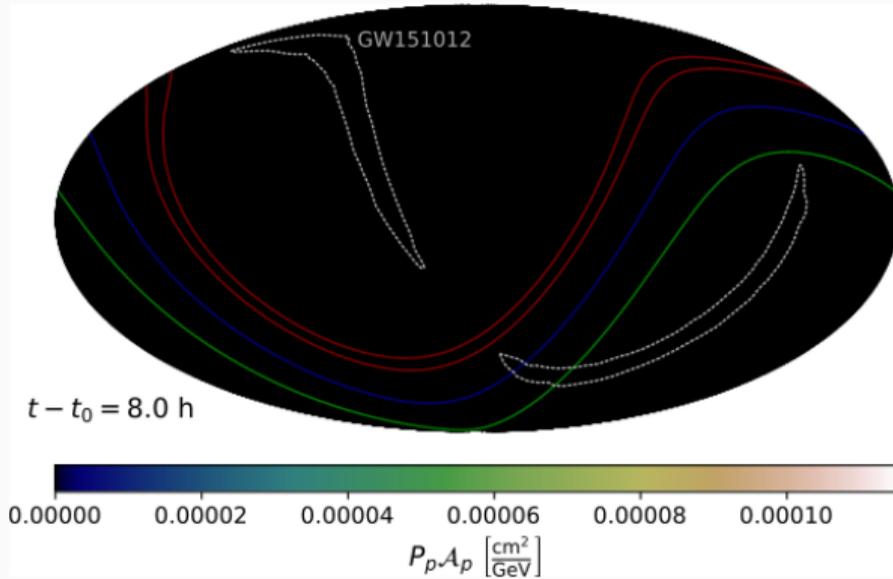
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



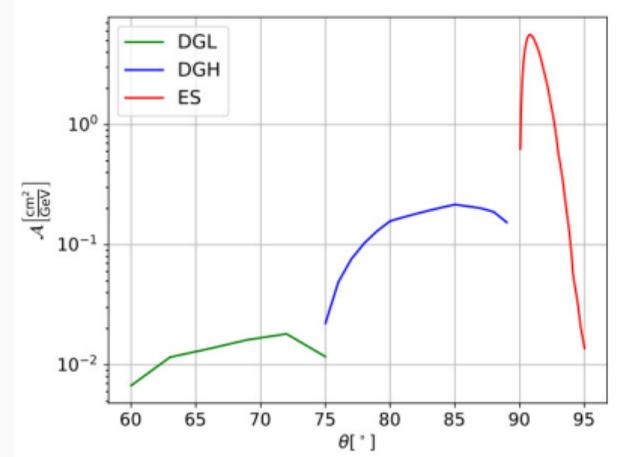
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



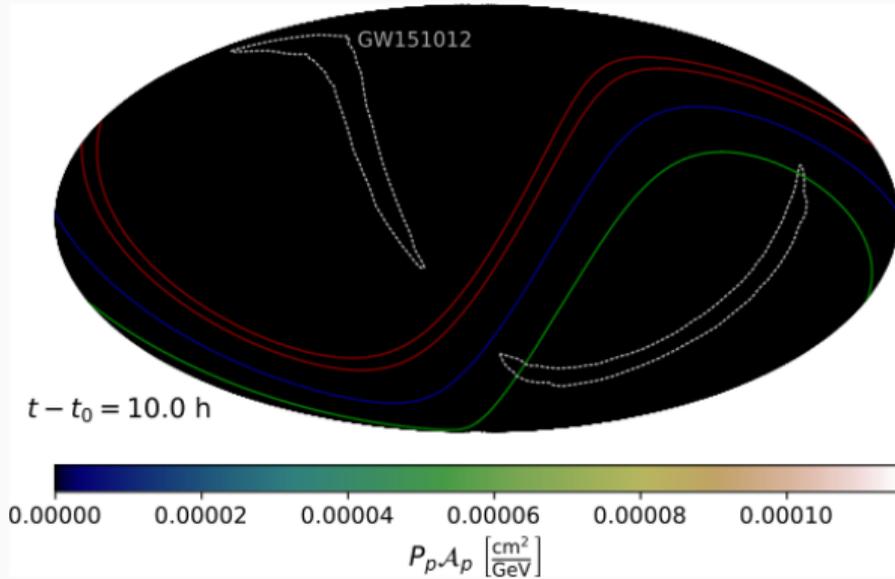
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



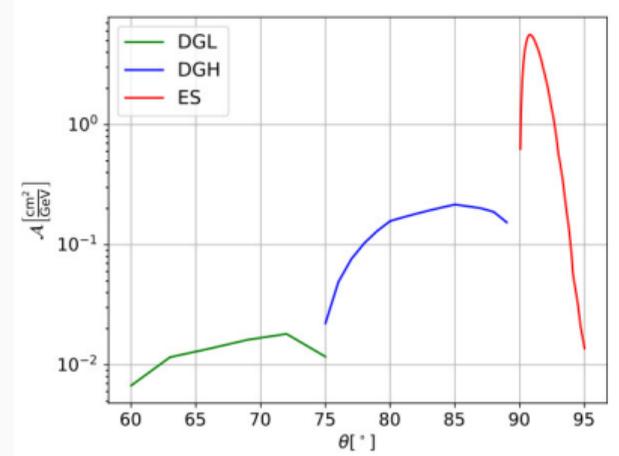
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



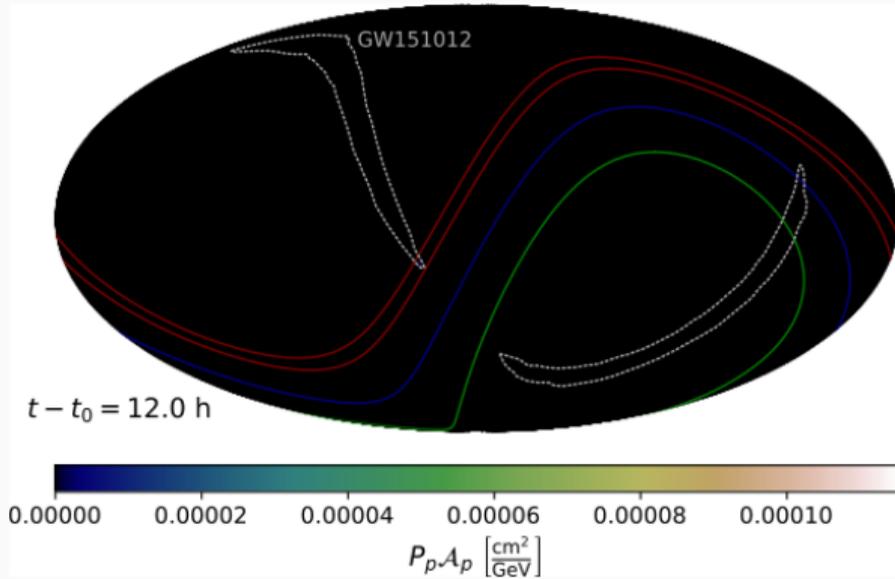
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



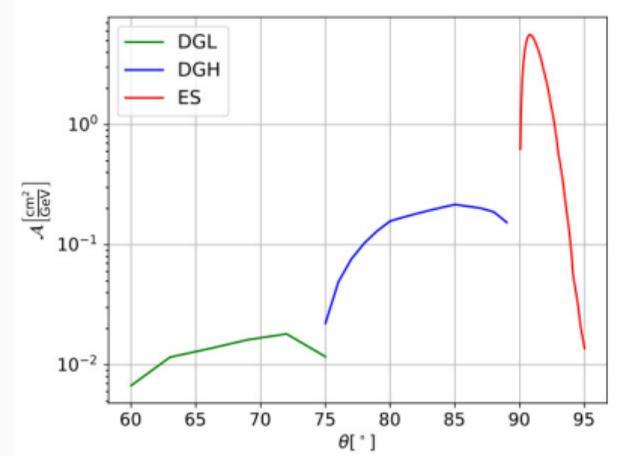
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



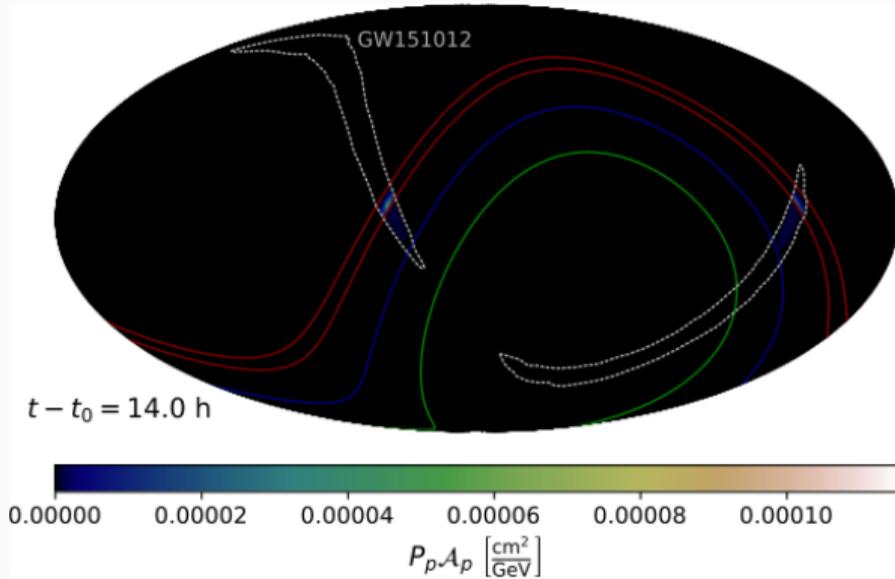
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



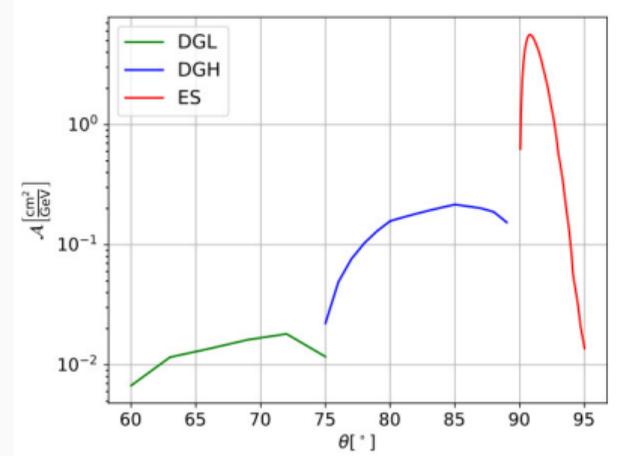
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



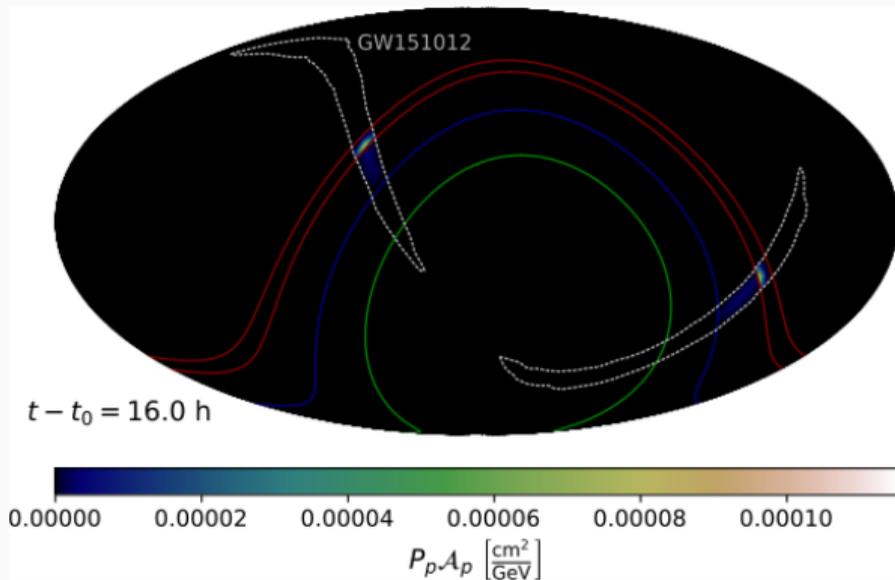
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



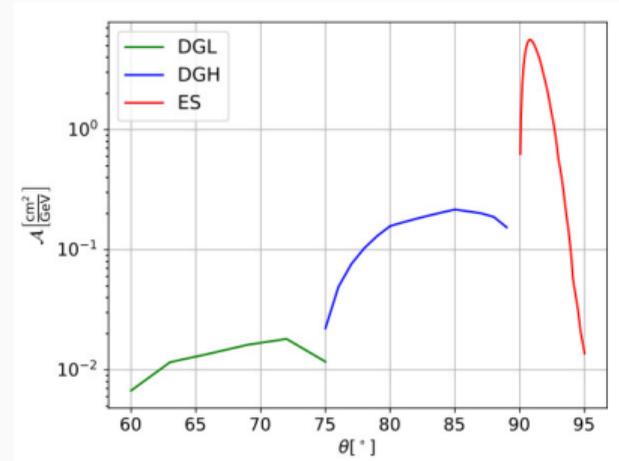
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



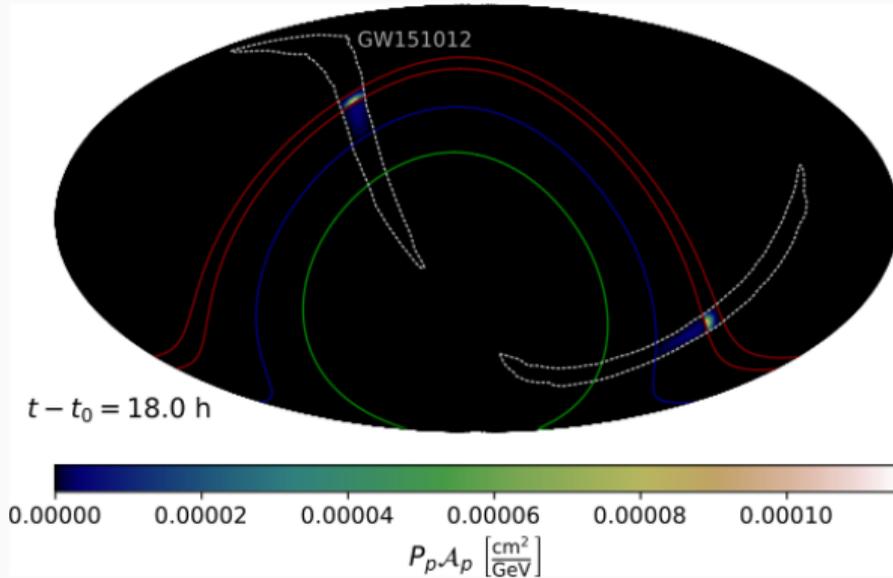
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



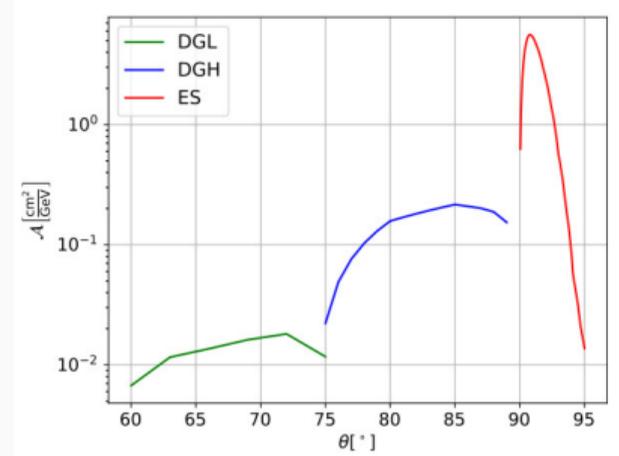
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



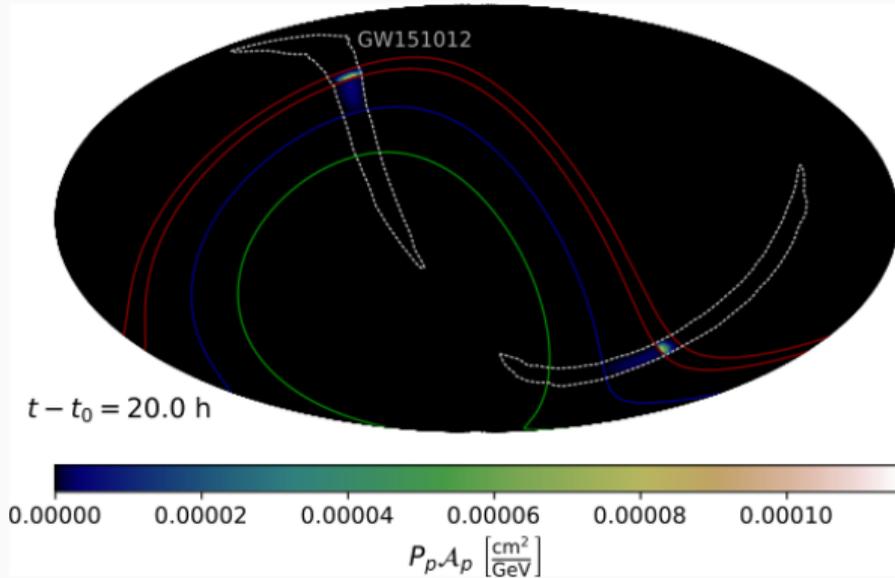
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



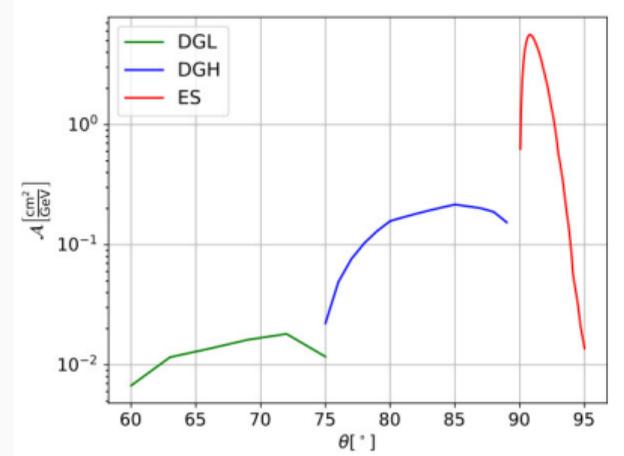
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



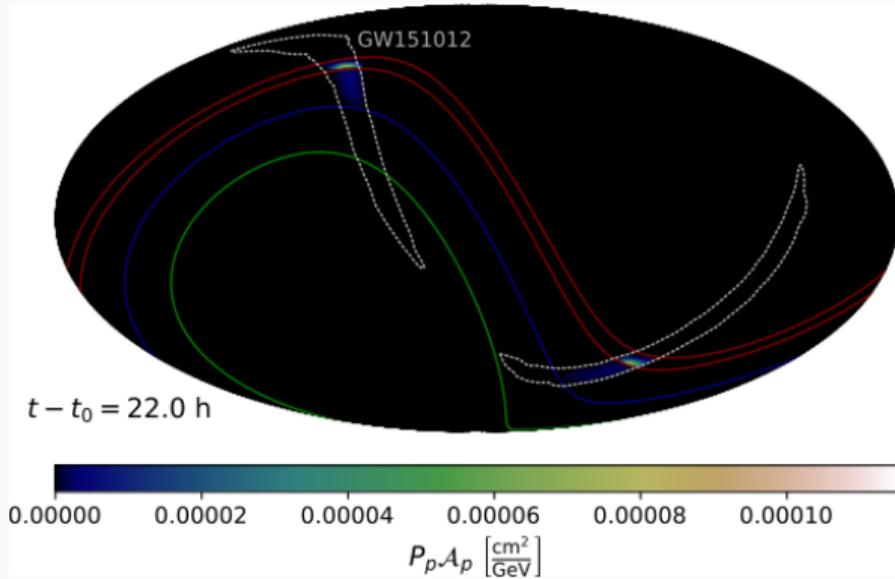
Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



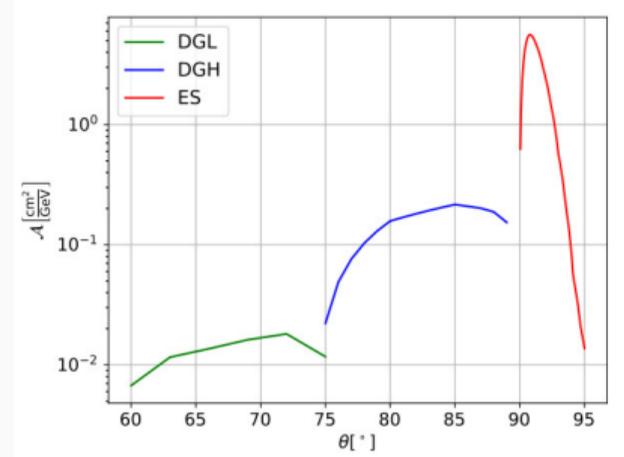
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing



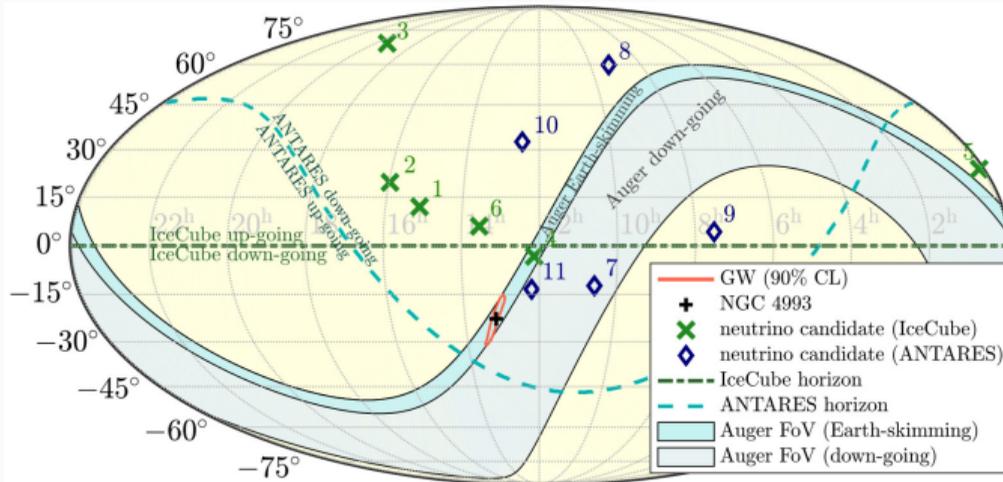
Exposure can be very large or very small depending on luck



Complex exposure means sensitivity to sources depends on source location and event timing

A lucky catch: NS-NS merger event GW170817

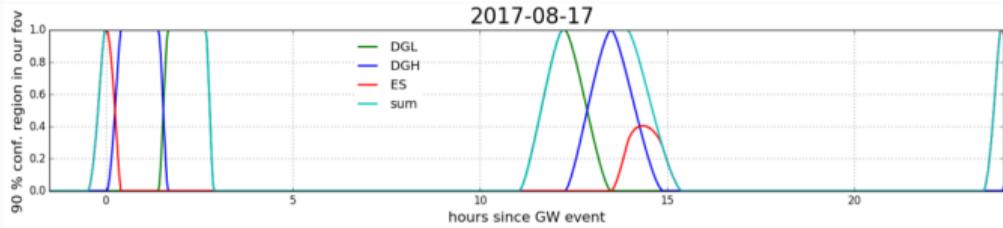
ApJL850 (2017) 2,L35 • 1710.05839 [astro-ph]



Entirety of 90% CL
GW event location
in FoV of ES channel

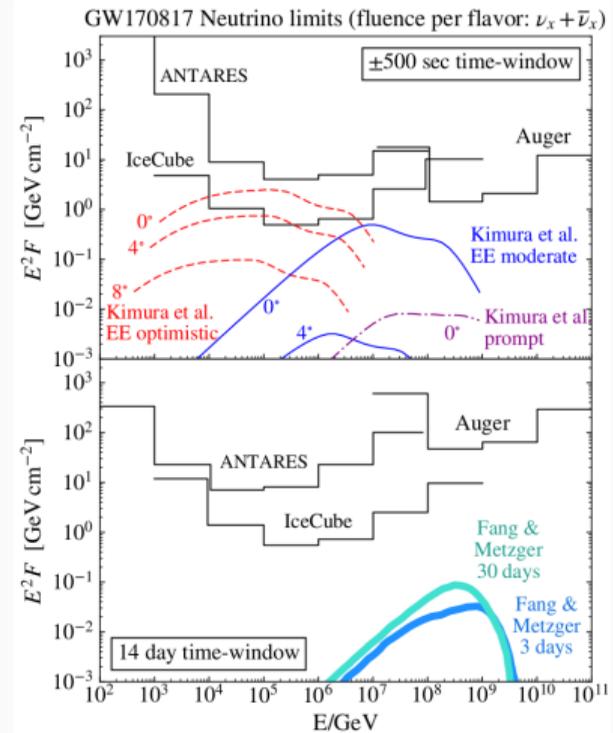
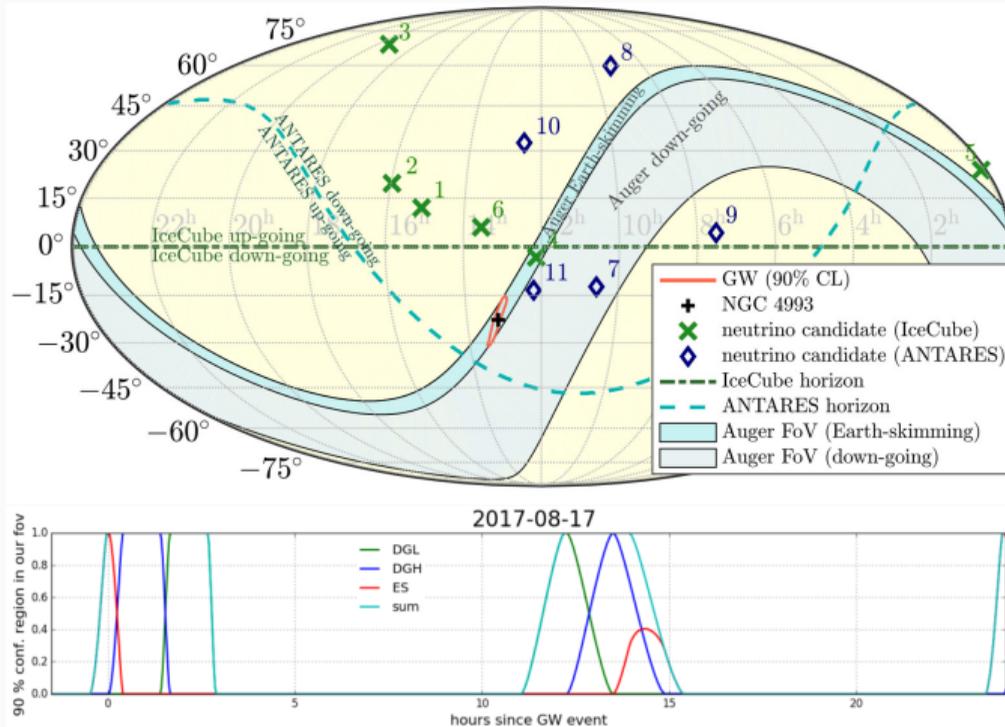
Leads to very high
prompt neutrino fluence limits

Time dependent exposure
leads to substantially lower
14-day neutrino fluence limits



A lucky catch: NS-NS merger event GW170817

ApJL850 (2017) 2,L35 • 1710.05839 [astro-ph]



Fast LVC alert follow-up infrastructure in place
No UHE-neutrino events found for 62 O1-3a events

Non-observation leads to an all sources stacked luminosity upper limit calculated as

$$L_{up,i} = \frac{N_{up,i}}{T} \left(\sum_s \sum_{p \in \Omega_{90}(s)} P_{p,s} A_{p,s,i} \int_0^\infty \frac{\Pi_{p,s}(r)}{r^2} dr \right)^{-1}$$

Where:

s , i , and p are source, time-bin and sky pixel respectively

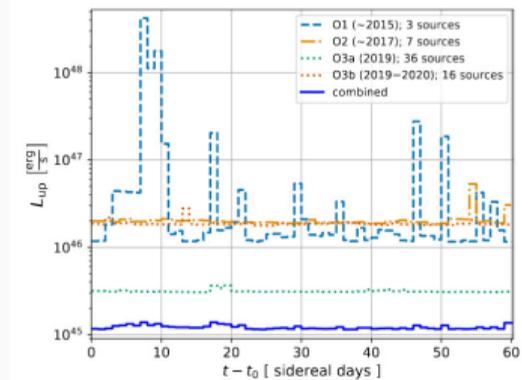
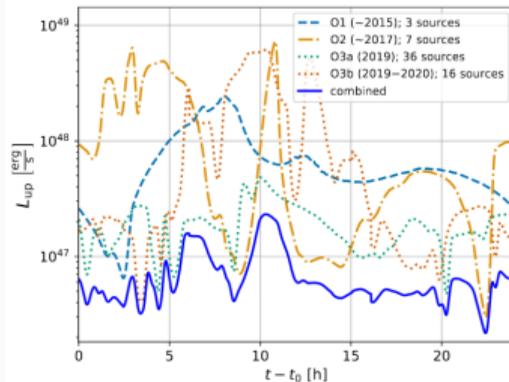
r is a luminosity parameter

$N_{up} = 2.44$, the 90% CI FC non-observation limit

$A_{p,s,i}$ is each source's Auger exposure

$P_{p,s}$ and $\Pi_{p,s}(r)$ are the source localization and distance PDFs

$\Omega_{90}(s)$ is the 90% CI contour for $P_{p,s}$ and $\Pi_{p,s}$



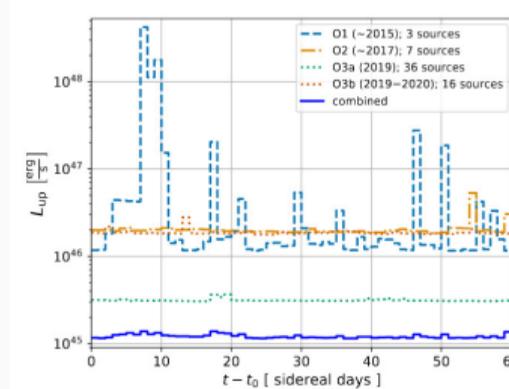
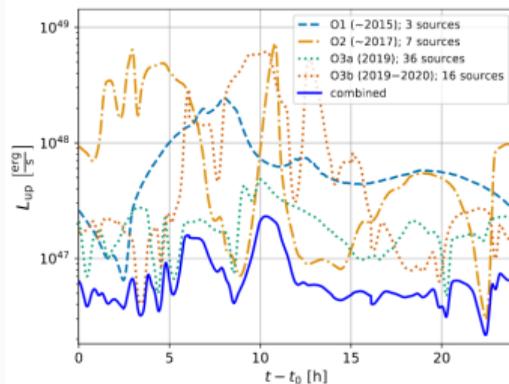
Fast LVC alert follow-up infrastructure in place
No UHE-neutrino events found for 62 O1-3a events

Non-observation leads to an all sources stacked luminosity upper limit calculated as

$$L_{up,i} = \frac{N_{up,i}}{T} \left(\sum_s \sum_{p \in \Omega_{90}(s)} P_{p,s} A_{p,s,i} \int_0^\infty \frac{\Pi_{p,s}(r)}{r^2} dr \right)^{-1}$$

Integrated isotropic neutrino fluence limits per merger:

- 2.2 × 10⁴⁶ erg s⁻¹ instantaneous
- 6.0 × 10⁵¹ erg over 24-hours
- 6.3 × 10⁵¹ erg over 60-days

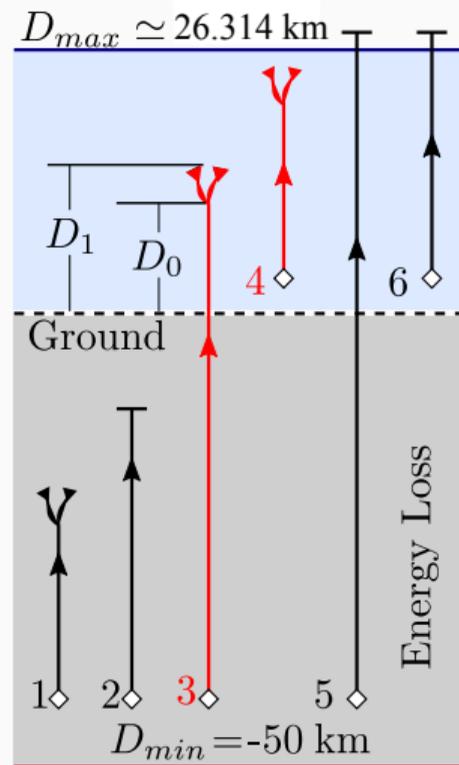


ANITA flight 1 and 3 saw two steeply up-going showers:

$$E \sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV} \quad \beta_1 = 27^\circ \text{ and } \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

No SD sensitivity. Large FD sensitivity

- **Basic methodology: search for steeply up-going shower-like event signatures in FD data ($\theta > 110^\circ$)**
- FD acts like a tracking calorimeter
 - monitored atm is $> 8 \text{ km}^3$ of water equivalent
 - $\sim 2 \text{ yr}$ exposure after accounting for duty cycle
- Aperture and detector volume are energy dependent
- Known background of laser and atmospheric events
 - required extensive cleaning using 10% burn sample
- Difficult to remove background of geometrically degenerate reconstructions

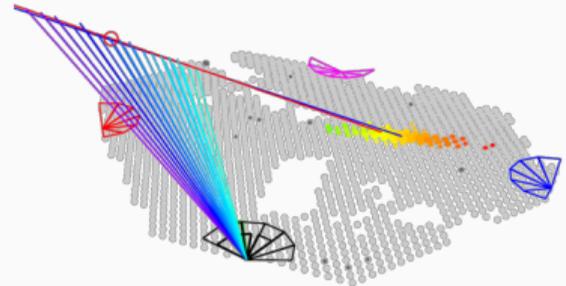
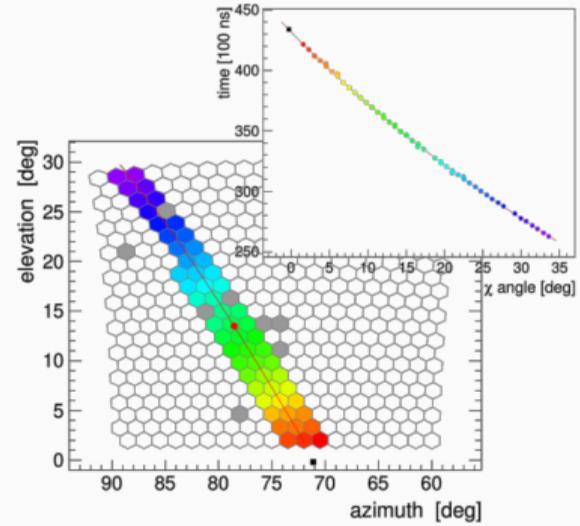


ANITA flight 1 and 3 saw two steeply up-going showers:

$$E \sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV} \quad \beta_1 = 27^\circ \text{ and } \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

No SD sensitivity. Large FD sensitivity

- Basic methodology: search for steeply up-going shower-like event signatures in FD data ($\theta > 110^\circ$)
- **FD acts like a tracking calorimeter**
 - **monitored atm is $> 8 \text{ km}^3$ of water equivalent**
 - **$\sim 2 \text{ yr}$ exposure after accounting for duty cycle**
- Aperture and detector volume are energy dependent
- Known background of laser and atmospheric events
 - required extensive cleaning using 10% burn sample
- Difficult to remove background of geometrically degenerate reconstructions

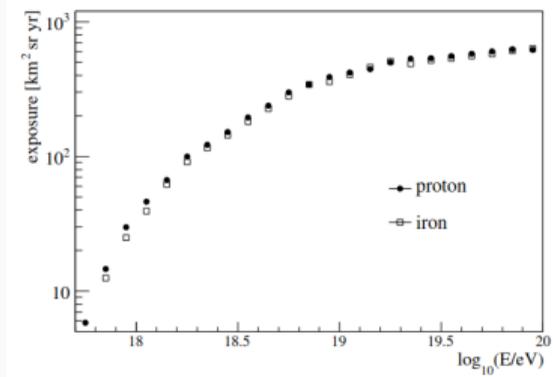


ANITA flight 1 and 3 saw two steeply up-going showers:

$$E \sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV} \quad \beta_1 = 27^\circ \text{ and } \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

No SD sensitivity. Large FD sensitivity

- Basic methodology: search for steeply up-going shower-like event signatures in FD data ($\theta > 110^\circ$)
- FD acts like a tracking calorimeter
 - monitored atm is $> 8 \text{ km}^3$ of water equivalent
 - $\sim 2 \text{ yr}$ exposure after accounting for duty cycle
- **Aperture and detector volume are energy dependent**
- Known background of laser and atmospheric events
 - required extensive cleaning using 10% burn sample
- Difficult to remove background of geometrically degenerate reconstructions



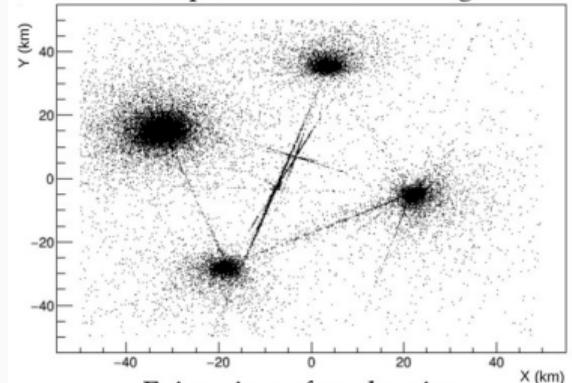
ANITA flight 1 and 3 saw two steeply up-going showers:

$$E \sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV} \quad \beta_1 = 27^\circ \text{ and } \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

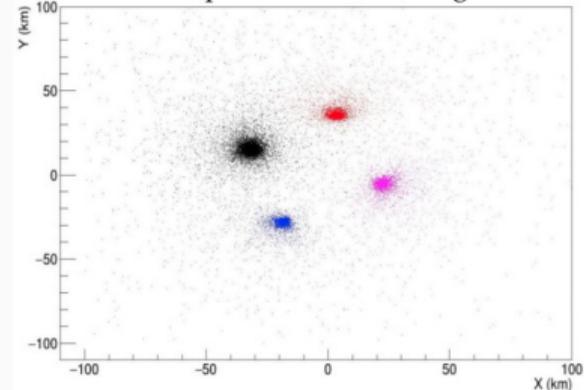
No SD sensitivity. Large FD sensitivity

- Basic methodology: search for steeply up-going shower-like event signatures in FD data ($\theta > 110^\circ$)
- FD acts like a tracking calorimeter
 - monitored atm is $> 8 \text{ km}^3$ of water equivalent
 - ~ 2 yr exposure after accounting for duty cycle
- Aperture and detector volume are energy dependent
- **Known background of laser and atmospheric events**
 - **required extensive cleaning using 10% burn sample**
- Difficult to remove background of geometrically degenerate reconstructions

Exit points before cleaning



Exit points after cleaning

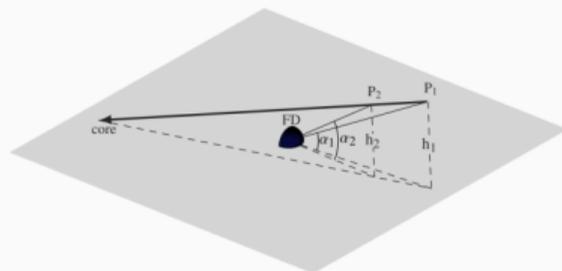


ANITA flight 1 and 3 saw two steeply up-going showers:

$$E \sim 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ eV} \quad \beta_1 = 27^\circ \text{ and } \beta_2 = 35^\circ$$

No SD sensitivity. Large FD sensitivity

- Basic methodology: search for steeply up-going shower-like event signatures in FD data ($\theta > 110^\circ$)
- FD acts like a tracking calorimeter
 - monitored atm is $> 8 \text{ km}^3$ of water equivalent
 - $\sim 2 \text{ yr}$ exposure after accounting for duty cycle
- Aperture and detector volume are energy dependent
- Known background of laser and atmospheric events
 - required extensive cleaning using 10% burn sample
- **Difficult to remove background of geometrically degenerate reconstructions**



$$\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$$

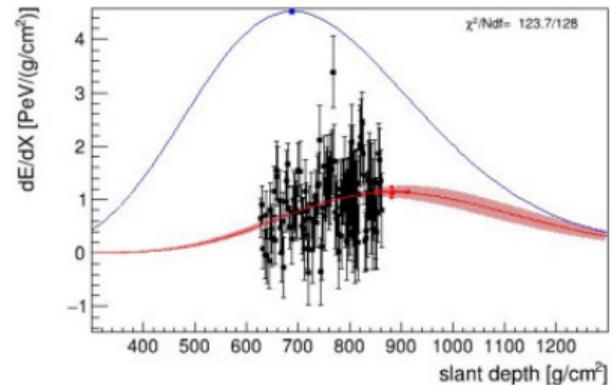
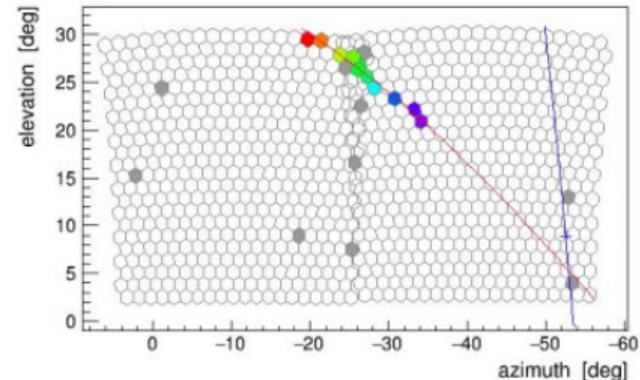
$$h_1 > h_2$$

Signal from P_1 reaches the FD before the signal from P_2 → downward-going event reconstructed as upward-going

- **Reconstruct geometry and profile simultaneously to reduce degeneracy**
- Reconstruct in both upward and downward geometries
- Compare fit likelihoods to select candidates

$$I = \frac{\arctan(-2 \log(\frac{L_{down}}{\max(L_{up}, L_{down})})/50)}{\pi/2}$$

- Use down-going CR background simulations to model background
- Optimize candidate selection cut to maximise efficiency and purity

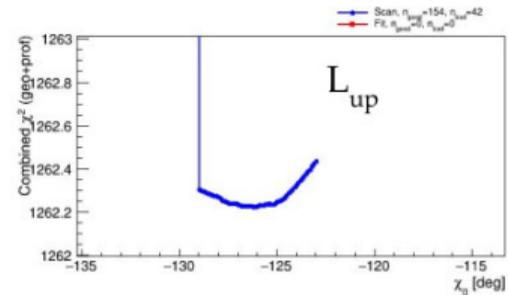


- Reconstruct geometry and profile simultaneously to reduce degeneracy
- **Reconstruct in both upward and downward geometries**
- Compare fit likelihoods to select candidates

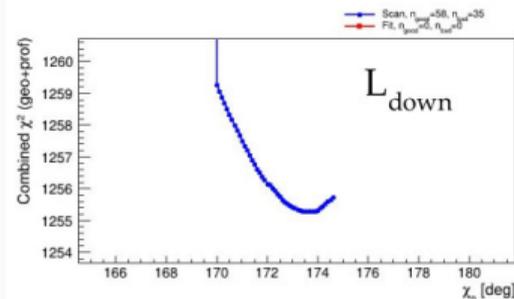
$$I = \frac{\arctan\left(-2 \log\left(\frac{L_{down}}{\max(L_{up}, L_{down})}\right)\right)/50}{\pi/2}$$

- Use down-going CR background simulations to model background
- Optimize candidate selection cut to maximise efficiency and purity

likelihood from the reconstruction in upward mode



likelihood from the reconstruction in downward mode

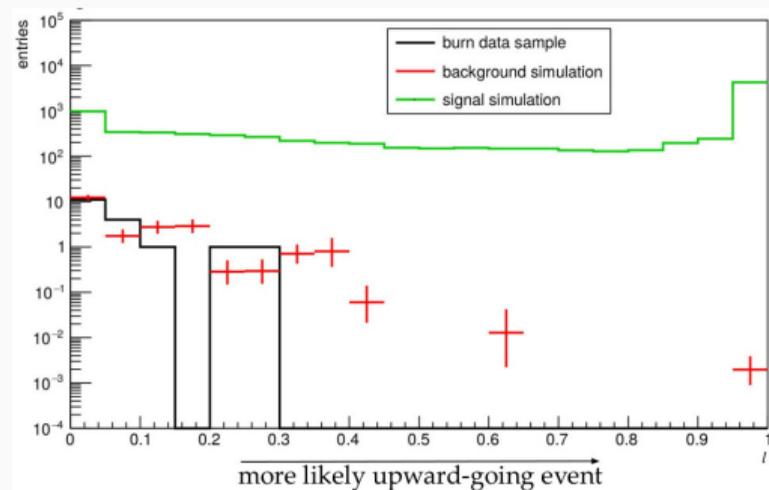


- Reconstruct geometry and profile simultaneously to reduce degeneracy
- Reconstruct in both upward and downward geometries

- **Compare fit likelihoods to select candidates**

$$I = \frac{\arctan(-2 \log(\frac{L_{down}}{\max(L_{up}, L_{down})})/50)}{\pi/2}$$

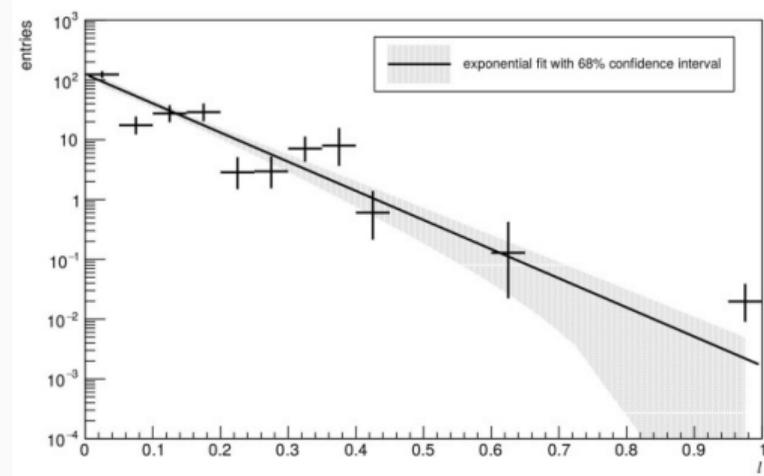
- Use down-going CR background simulations to model background
- Optimize candidate selection cut to maximise efficiency and purity



- Reconstruct geometry and profile simultaneously to reduce degeneracy
- Reconstruct in both upward and downward geometries
- Compare fit likelihoods to select candidates

$$I = \frac{\arctan(-2 \log(\frac{L_{down}}{\max(L_{up}, L_{down})})/50)}{\pi/2}$$

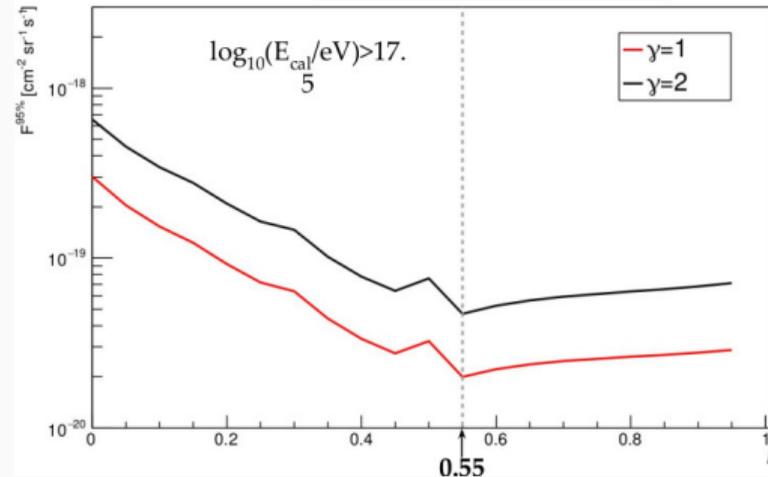
- **Use down-going CR background simulations to model background**
- Optimize candidate selection cut to maximise efficiency and purity



- Reconstruct geometry and profile simultaneously to reduce degeneracy
- Reconstruct in both upward and downward geometries
- Compare fit likelihoods to select candidates

$$l = \frac{\arctan(-2 \log(\frac{L_{down}}{\max(L_{up}, L_{down})})/50)}{\pi/2}$$

- Use down-going CR background simulations to model background
- **Optimize candidate selection cut to maximise efficiency and purity**

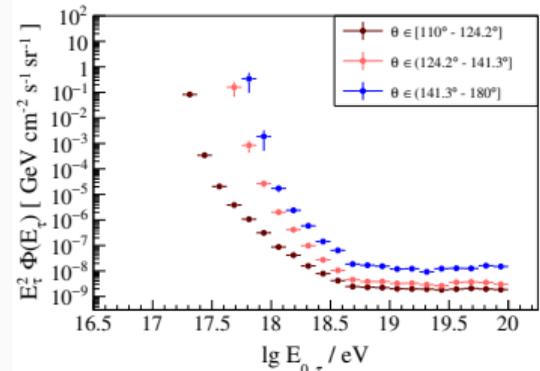


Background expectation 0.45 ± 0.18 events
After unblinding 1 up-going candidate event found
Consistent with background expectation
 Candidate undergoing further testing

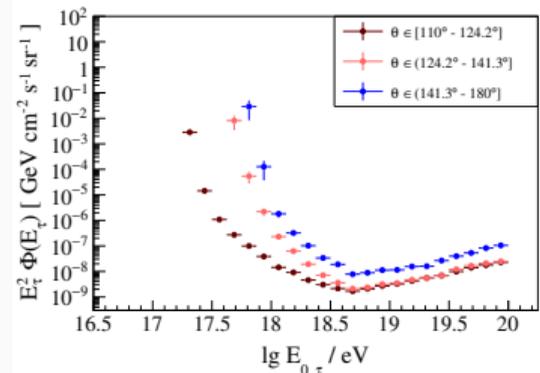
Roll the integral upper limit with
 $N_{bkg} = 0.45$ and $N_{obs} = 1$, for steeply up-going showers:
Limit for E^{-1} spectrum: $3.6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Limit for E^{-2} spectrum: $8.5 \times 10^{-20} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

**Recast to a τ -lepton production within 50 km of surface
 for different zenith ranges using nuTauSim**

E^{-1} Spectrum



E^{-2} Spectrum

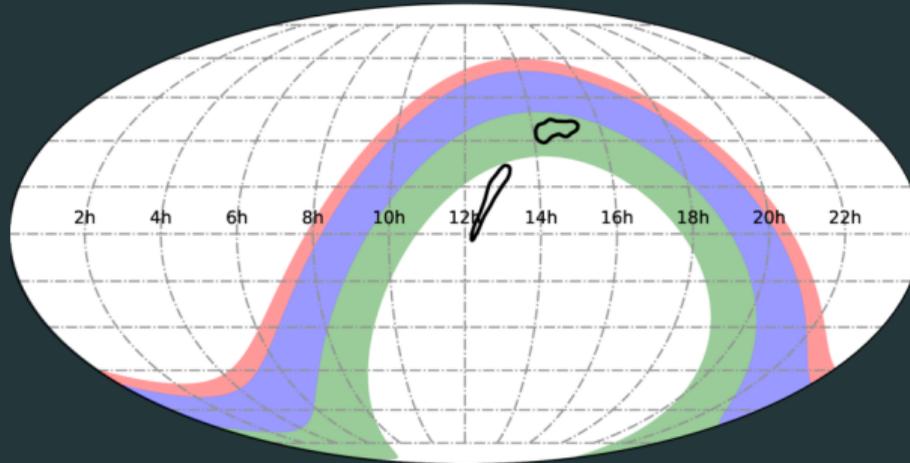


Conclusion

- **Very restrictive limits to the diffuse flux of UHE neutrinos for energies at and above 10^{18} eV.**
- **Outstanding sensitivity to transient sources if located in the FoV of the Earth-skimming channel.**
- **Highly constraining direct follow-up of ANITA anomalous events.**
- **Pierre Auger Observatory is a key detector in multi-messenger astronomy at EeV energies.**

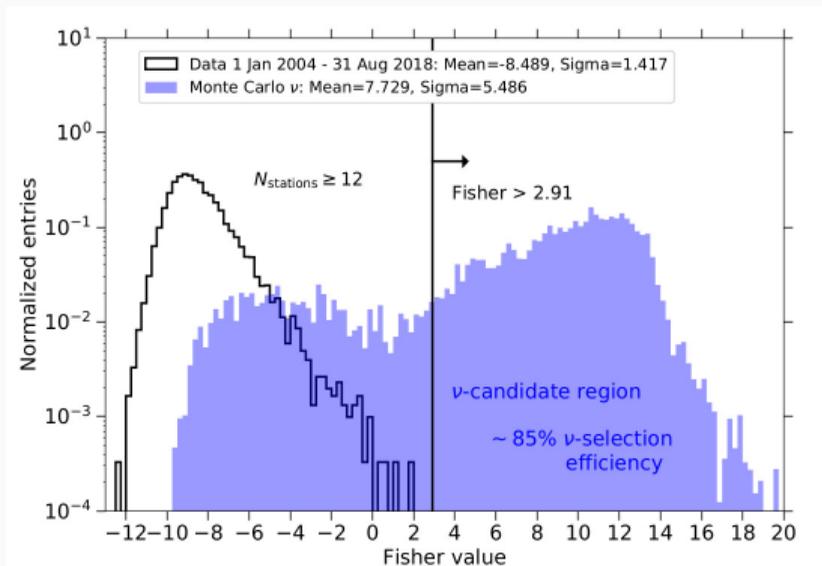
Thanks for you interest!

Questions?





Backup slides

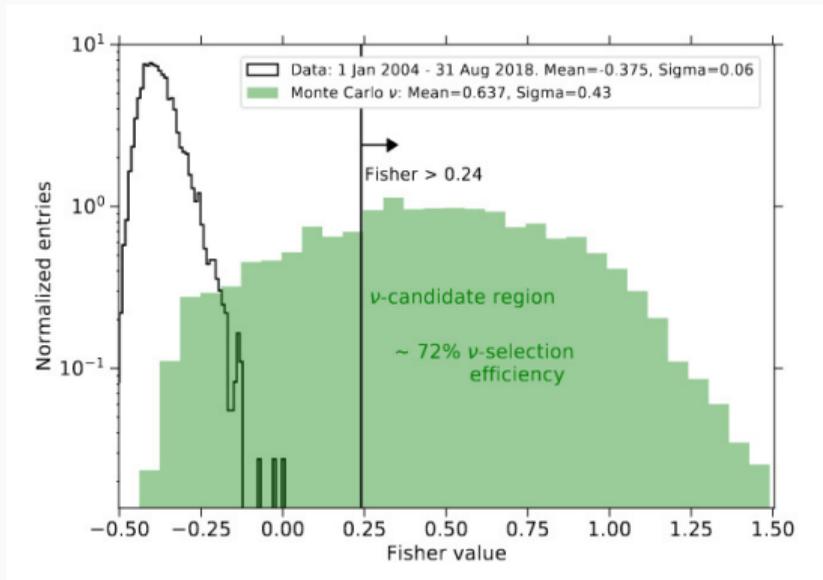


No neutrino events found in candidate region

DGH channel:
 ν candidate if
 $\langle \text{Fisher} \rangle > 2.91$

Fisher Discriminate is a
combo of 10 sensitive
variables

Data date range:
01.2004 - 08.2018



No neutrino events found in candidate region

DGL channel:
 ν candidate if
 $\langle \text{Fisher} \rangle > 0.24$

Fisher Discriminate is a
combo of 10 sensitive
variables

Data date range:
01.2004 - 08.2018

