



IceCube



The Ohio State University's Center for Cosmology and AstroParticle Physics



Search for Neutrino Oscillations at the South Pole

Carsten Rott

carott @ mps . ohio-state . edu

*Center for Cosmology and AstroParticle Physics,
The Ohio State University*

ICRR Seminar – University of Tokyo

January 9, 2009

Outline

- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ The IceCube Neutrino Observatory
- ❑ Neutrino Oscillation
- ❑ Indirect Search for Dark Matter
- ❑ The Deep Core sub-detector
- ❑ Outlook – Deep Core Physics
- ❑ Conclusions



January 9, 2009

Carst

Motivation



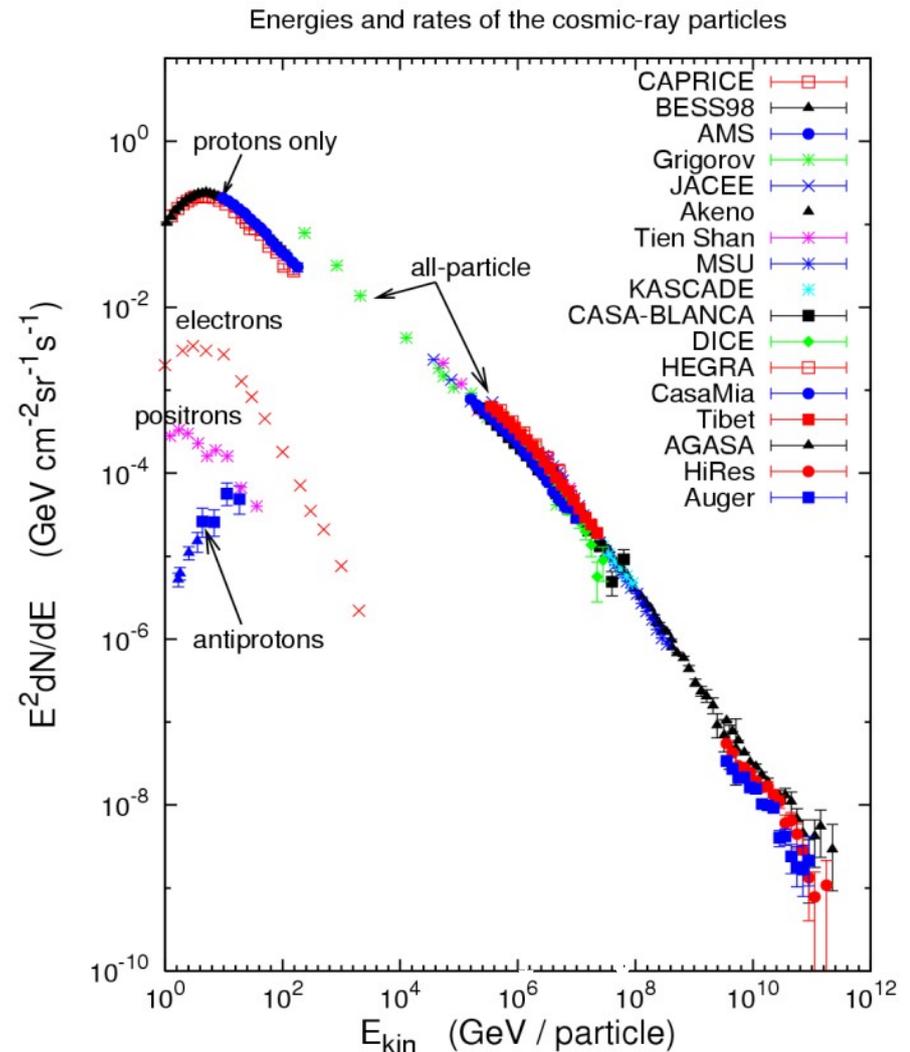
Some Questions

What are the sources of the cosmic rays ?

What are the most energetic phenomena in the Universe ?

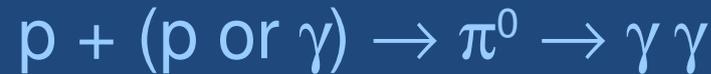
What is the nature of the acceleration mechanism to create these energetic events ?

What is the Universe made of ?
 – What is Dark Matter ?



Neutrino Sources

Protons interact in “target area” to produce pions:

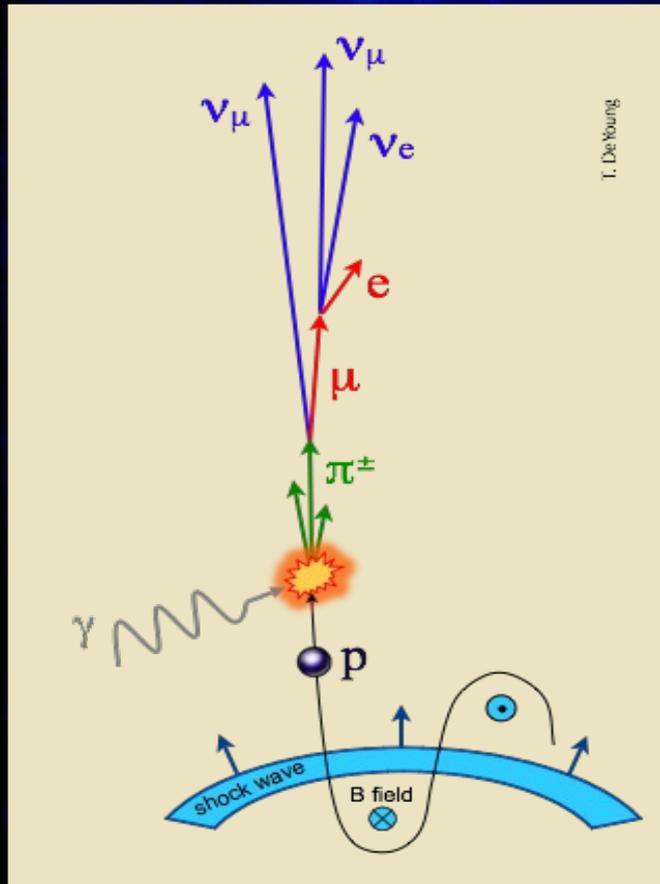


(1:2:0) (1:1:1)

Neutral pions \rightarrow Photons

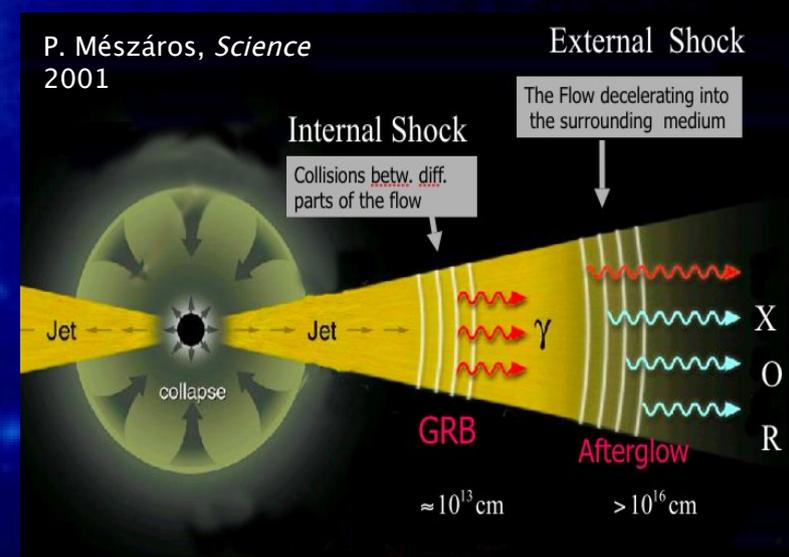
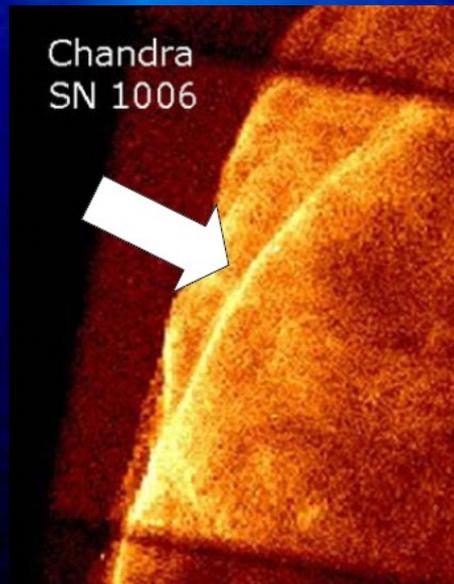
Charged pions \rightarrow Neutrinos

Oscillations result in 1:1:1 flavor ratio at detector

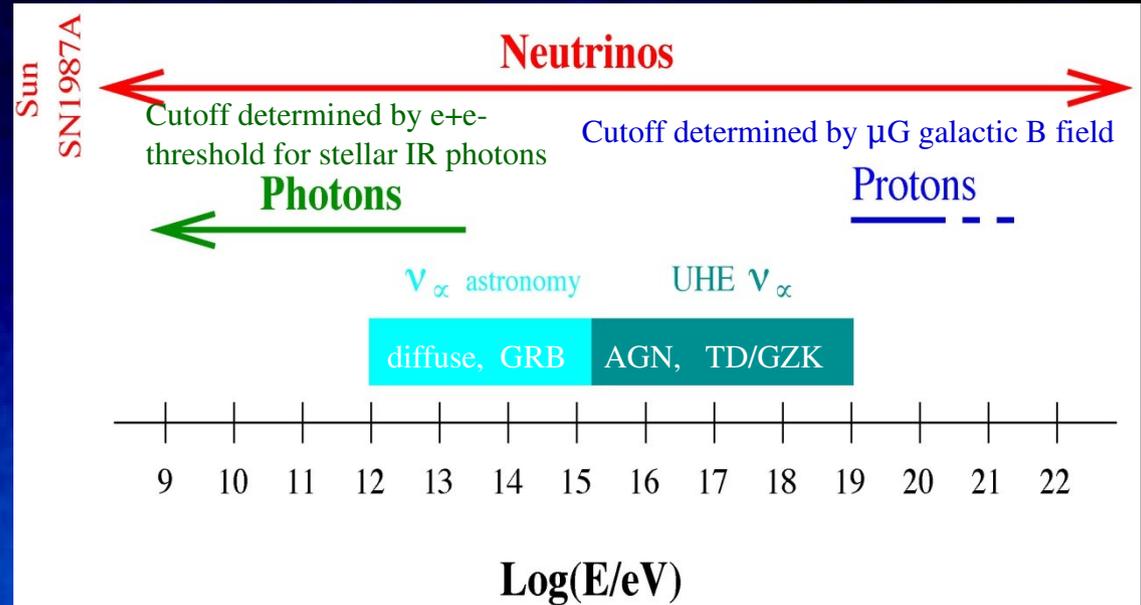
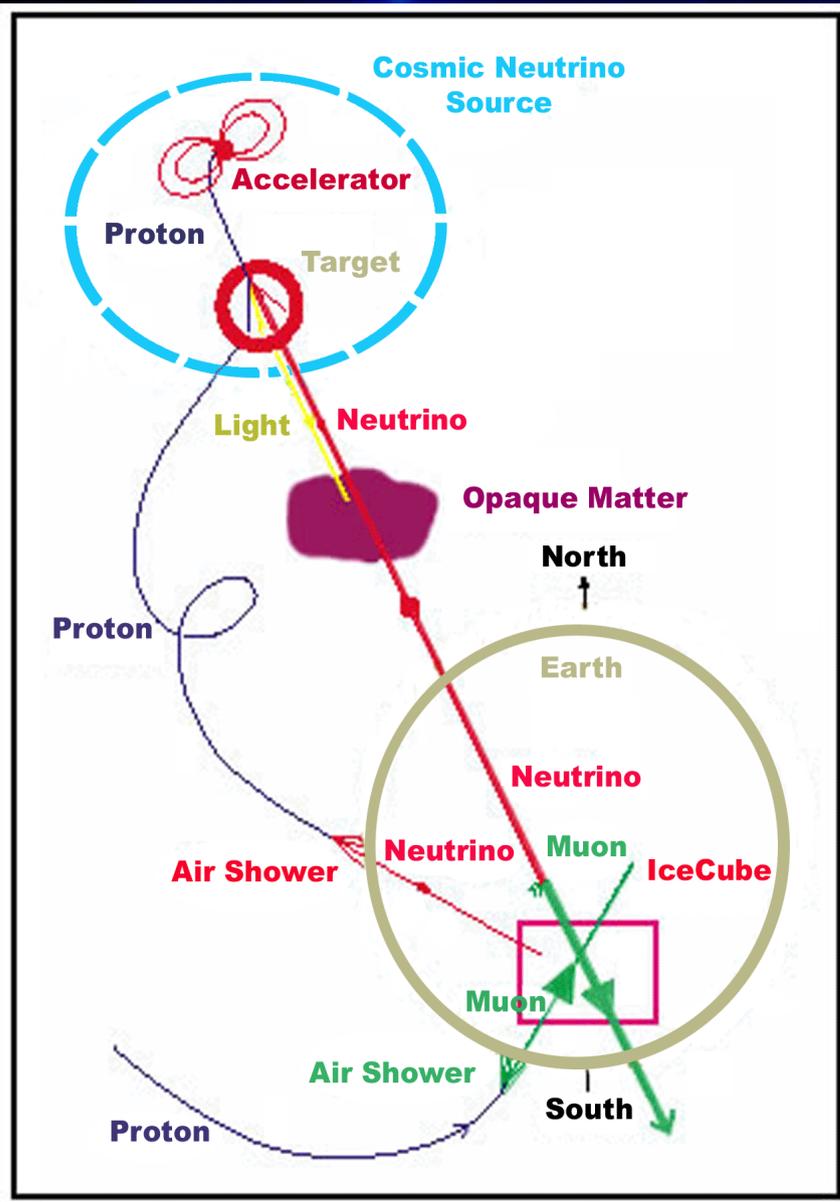


Source Candidates:

- Active Galactic Nuclei
- Supernova Remnants
- Gamma Ray Bursts
- ...



Astro Messengers



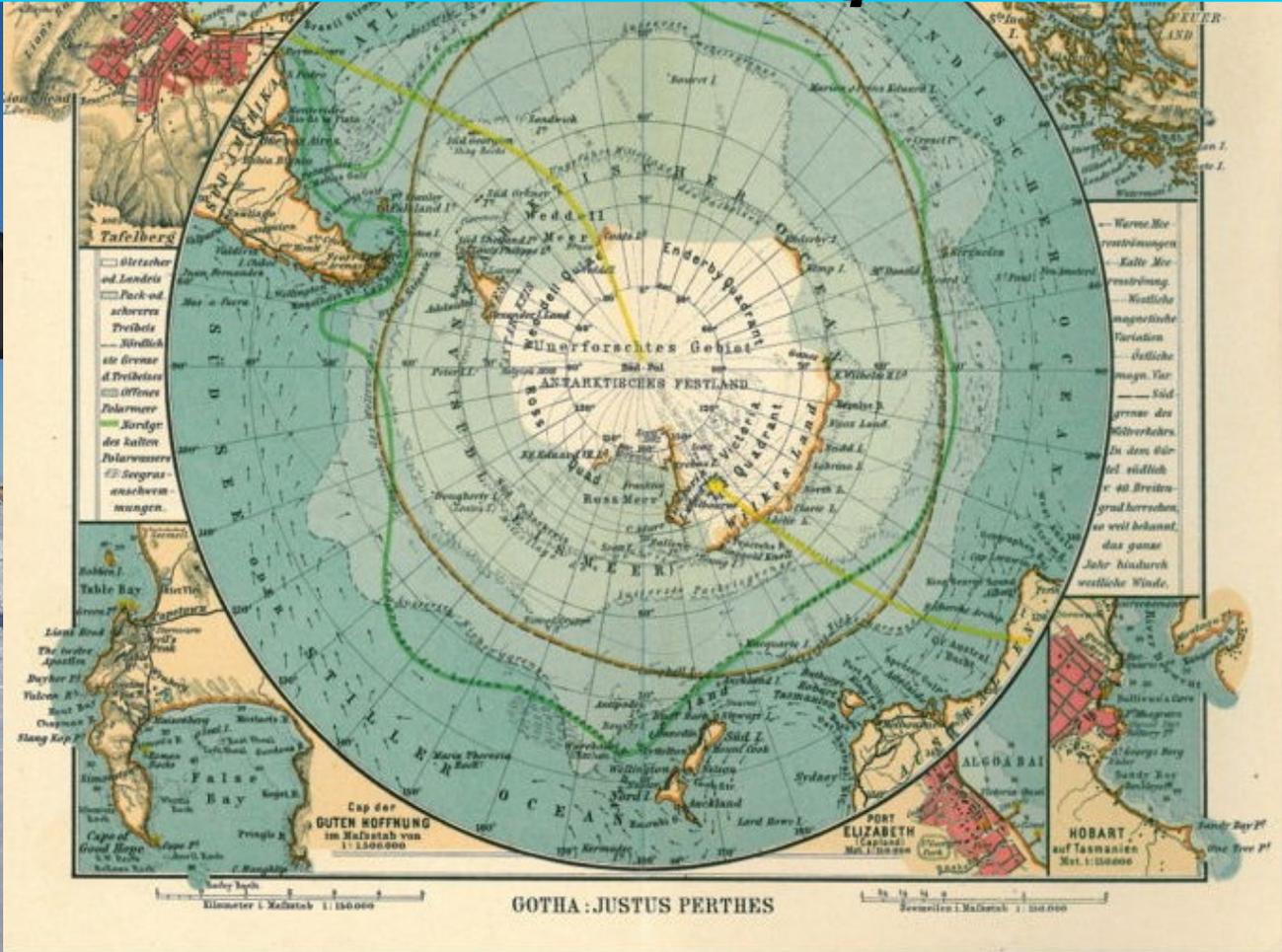
Neutrinos

- Unobscured view into depth of space
- Point back to their sources
- Cover entire energy spectrum
- bent below 10 EeV
- above 50EeV GZK cut-off

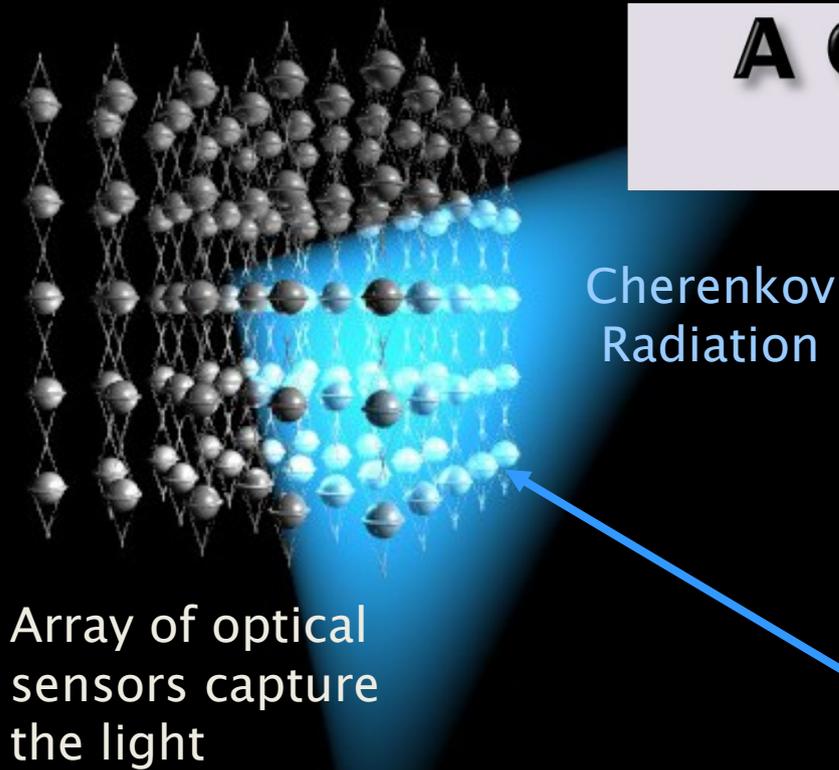
Photons

- scattered/absorbed above 50 TeV

The IceCube Neutrino Telescope



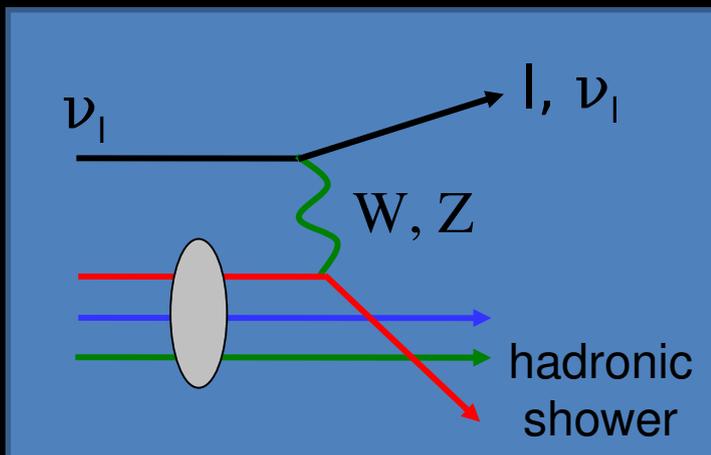
A Generic Optical Neutrino Telescope



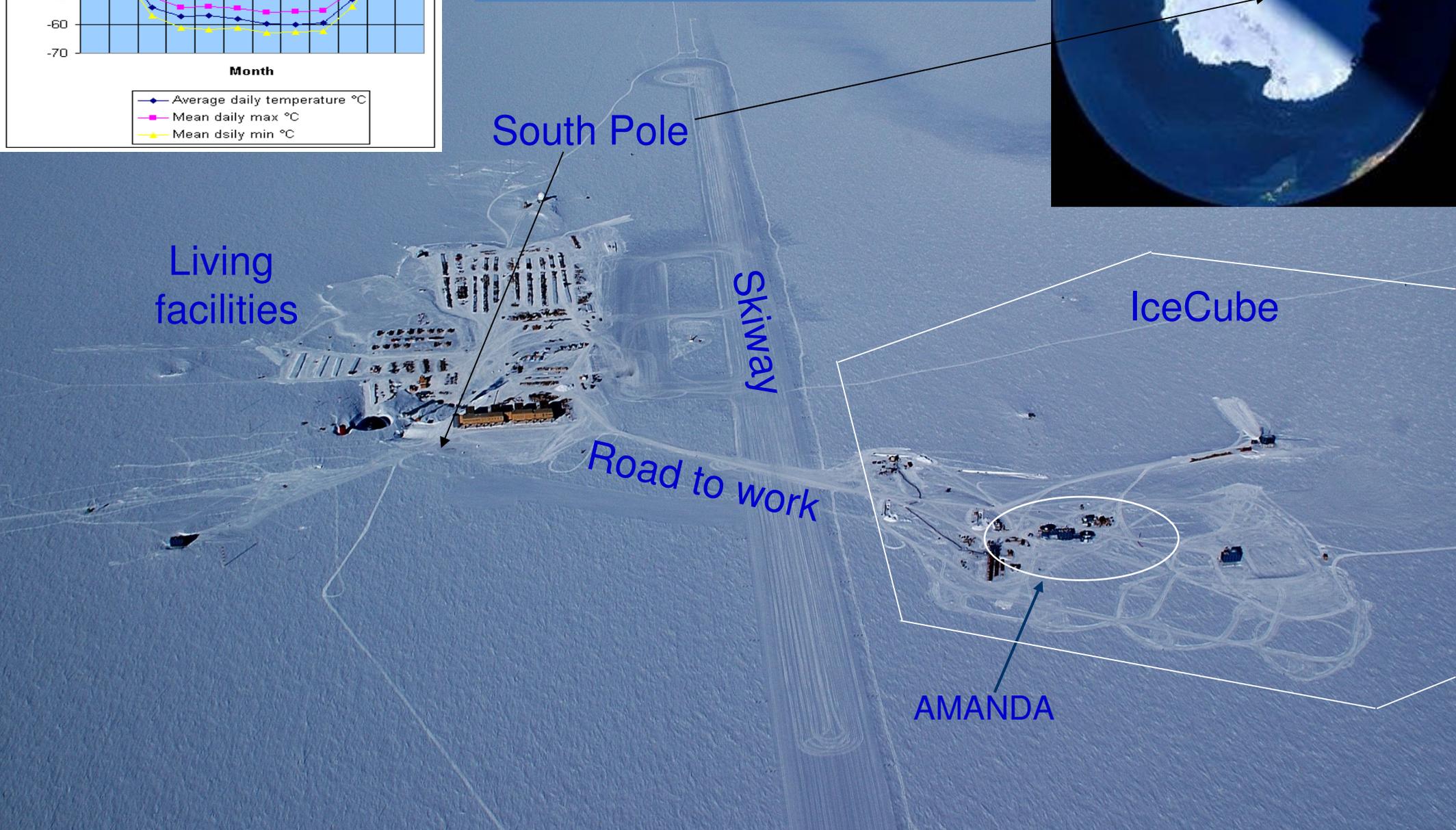
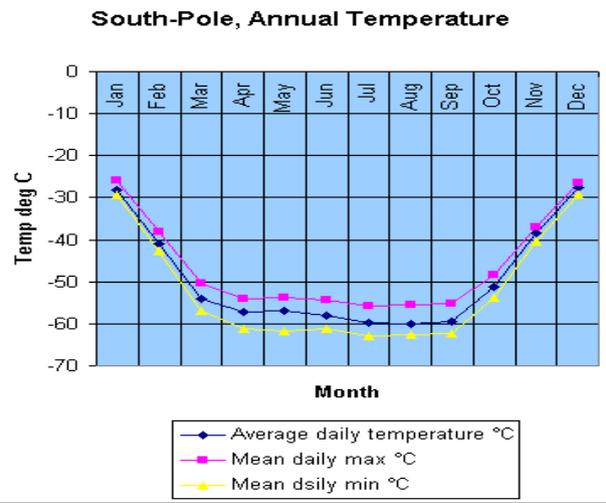
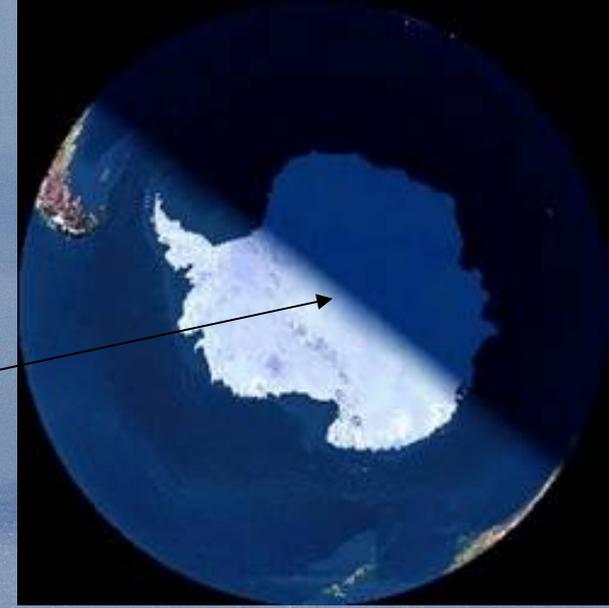
- Neutrinos interact in or near the detector
- Depending on the interaction a lepton (CC) or a shower (NC) is produced
- \mathcal{O} (km) muons from ν_{μ}
- \mathcal{O} (10m) cascades from ν_e, ν_{τ} , NC

Muon

Muon Neutrino



Amundsen Scott South Pole Station



IceCube Detector Layout

IceTop (~50% complete)

Surface air shower array
300TeV threshold

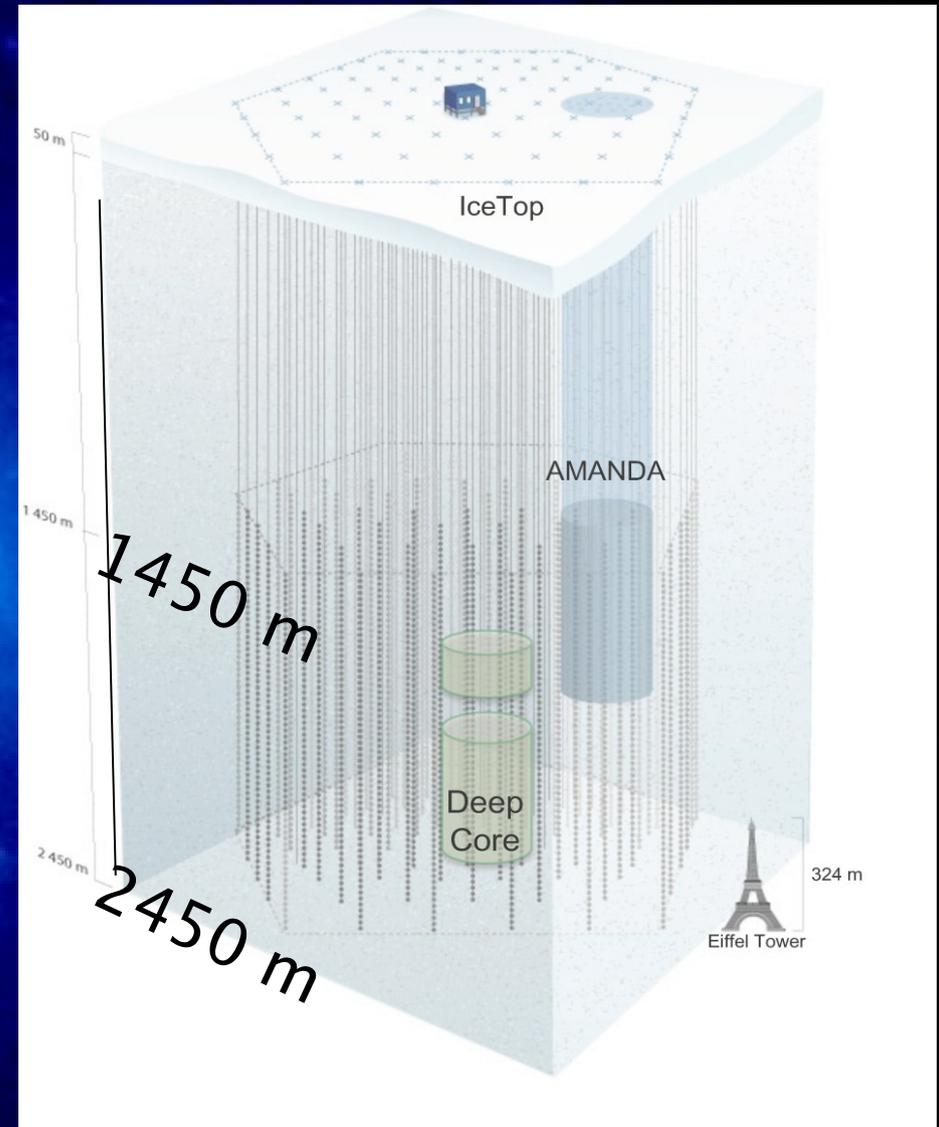
IceCube InIce (~50% complete)

80 Strings with 60 DOMs each
Hexagonal pattern with an
interstring distance of 125m
Vertical DOM spacing of 17m
Optimized for TeV range

Deep Core (construction starting now)

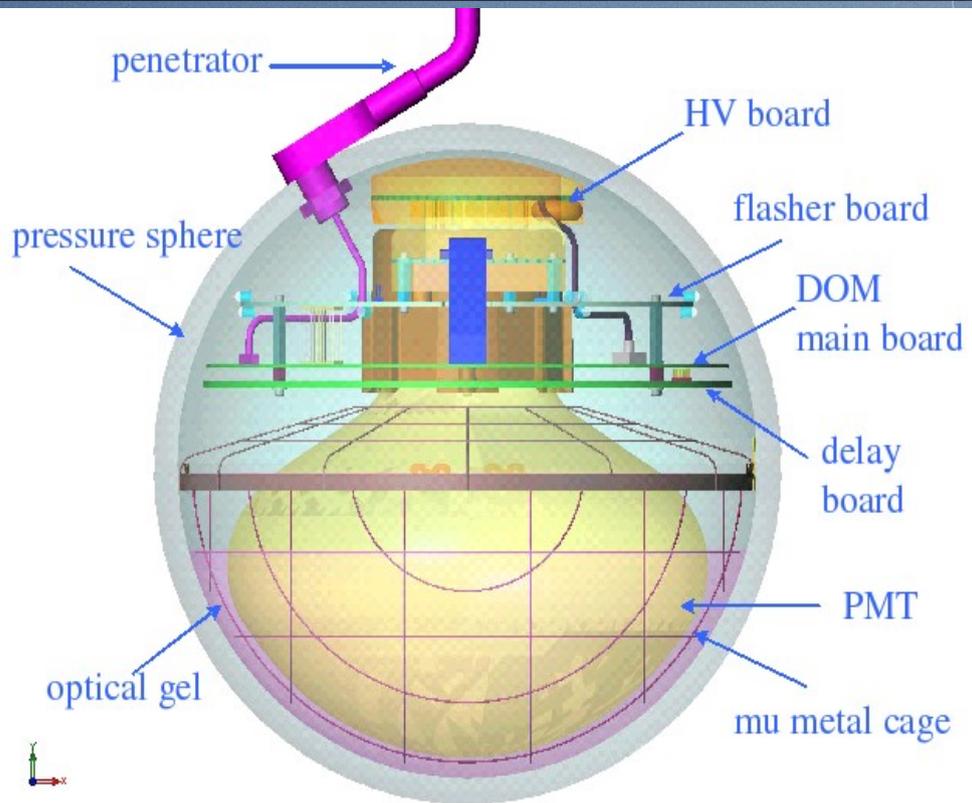
6 Strings with 60 High Quantum
Efficiency DOMs (vert. spacing 7m)
Low Energy extension (20-100GeV)
First string will be deployed end of
this year

IceCube will instrument a volume of one
cubic kilometer of Antarctic ice by 2011



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

10 inch Hamamatsu PMT (R-7081-02)



Measure individual photon arrival time:

• 2 ping-ponged four-channel Analog Transient Waveform Digitizers:

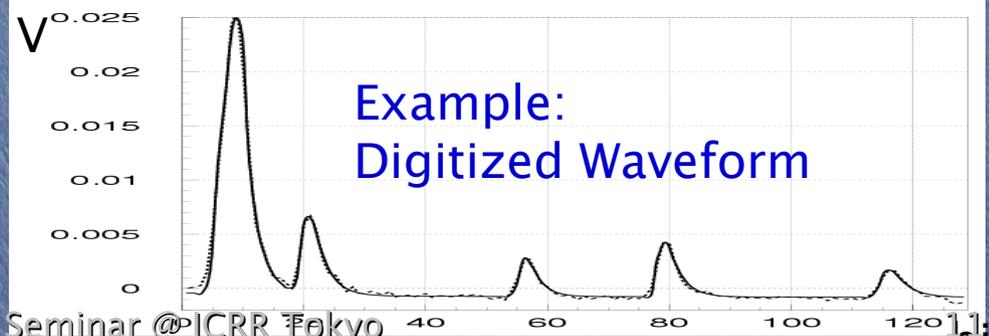
Digitizers:

- 128 samples (400 ns max range)
- ~ 3.3 ns bin
- 400 pe / 15 ns
- fast Analog-to-Digital Converter:

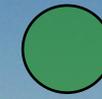
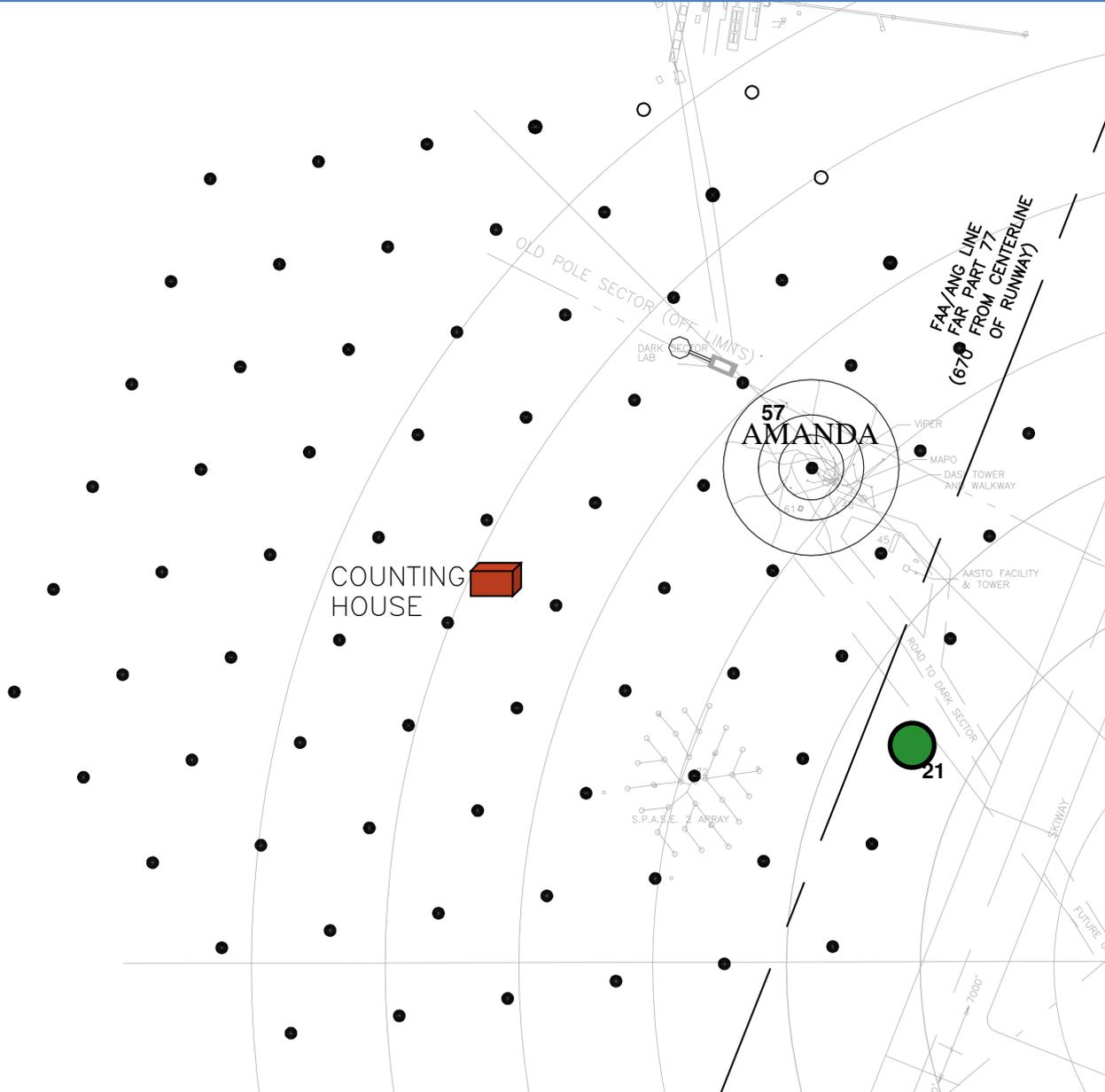
Converter:

- 40 MHz
- 6.4 μ s range

- Dark Noise rate ~ 700 Hz
- Local Coincidence rate ~ 15 Hz
- Deadtime $< 1\%$
- Signal digitized in the ice



IceCube Deployment



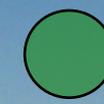
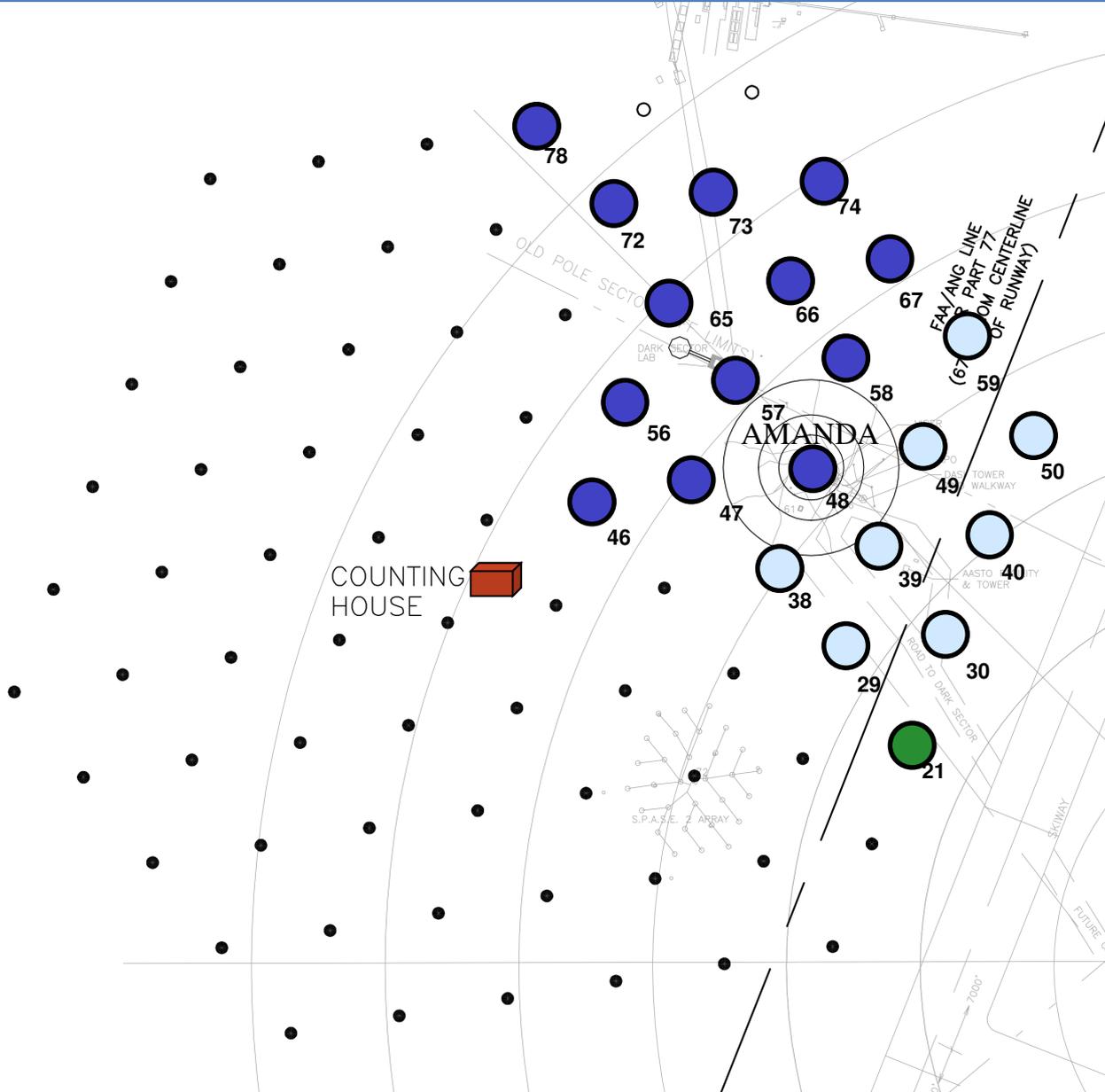
2004–2005

1 string deployed

First data

[astro-ph/0604450](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0604450)

IceCube Deployment



2004-2005

1 string deployed

First data

[astro-ph/0604450](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0604450)



2005-2006

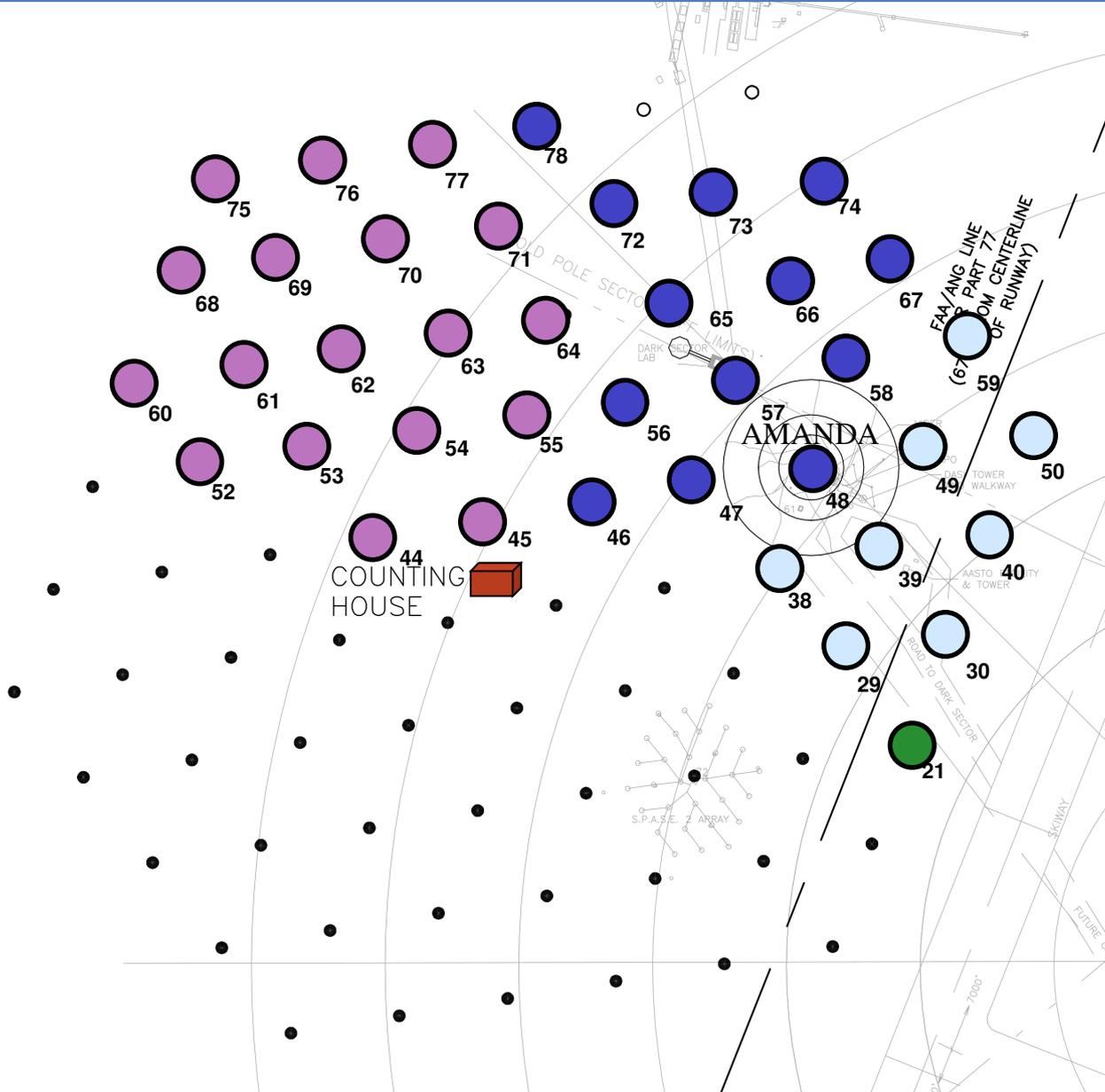
8 string deployed



2006-2007

13 strings deployed

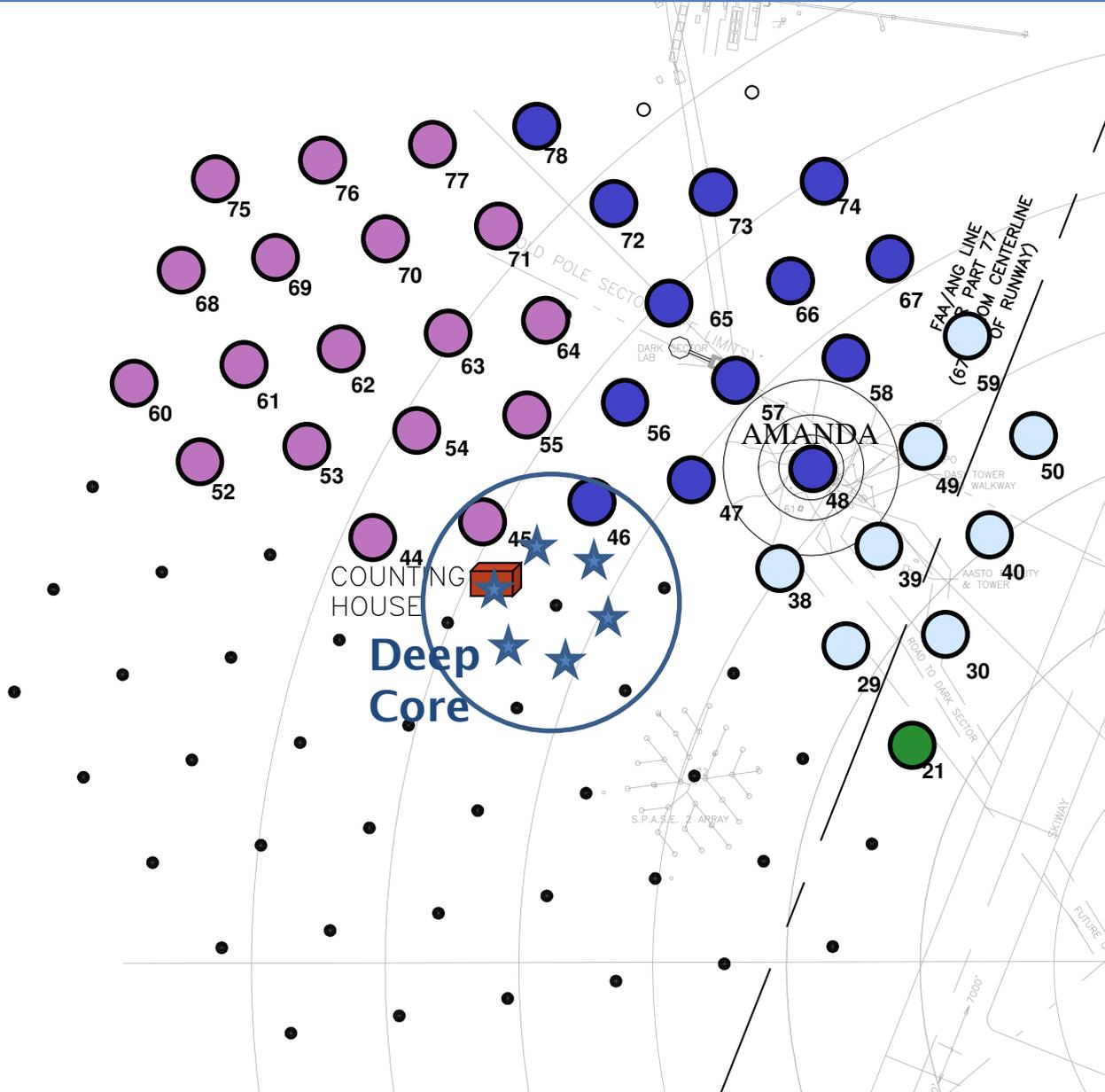
IceCube Deployment



- 2004-2005
1 string deployed
First data
astro-ph/0604450
- 2005-2006
8 strings deployed
- 2006-2007
13 strings deployed
- 2007-2008
18 strings deployed

Total 40 Strings deployed
(50 % of full detector installed)
Completion by 2011

IceCube Deployment



- 2004–2005
 1 string deployed
First data
astro-ph/0604450
- 2005–2006
 8 string deployed
- 2006–2007
 13 strings deployed
- 2007–2008
 18 strings deployed

Total 40 Strings deployed
 (50 % of full detector installed)
 Completion by 2011

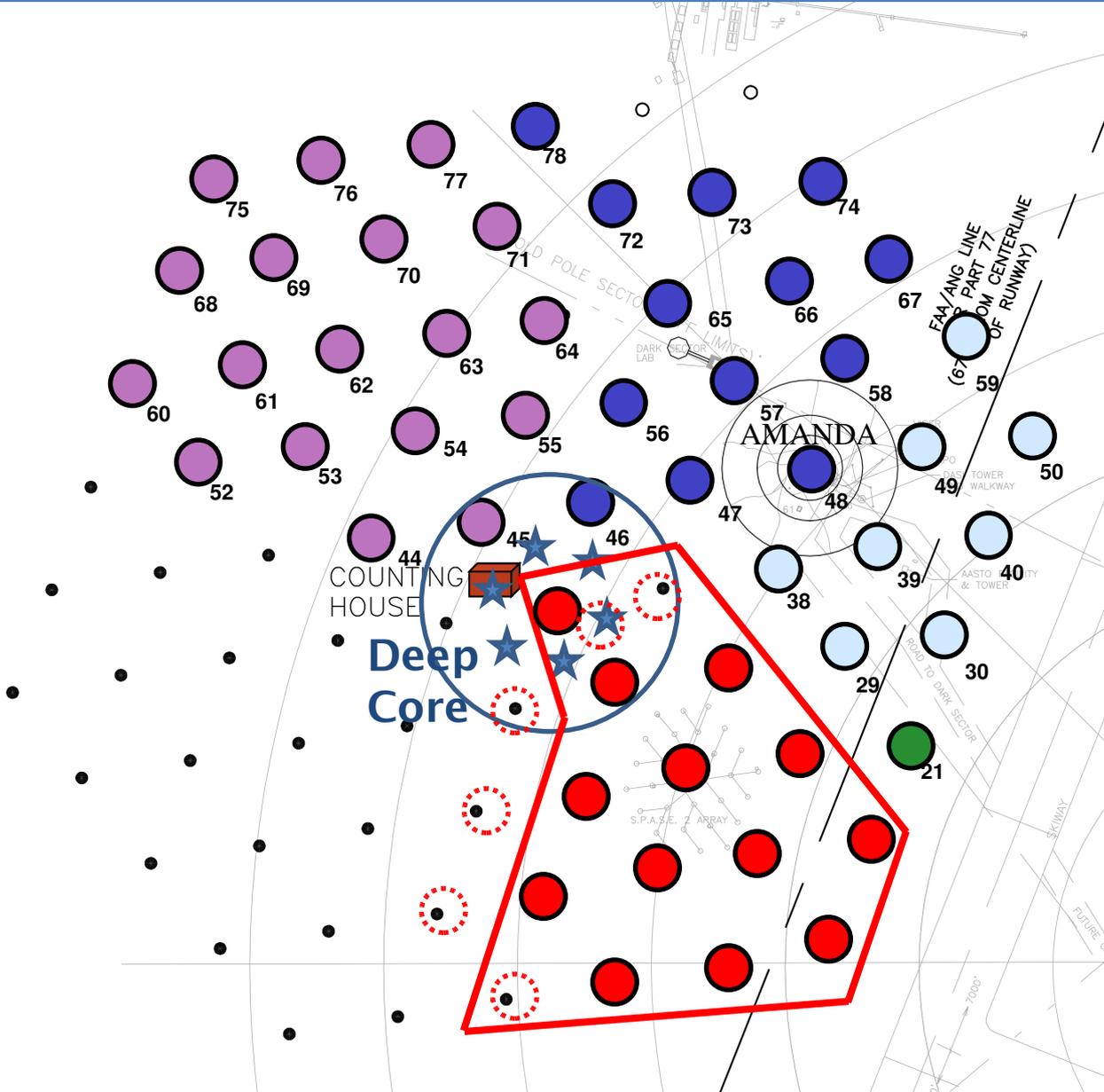
Deployment Status 08/09

☐ **13 Strings Deployed so far
from 12/06/08**



*Night-shift deployment team with
the last DOM of String 27,
December 8, 2008*

IceCube Deployment



- 2004-2005
1 string deployed
First data
astro-ph/0604450
- 2005-2006
8 string deployed
- 2006-2007
13 strings deployed
- 2007-2008
18 strings deployed

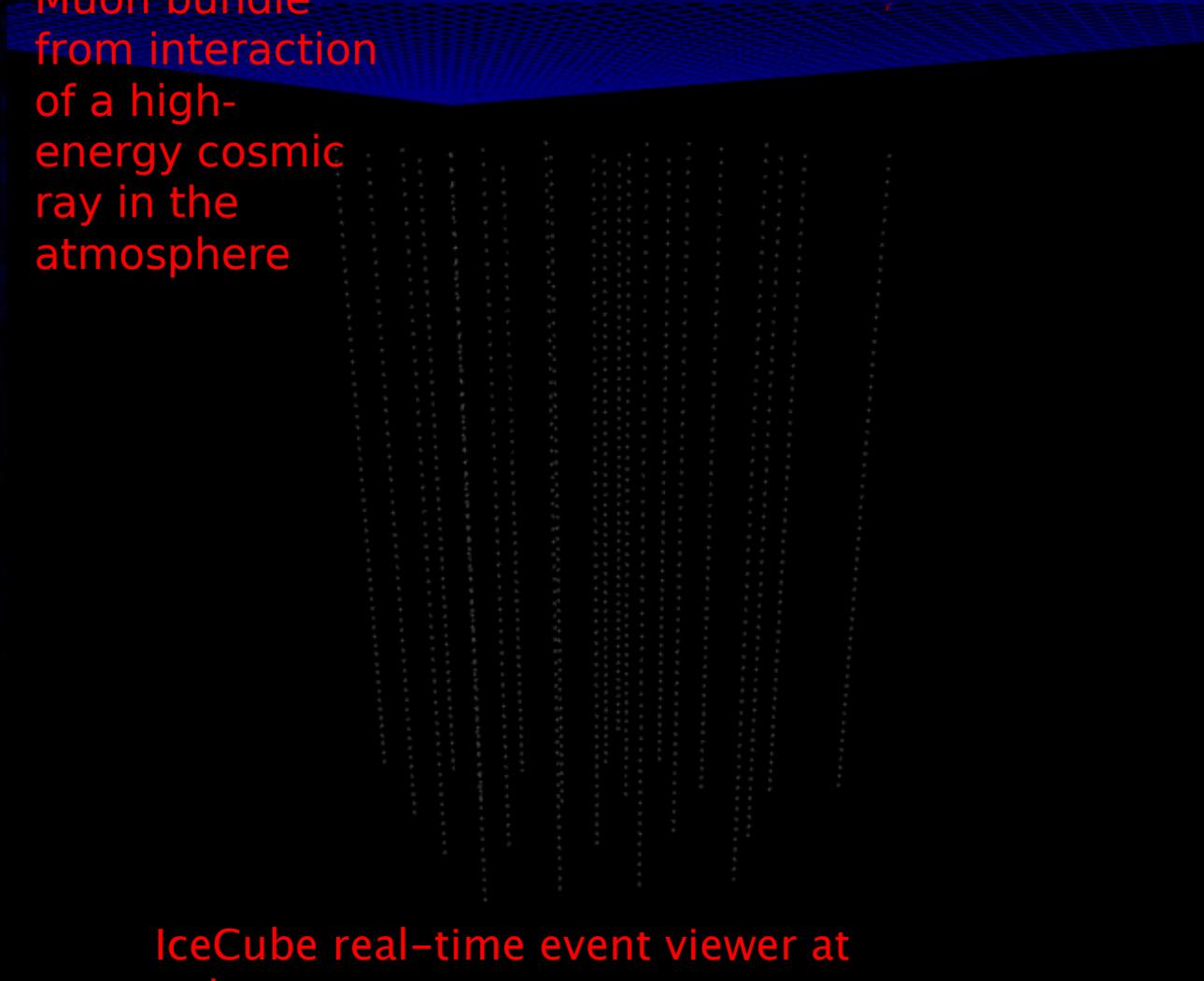
Total ~~40~~ Strings deployed
53

Completion by 2011

This season plan to deploy 16 strings (incl. 1 deep core string)

Down-going muons

Muon bundle
from interaction
of a high-
energy cosmic
ray in the
atmosphere



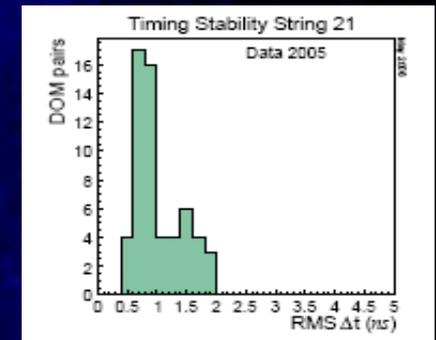
IceCube real-time event viewer at
pole

Muons produced in air showers
are ideal calibration beam for
the detector:

- Test track reconstruction
- Verify detector timing and stability

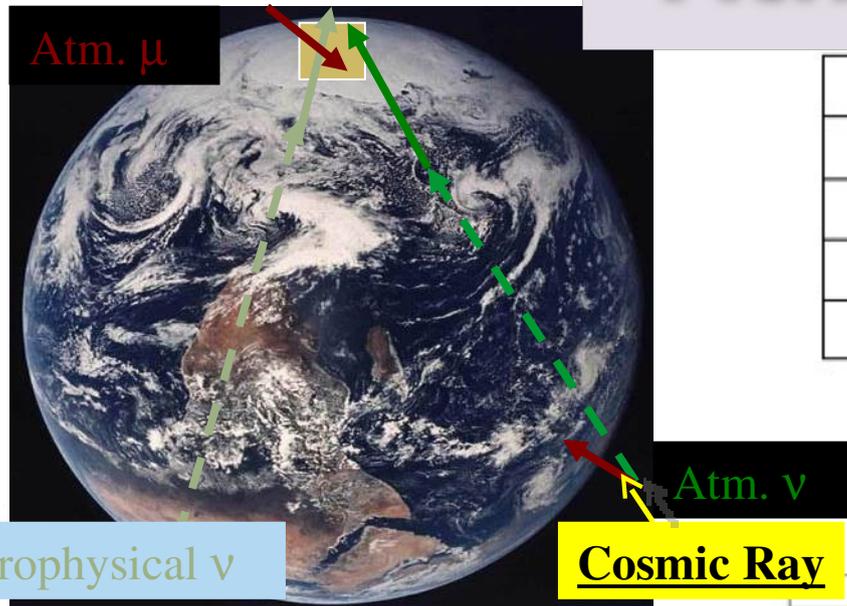
Timing stability ~ 2 ns

[Nucl.Phys.B, Proc.Suppl.
175-176:409-414,2008.]



Problem: We cannot switch
off the “calibration beam”

Atmospheric Neutrinos

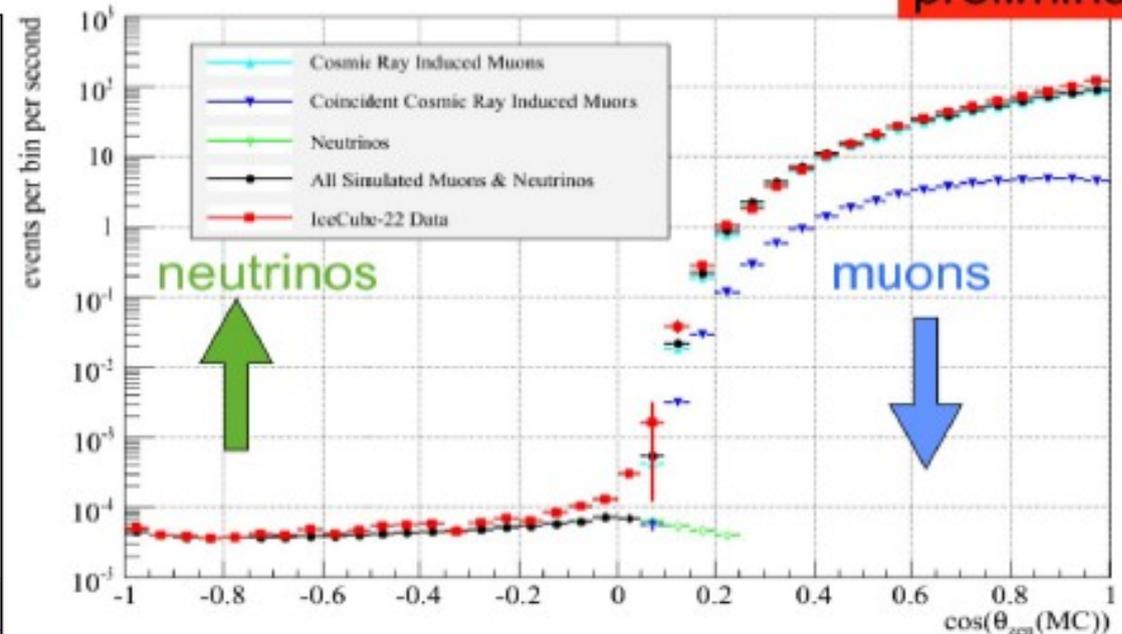
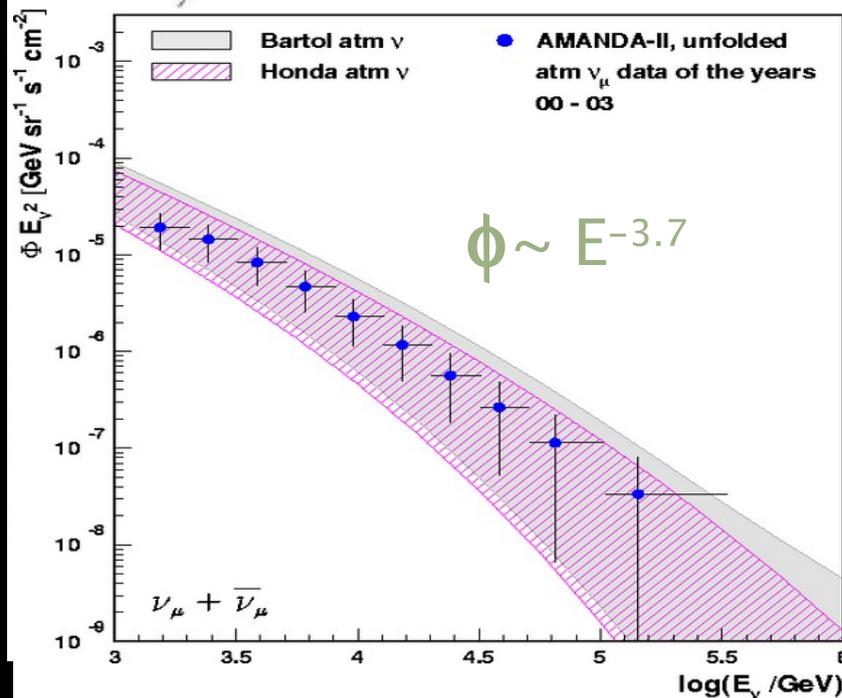


Strings	μ rate	ν rate
AMANDA	80 Hz	4.8 / day
IC22	550 Hz	28 / day
IC40*	1200 Hz	110 / day
IC80*	1650 Hz	220 / day

AMANDA: $O(10^9)$ events/yr
IceCube: $O(10^{10})$ events/yr

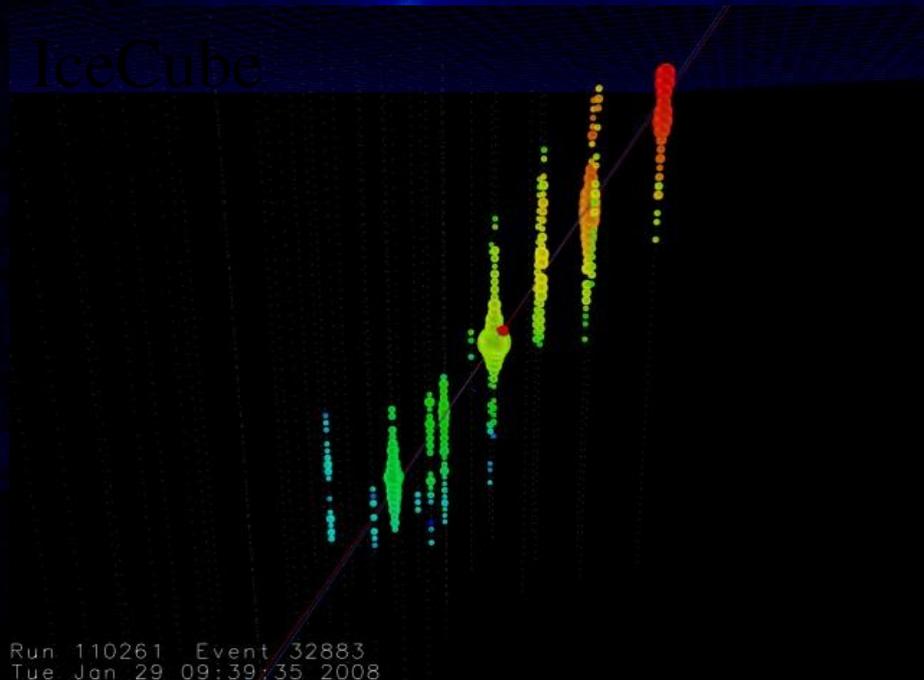
IceCube-22 Data vs. Monte Carlo Simulation Data

preliminary

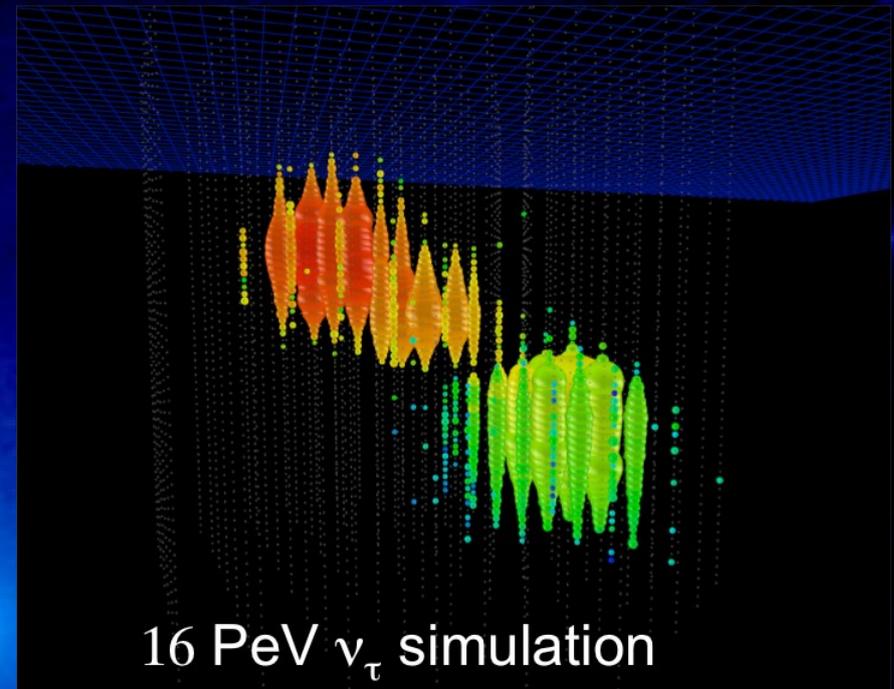


Neutrino Event Identification

Tracks



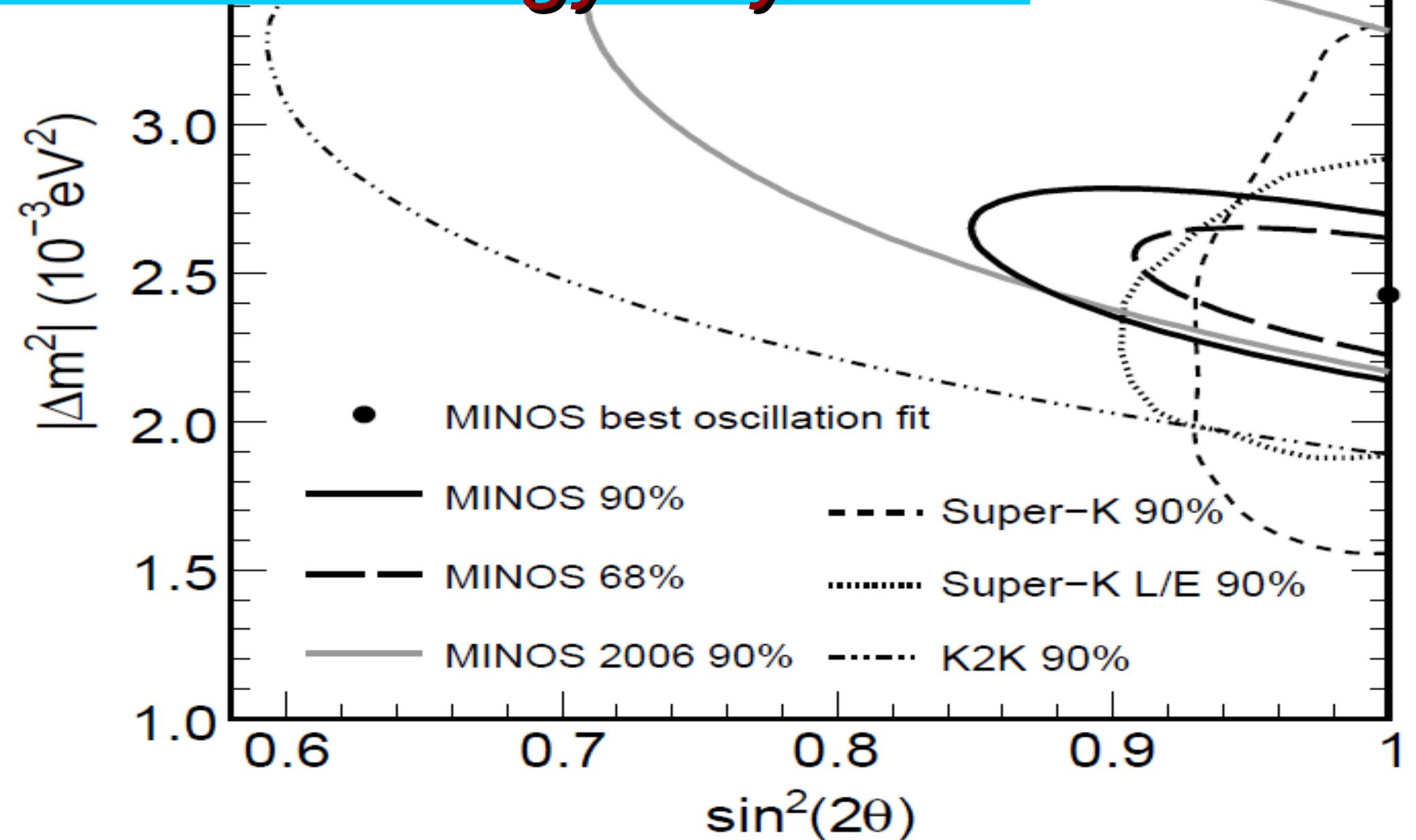
Cascades



Track-Like	IceCube	AMANDA
Time	2 ns	5-7 ns
Energy	0.3 -	0.3 -
Resolution	0.4	0.4
Field of View	2π	2π
Noise Rate	low	
Angular resolution	$<1^\circ$	$\sim 1.5-2.$

Cascade-Like	IceCube	AMANDA
Time	2 ns	5-7 ns
Energy	0.18	0.18
Resolution		
Field of View	4π	4π
Noise Rate	low	
Angular resolution	30°	$\sim 30-40^\circ$

Neutrino Oscillations & “Low” Energy Physics



Atmospheric Oscillations

As $\Delta m^2_{\text{atm}} \gg \Delta m^2_{\text{sol}}$

Atm. oscillations can be described with the 2 flavor assumption

$\nu_\tau \leftrightarrow \nu_\mu$

$$P_{\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu} = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m^2 L}{4E} \right)$$

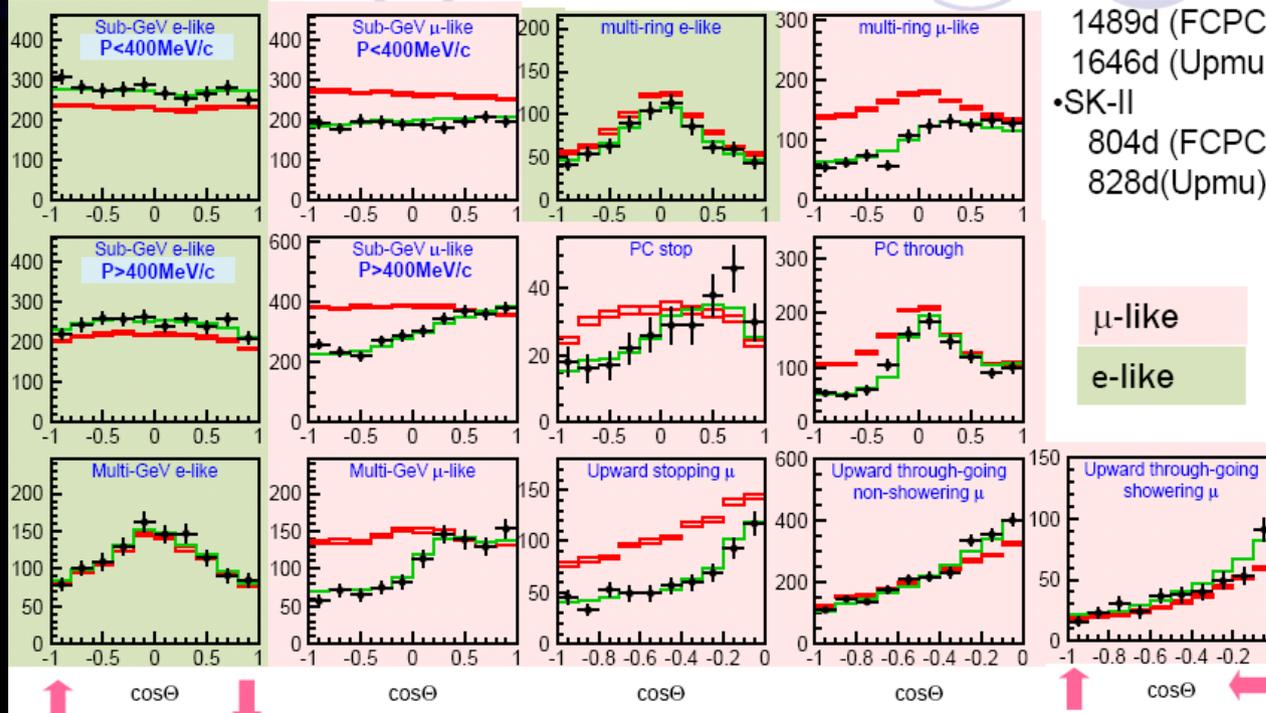
Y. Itow, Overview and Searches at Super-K

Novel Searches for DM 17/11/2008

Zenith Angle Distributions (SK-I + SK-II)

SK-I + SK-II

— $\nu_\mu - \nu_\tau$ oscillation (best fit)
 — null oscillation

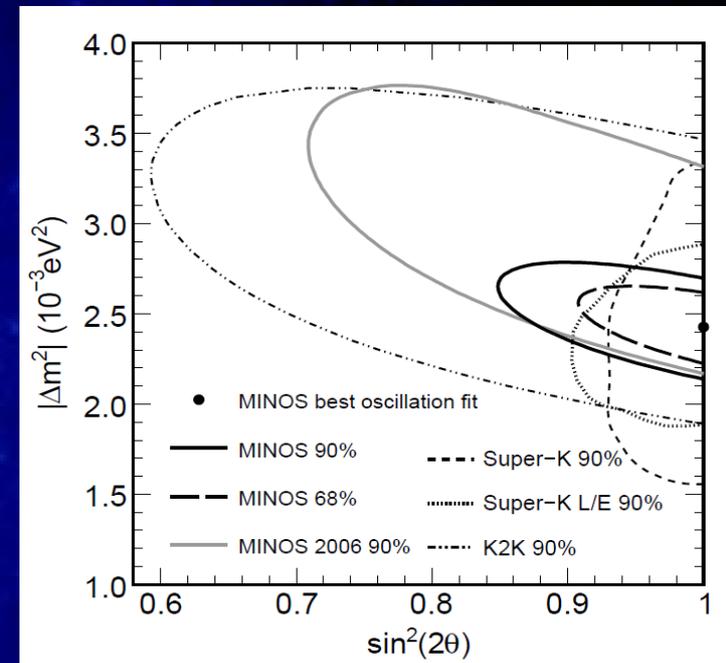


Lifetime

- SK-I
1489d (FCPC)
1646d (Upmu)
- SK-II
804d (FCPC)
828d (Upmu)

μ-like
e-like

All distributions agree with oscillated expectations



Motivations

Motivation for muon neutrino oscillation measurements with IceCube

Test oscillations at a different energy range ($E_{\nu\mu} \sim 30-100$ GeV) than what is directly accessible by other experiments

Same analysis framework is used for the Earth WIMP search

Explore an energy region that has currently not been tested by any other analysis in IceCube

Open a new energy window. Especially important for low energy physics with Deep Core. Develop understanding of the interesting energy region now

Demonstrate detector understanding for IceCube in this new energy region

The Basic Idea

Oscillation effects are significant for energies below about 100 GeV (assuming a baseline of the order of the diameter of the Earth)

Lowest energy threshold in IceCube is realized in vertical events

IC22 ... Trigger threshold 8 DOMs hit

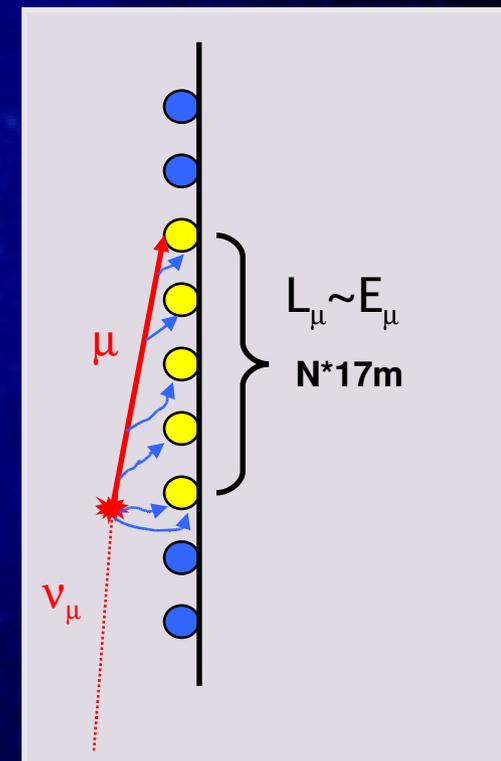
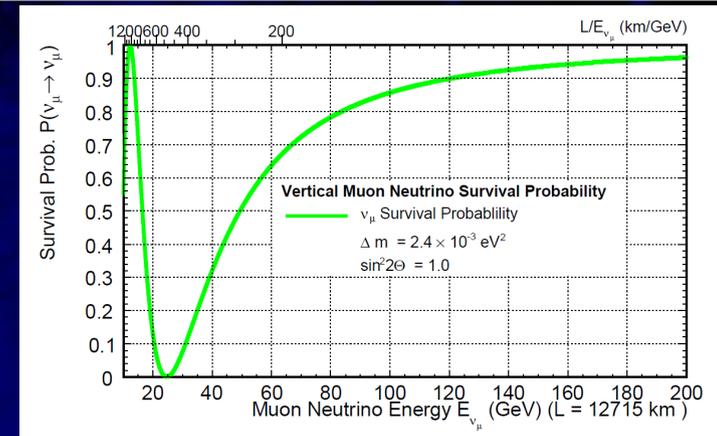
IC40 ... New String trigger threshold 5 DOMs hit

Low energy muons have an energy loss of about $\Delta E \sim 1 \text{ GeV}/5 \text{ m}$

$\mu_{\text{up}}/\mu_{\text{down}}$ could be used for normalization

difficult due to background contributions,
“directionality” DOMs (face down)

Related idea discussed in Albuquerque and Smoot,
PRD.64.053008



Selection Criteria

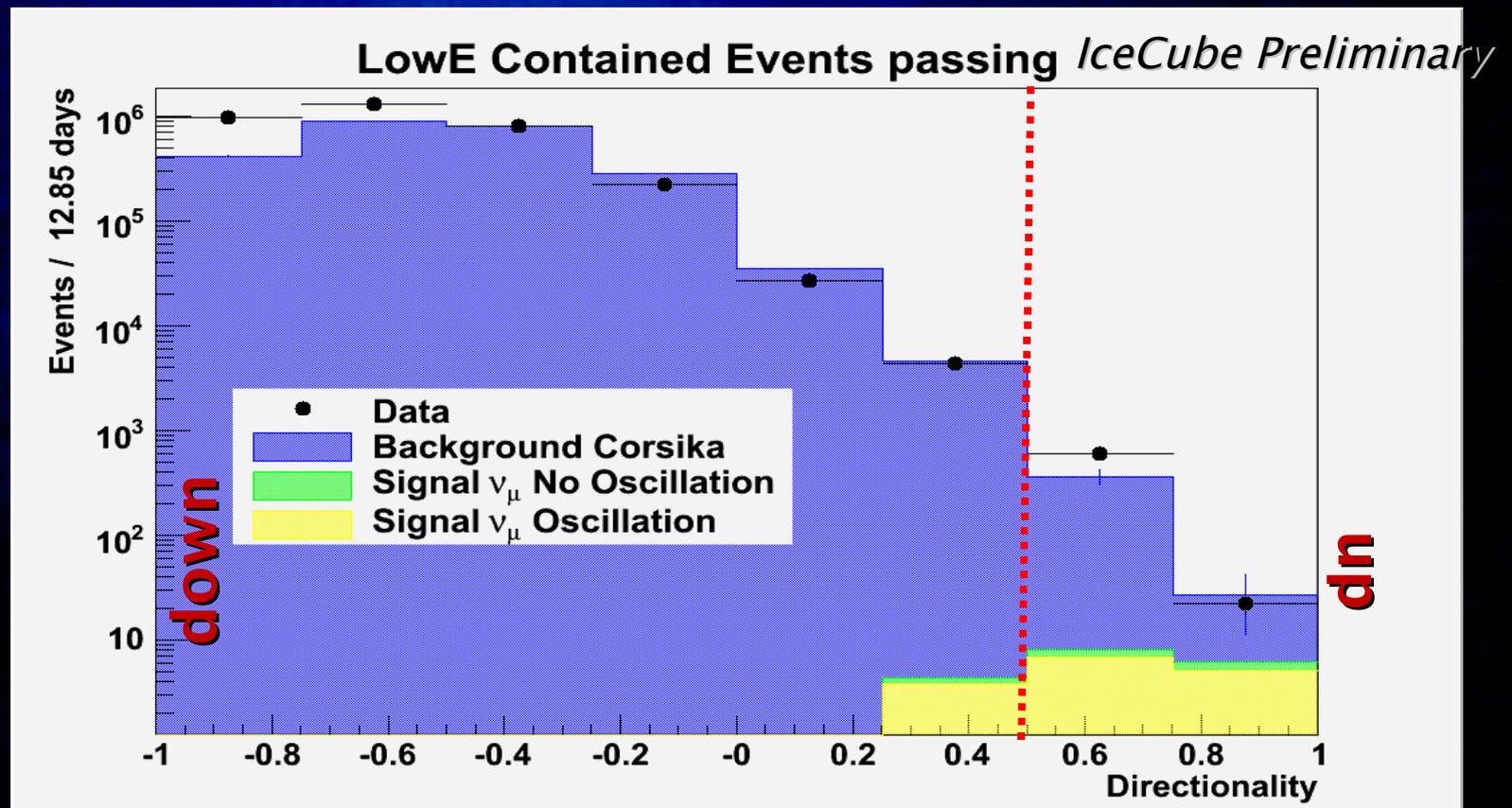
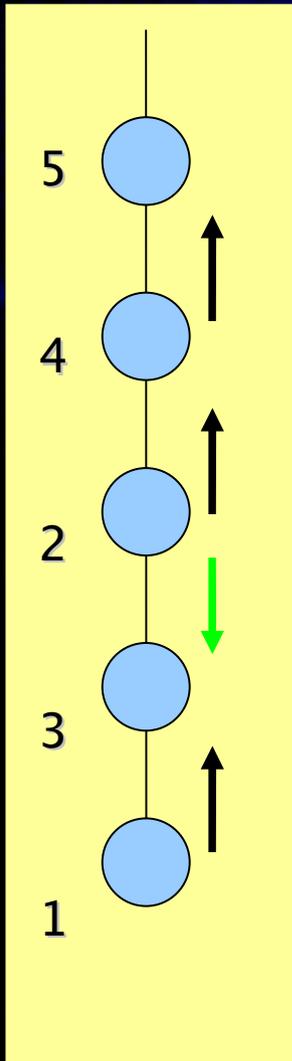
Directionality of track:

Compute time difference between DOMs and determine if it is up or down-going

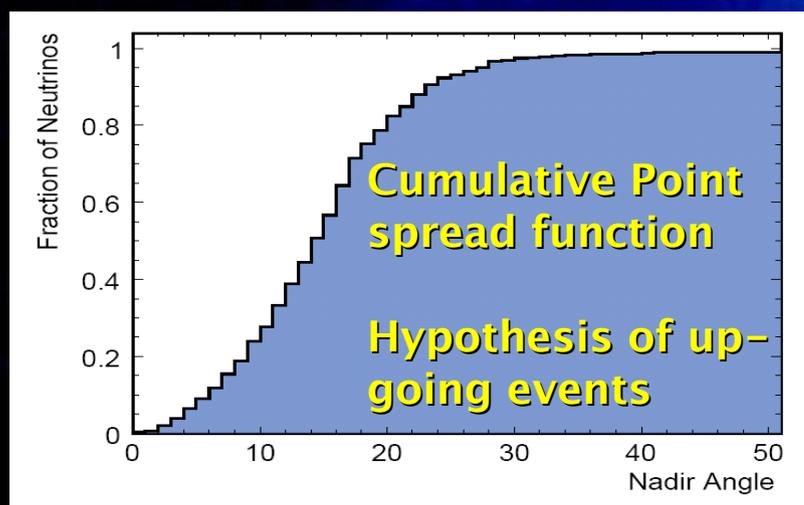
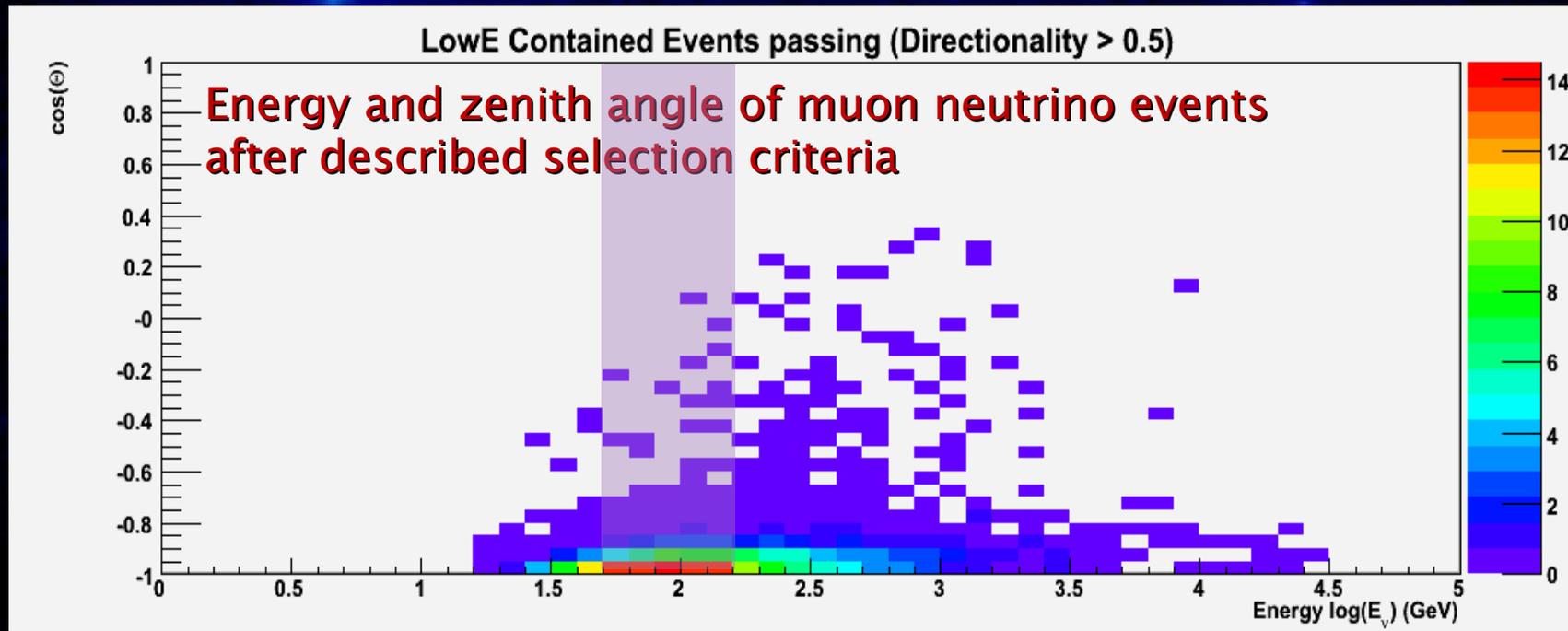
$ndiff_up = 3$

$ndiff_down = 1$

$directionality = (ndiff_up - ndiff_down) / (nch - 1)$



Signal Distribution

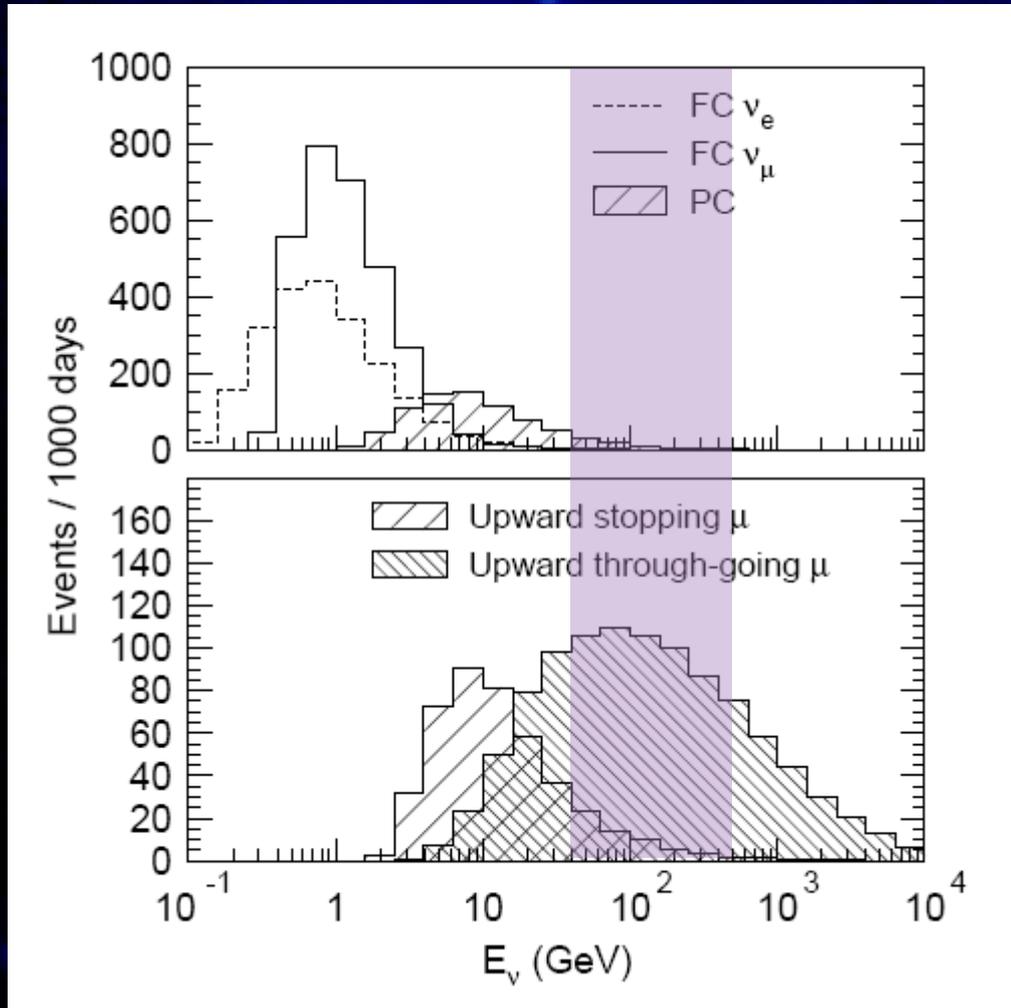


Signal sample dominated by vertical up-going events

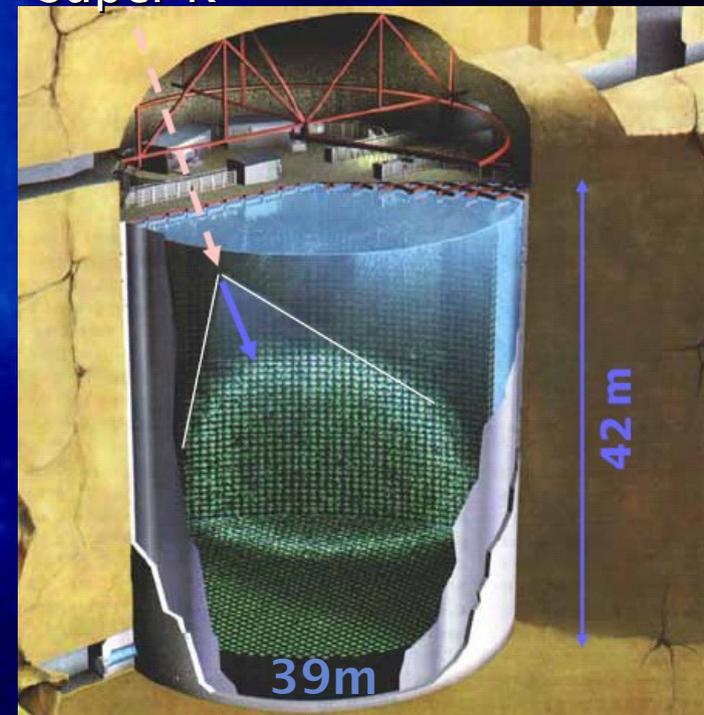
... but still factor of about 25 times more background than signal at this level

Energy Range Comparison

- IceCube can probe oscillations with fully contained events in a different energy range than Super K
 - Do not expect any deviations, but we have never really looked at this range



Super K



Analysis Strategy

Use small subset of data to cross-check if MC predictions agree with it:

- 3) Result on the small subset won't be statistically significant for the signal to avoid any later bias
- 5) Especially important as we are looking for the first time at a new region of "MC" parameter space
- 6) Evaluate the entire dataset in final analysis

Use large sample of latest version background MC ; only a limited background MC dataset was available at the time of the analysis for the cross-check

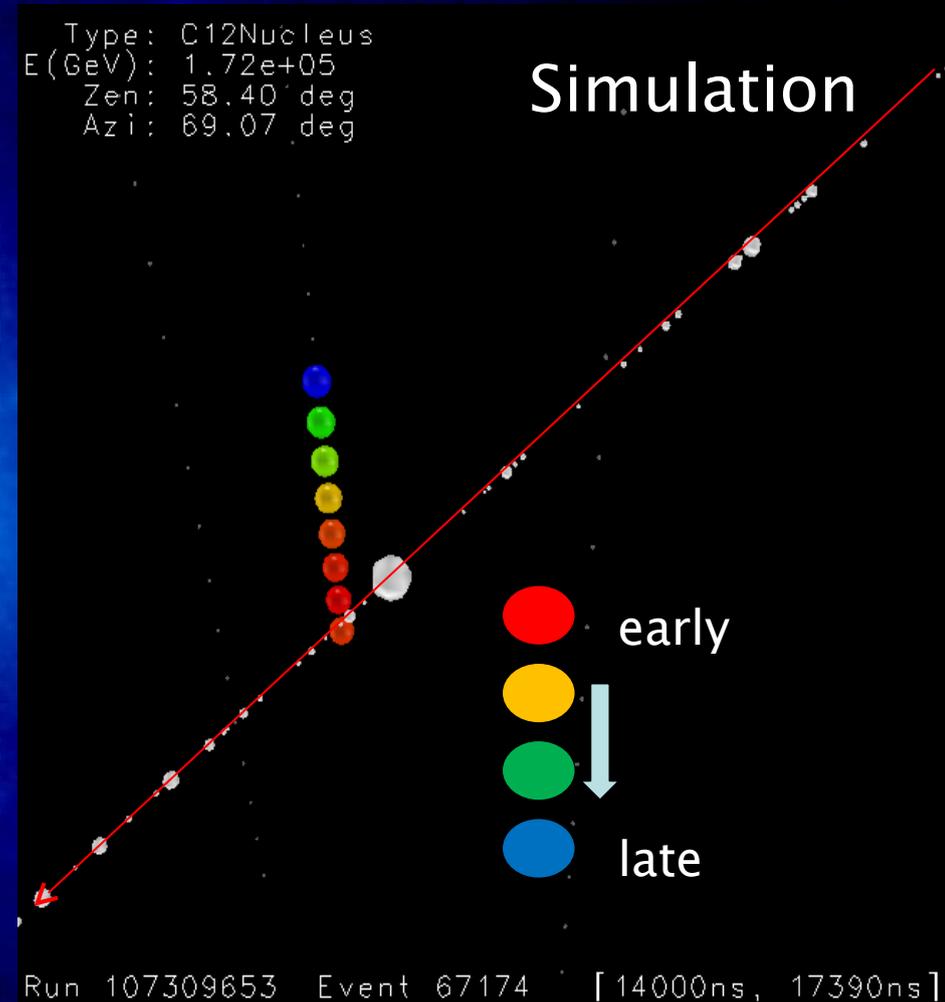
Background / EventDisplay

Main remaining background:

Vertically up-going muon neutrino faked by down-going atmospheric muons that have a stochastic (example Bremsstrahlung) produced next to a string and do not produce any hits in the adjacent strings, this is especially true for outer string, which have less of a veto volume around them.

How to get ride of these events ?

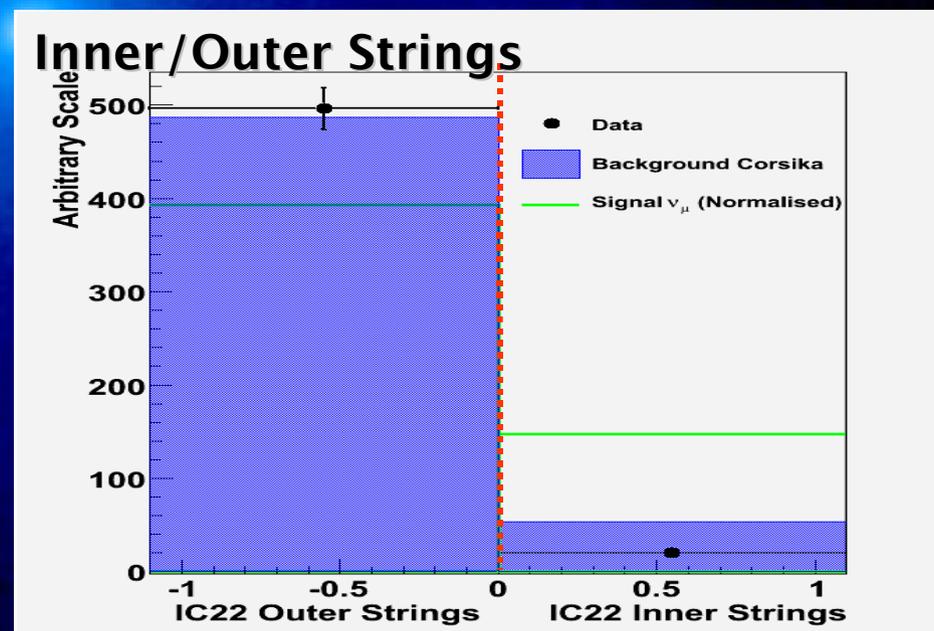
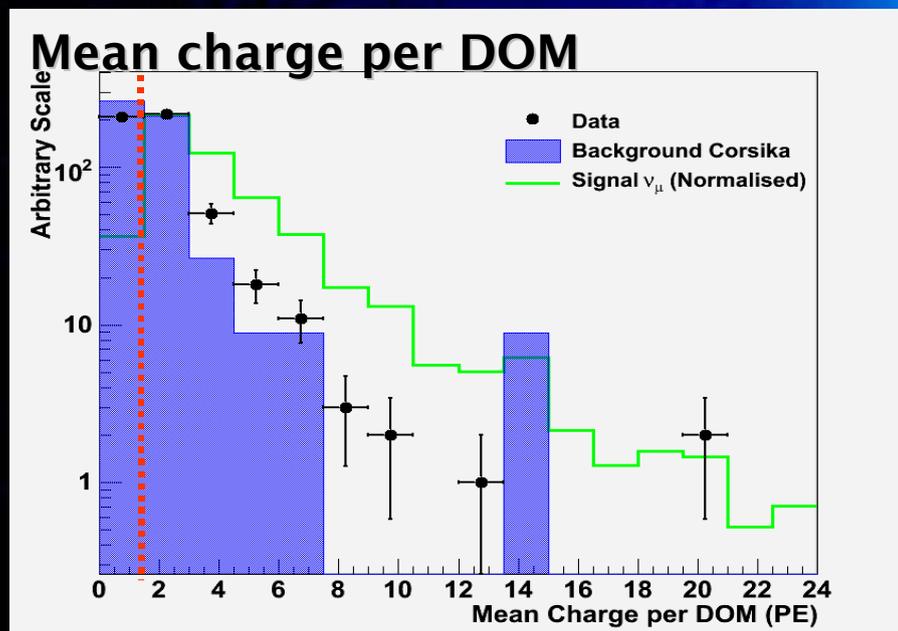
- Light travels with c/n compared to c
- Inner strings are better isolated



Further Selection Criteria

Available background MC was statistically limited, hence define selection criteria on individual distribution which are not strongly correlated and reduce it as much as possible to regain a “pure” signal dataset

- Mean charge per DOM > 1.25 pe
- Total charge in first 500 ns > 12 pe
- Inner strings only
- Directionality based on DOM pairs consistent with speed of light
- Veto events with hits in the top 5 DOMs

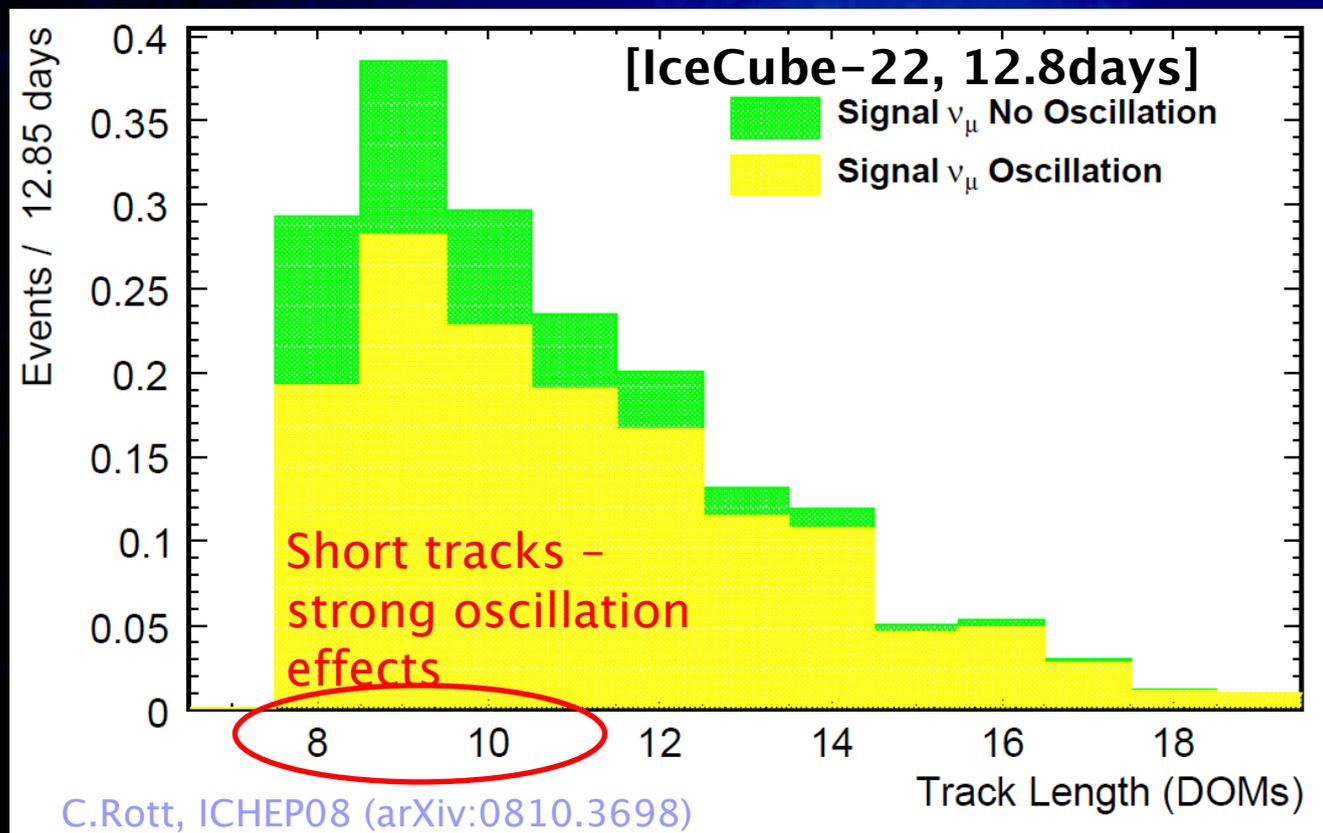


Signal Expectation

Selection criteria optimized on simulation which agrees well with data.

Background can be rejected effectively, however available background sample was statistics limited (equiv. 1.45 days of livetime)

IC22 data subsample (12.8 days) (<5% of total data) was used as cross-check.



After final selection expected:

Signal (Muon Neutrinos):

1.81 events (no-osc)

1.42 events (osc)

Background:

0.0 +/- 20.3

Observed in data:

3 Events

In agreement with predictions

Status / Plans

Initial IC22 results very promising

- Data and MC expectations agree
- Larger improved background MC dataset is now studied
- Systematic uncertainties and other effects being investigated

Neutrino flux uncertainty

Optical sensor efficiency

Ice effects (layers,...)

Kinematic smearing

Effect of tau

...

IC40 data is also becoming available now

Analysis method can be almost directly be transferred from IC22 to IC40

Estimated sensitivity to oscillation parameters using expected IC40 results

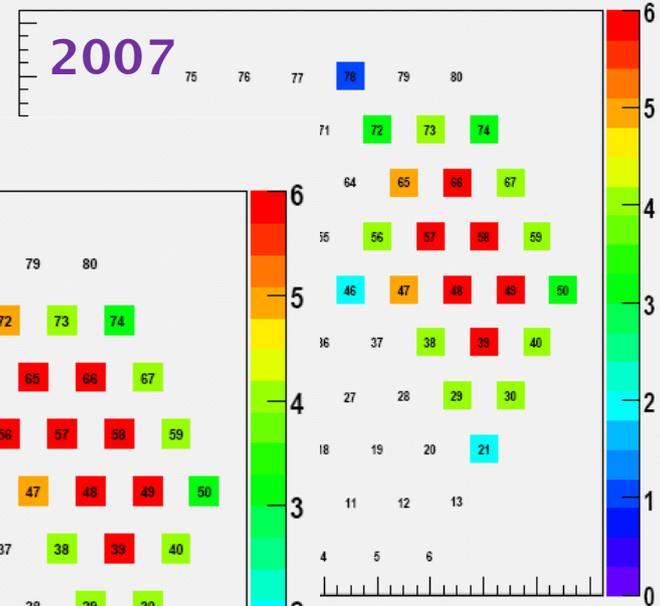
Improvements through Detector size

Year Strings (Inner)

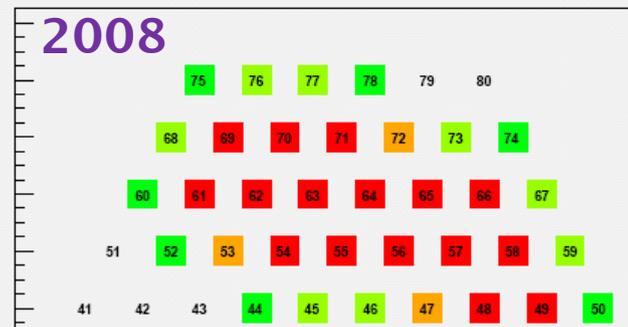
2007	22	6
2008	40	17
2009	56	27

Outer strings have high background

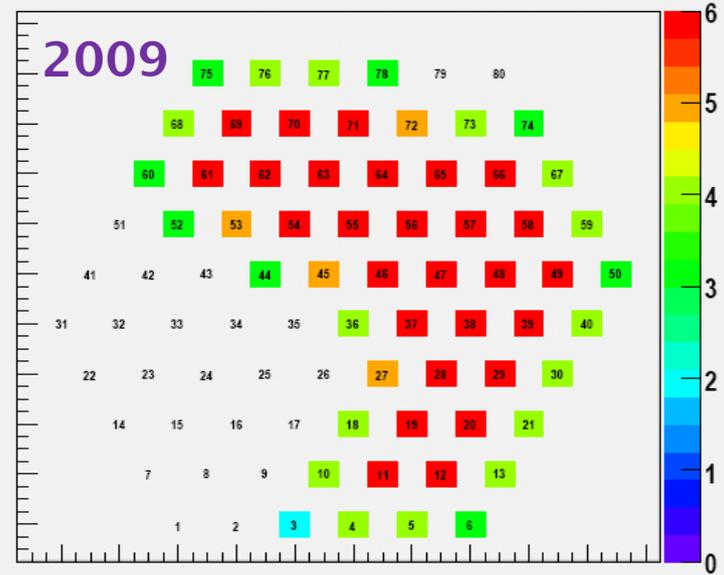
Adjacent Strings Simple Map IC22



Adjacent Strings Simple Map IC40



Adjacent Strings Simple Map IC56



Almost factor of 3 more inner strings in IC40 compared to IC22 (they are in addition also better isolated)

IC40 Improvements: String Trigger

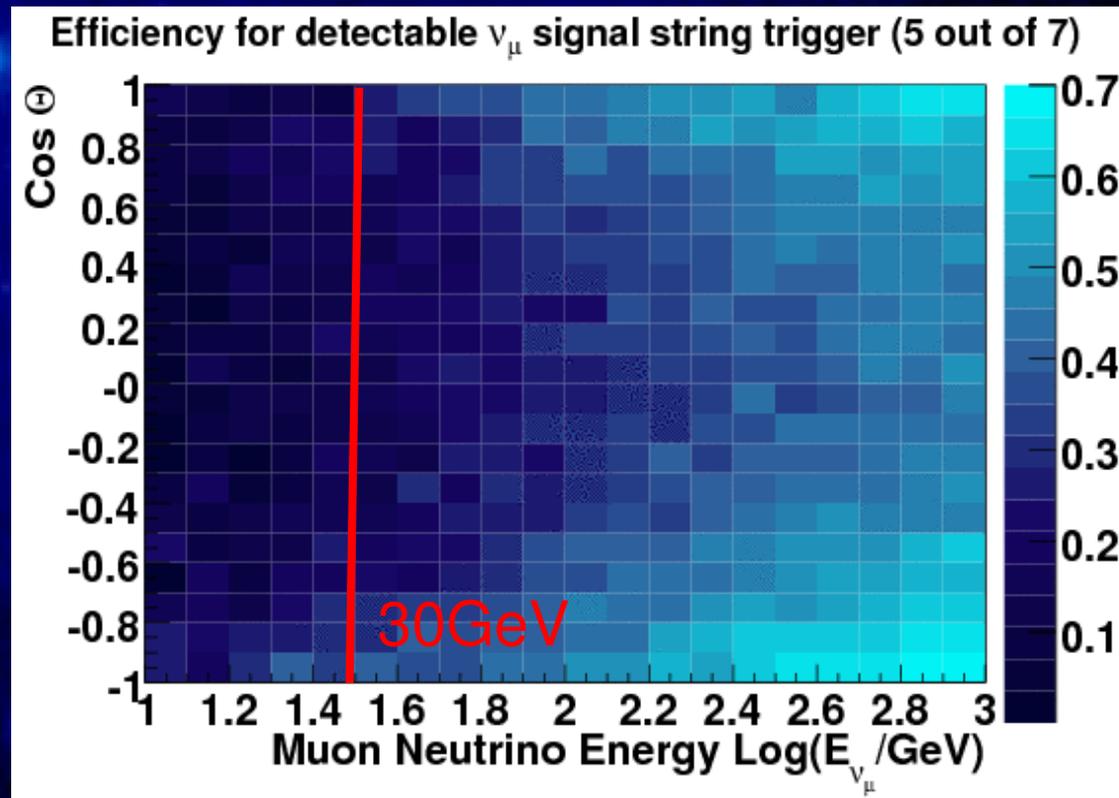
Topological trigger allow to lower the energy threshold further compared to the default multiplicity 8 trigger

Selects events based on a certain pattern present in the detector

Beginning with IC40 data taking a string trigger has been added to IceCube's trigger

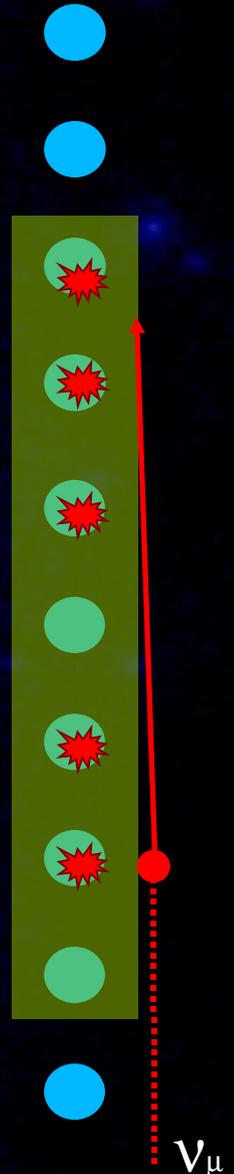
String Trigger:

5 DOMs hit within a series of 7 DOMs within a time window of 1500ns



Gross, Ha, Rott, Tluczykont, DeYoung, Resconi, & Wikström, ICRC 2007

Detectable events were defined as events that have at least one hit in the detector

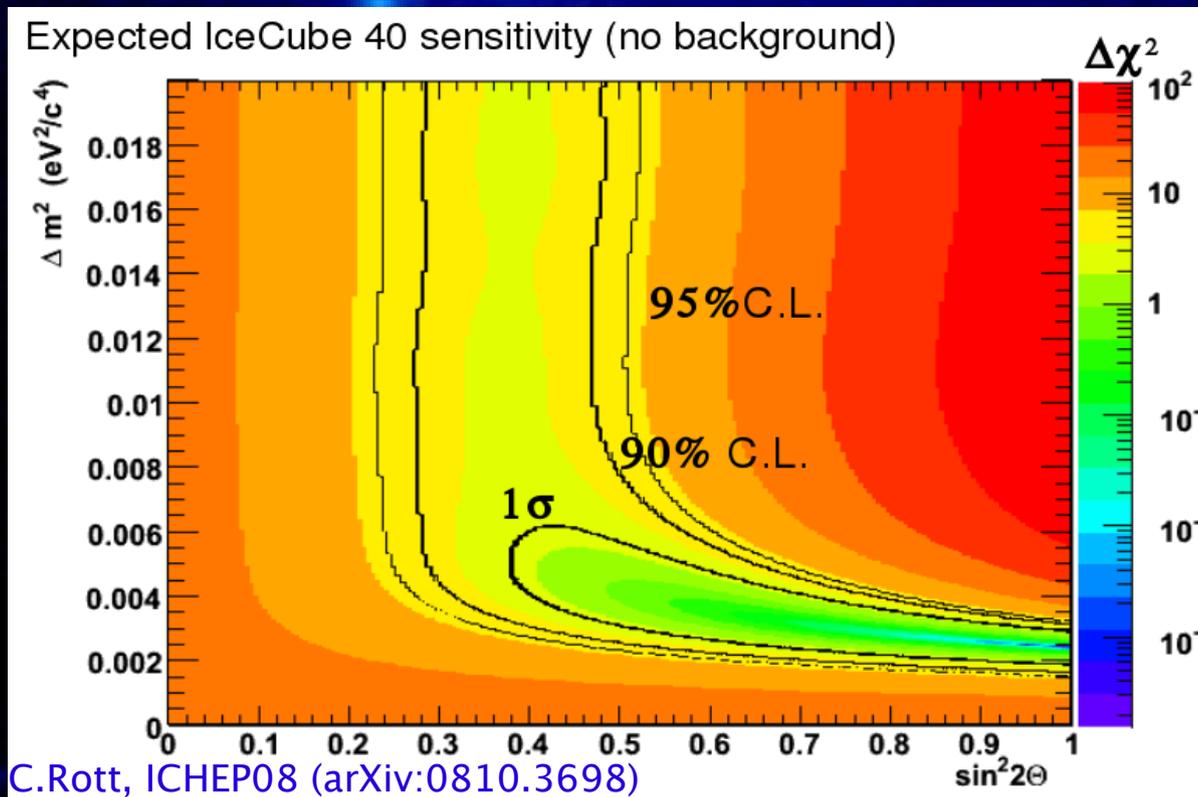


IC40 Improvements Summary

- ▣ 3x more inner strings
- 2x more events due to string trigger
- 10% improvement in filter efficiency
- Increased detector uptime
- Access to lower energies due to string trigger
 - ▣ Oscillation effects more pronounced
- expect x10 more stat. for IC40 compared to IC22**
- Expect at least one order of magnitude more (candidate) signal events
- Further studies of these events will lead to a better understanding of low energy region and will benefit the analysis

Oscillation Sensitivity

Expected results of χ^2 test using the track length as energy estimator



CL	$\Delta\chi^2$
1 σ	2.30
90% C.L.	4.61
95% C.L.	5.99

($m = 2$)

Expect in the IC40 dataset to see oscillation effects

IceCube probes a different energy region compared to other oscillation experiments

Muon Neutrino Disappearance Analysis Conclusions

IC22 and IC40 analysis both in progress now

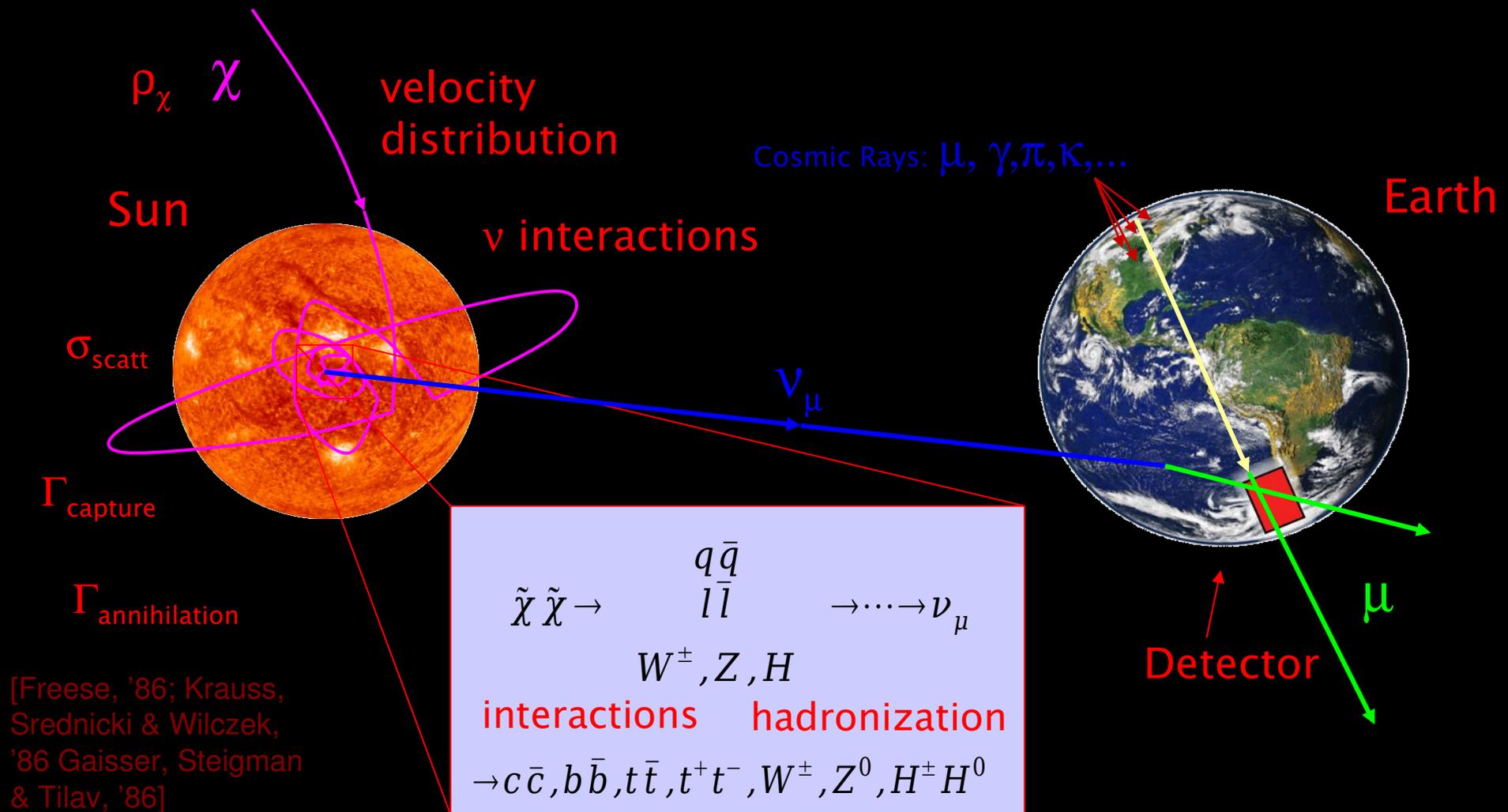
Expect results at ICRC 09

IC40 data is expected to be large enough to show first signs of observable oscillation effects

Oscillation analysis important test at low energy region, which is not well covered

Indirect Searches for Dark Matter

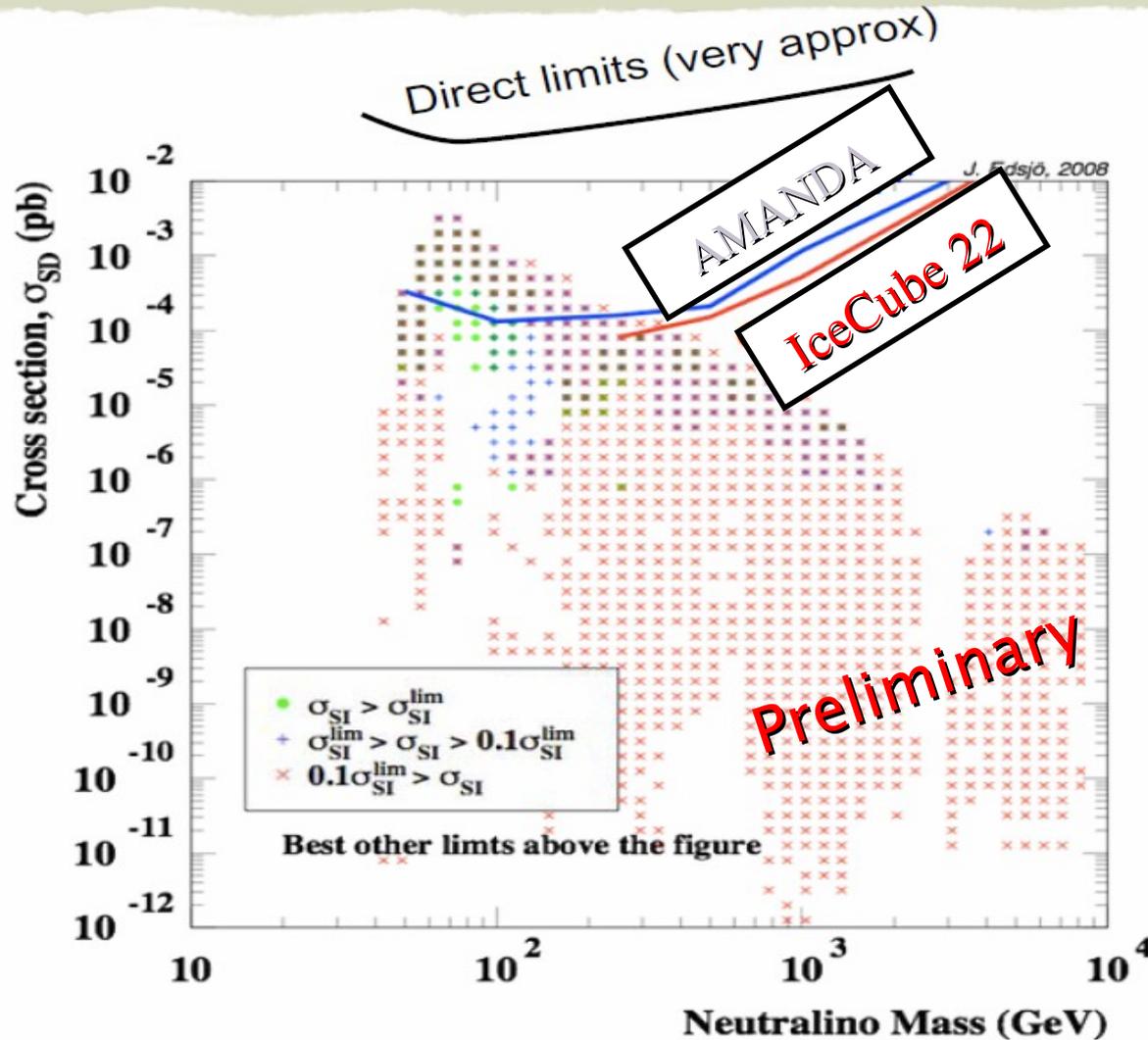
Solar WIMPs



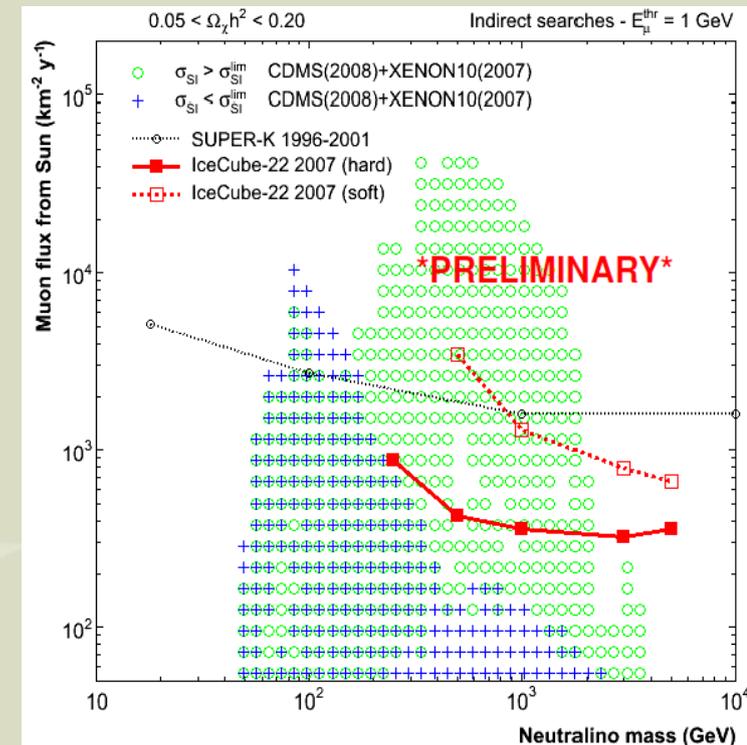
The Sun sinks maximally 23° below the horizon at the south pole

Solar WIMPs

[PRL in preparation]

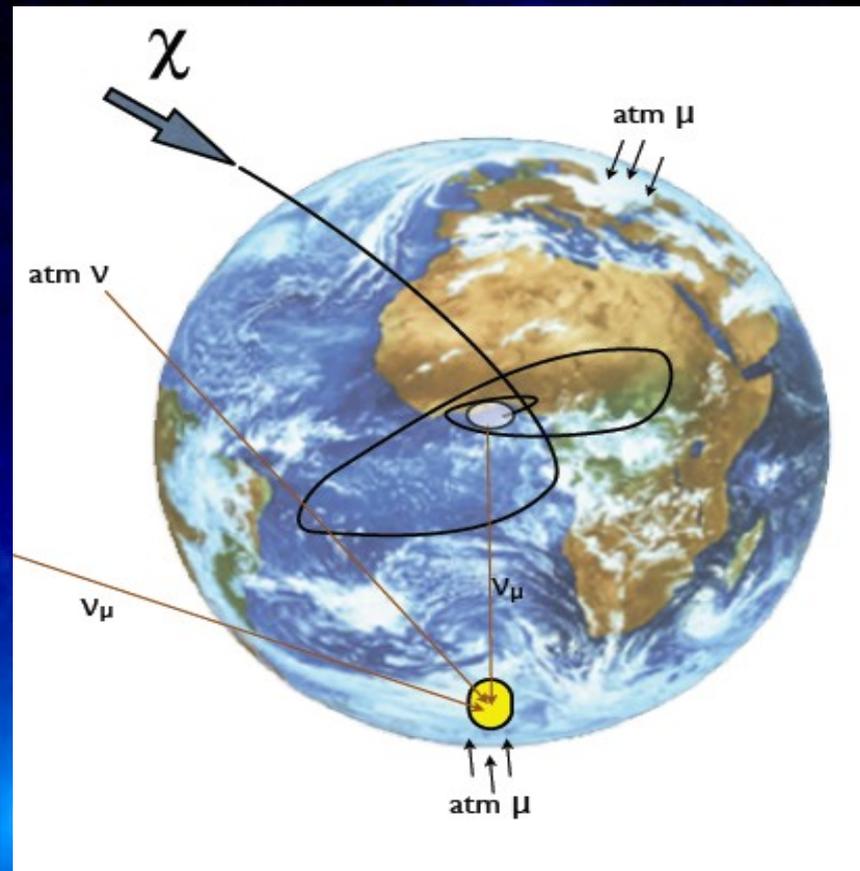
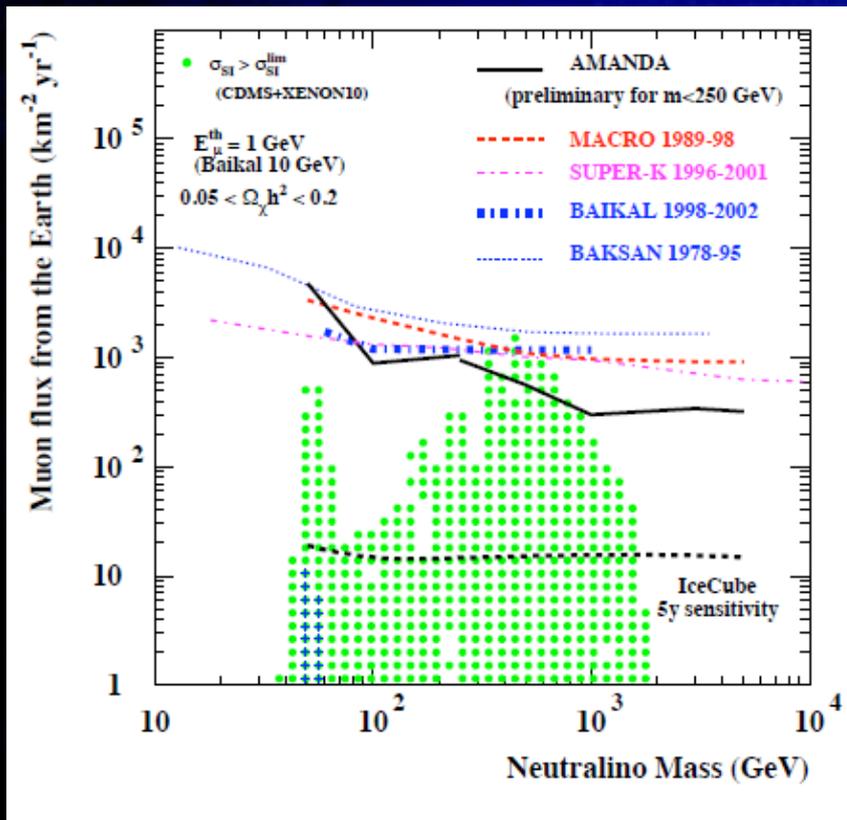


spin dependent scattering



Earth Wimps

- Place 90% C.L. limit on muon flux from the center of the Earth

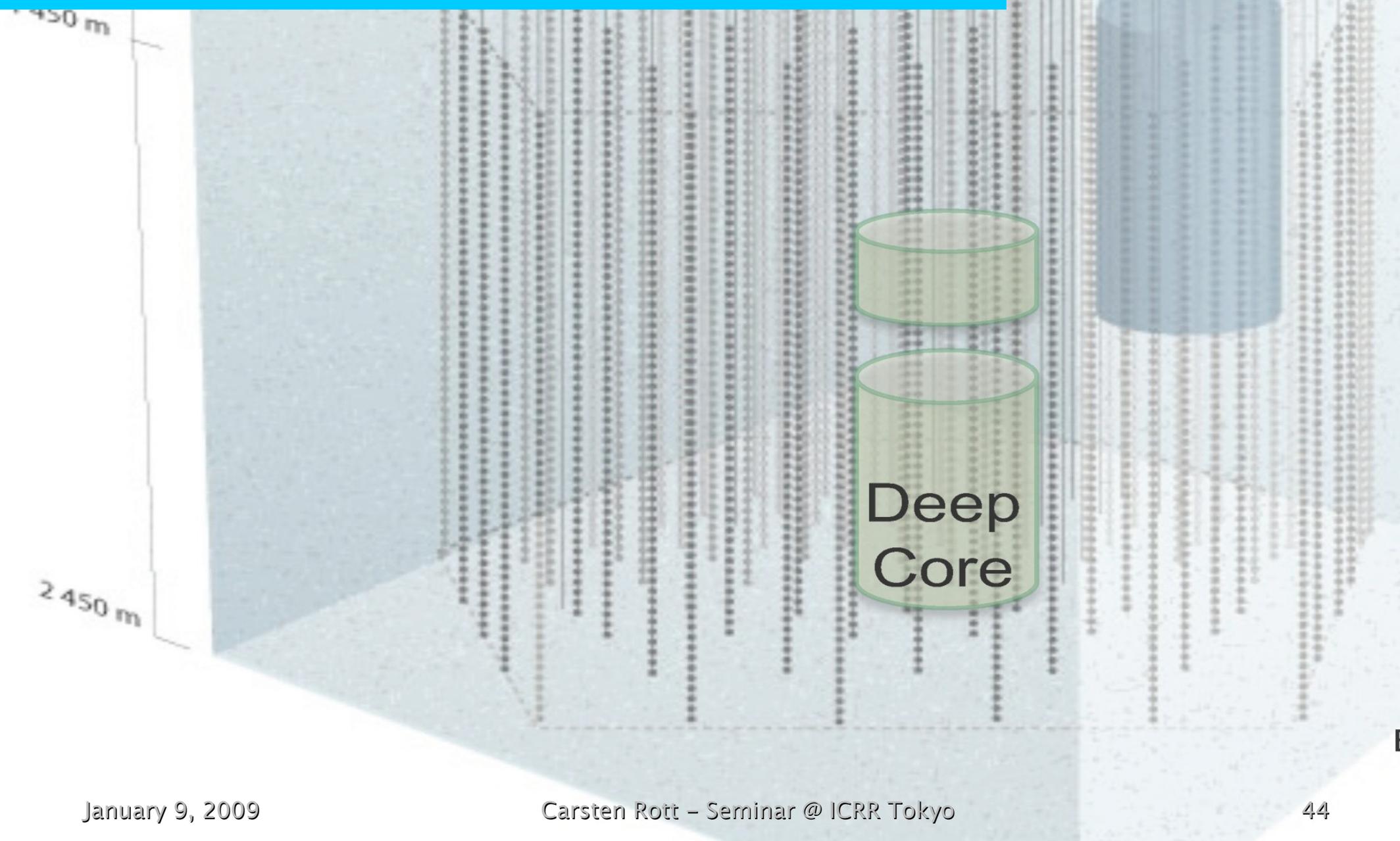


AMANDA Earth Wimp analysis on-going
 IceCube Earth Wimp analysis on-going

- Understanding of low energy vertical tracks extremely important (relates closely to oscillation analysis)

Deep Core

AMANDA



Deep Core Extension

Deep Core Strings

6 strings with high quantum efficiency PMTs, densely spaced

7 “standard” IceCube strings

located in best ice (below 2100 m exceptionally clear)

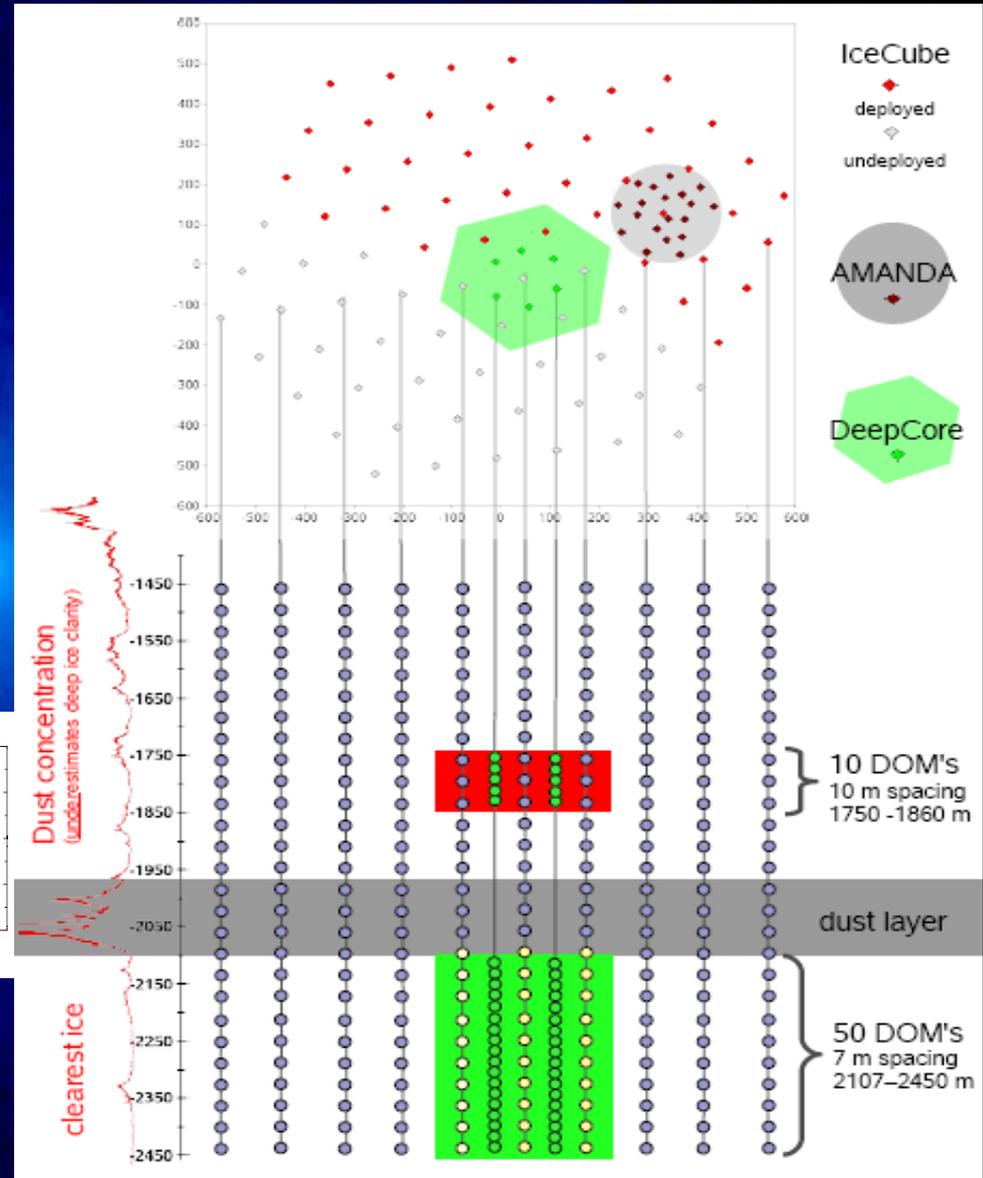
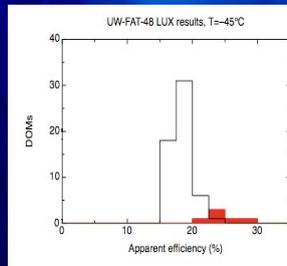
Interstring spacing 72m

Uses high Quantum Efficiency PMTs, that have about 40% higher efficiency

Located in the deep ice

Lower atmospheric muon background

Larger scattering length $\sim 40\text{m}$



Deep Core Low Energy Extension

Effective Veto against down-going muons from surrounding strings and DOMs above ($\sim 10^5$ reduction in background)

Large veto region allows for 4π steradians (all sky) analysis

Southern Sky

Year around sun

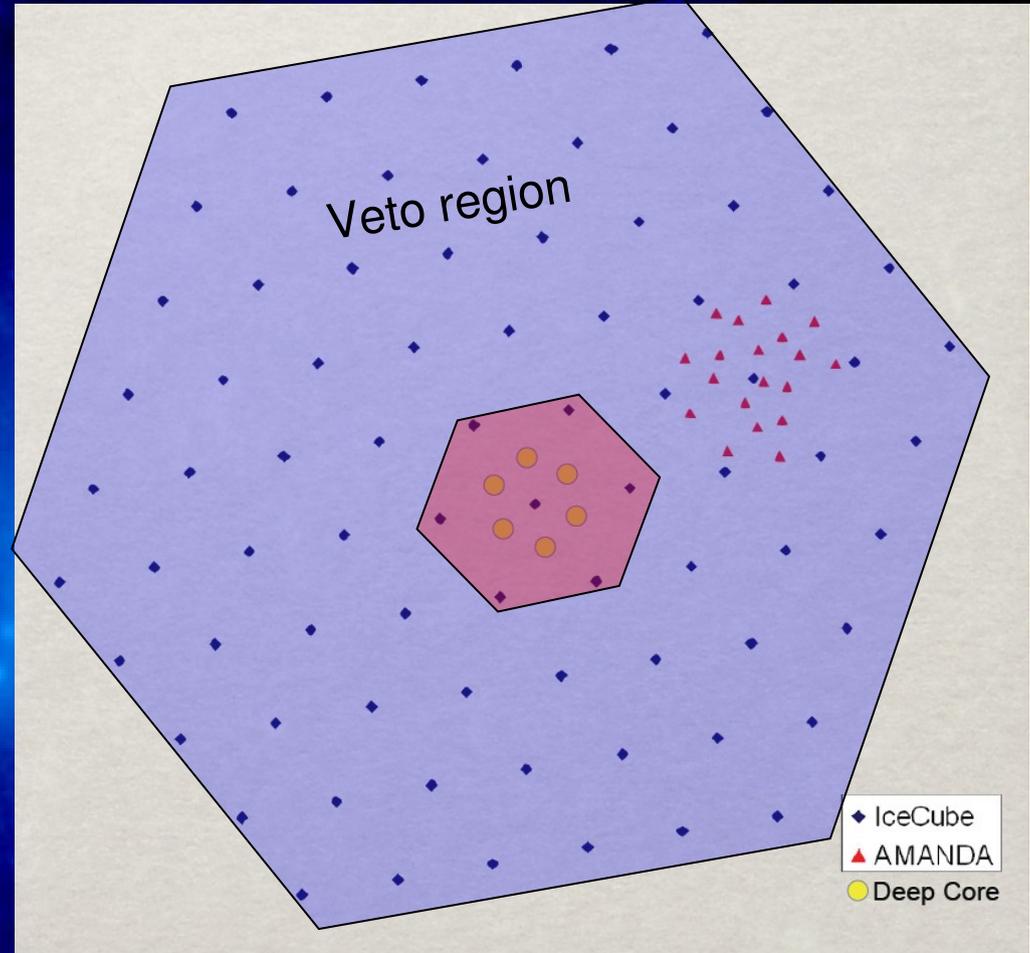
IceCube:

$$D_{\text{scatter}} = 20\text{m} \ll \frac{1}{2} * D_{\text{interstring}} = 125\text{m}/2$$

Deep Core:

$$D_{\text{scatter}} = 40\text{m} \sim \frac{1}{2} * D_{\text{interstring}} = 72\text{m}/2$$

direct light



First Deep Core string this season
(Jan 2009)

Physics with Deep Core

Southern Sky (Galactic Centre - Galactic plane)

Cascade direction and reconstructions

Atmospheric electron neutrino spectrum

Low energy atmospheric neutrinos

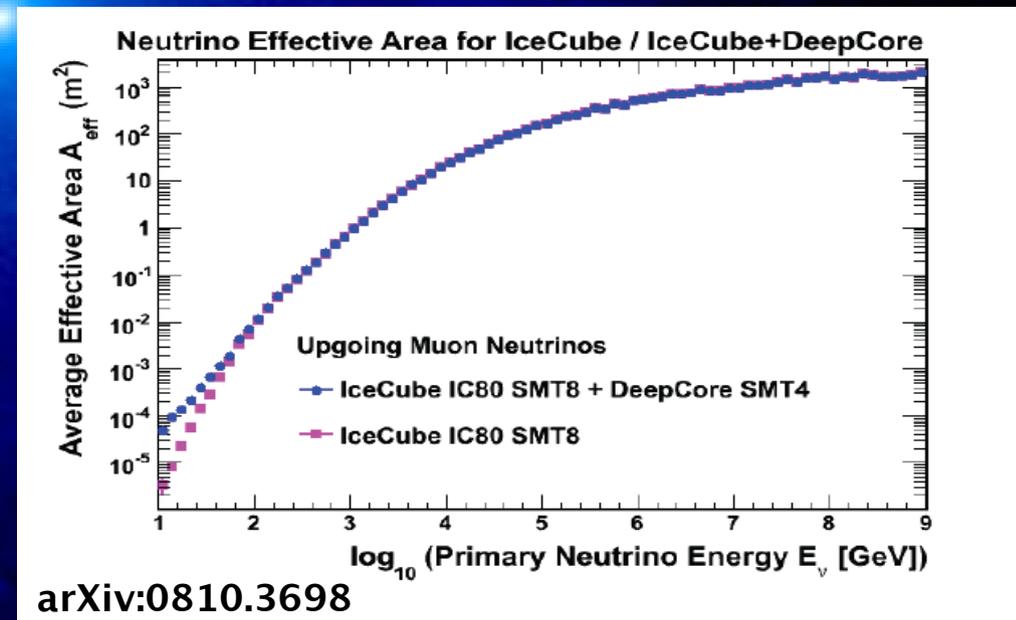
Oscillations

Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

Neutrino Tomography

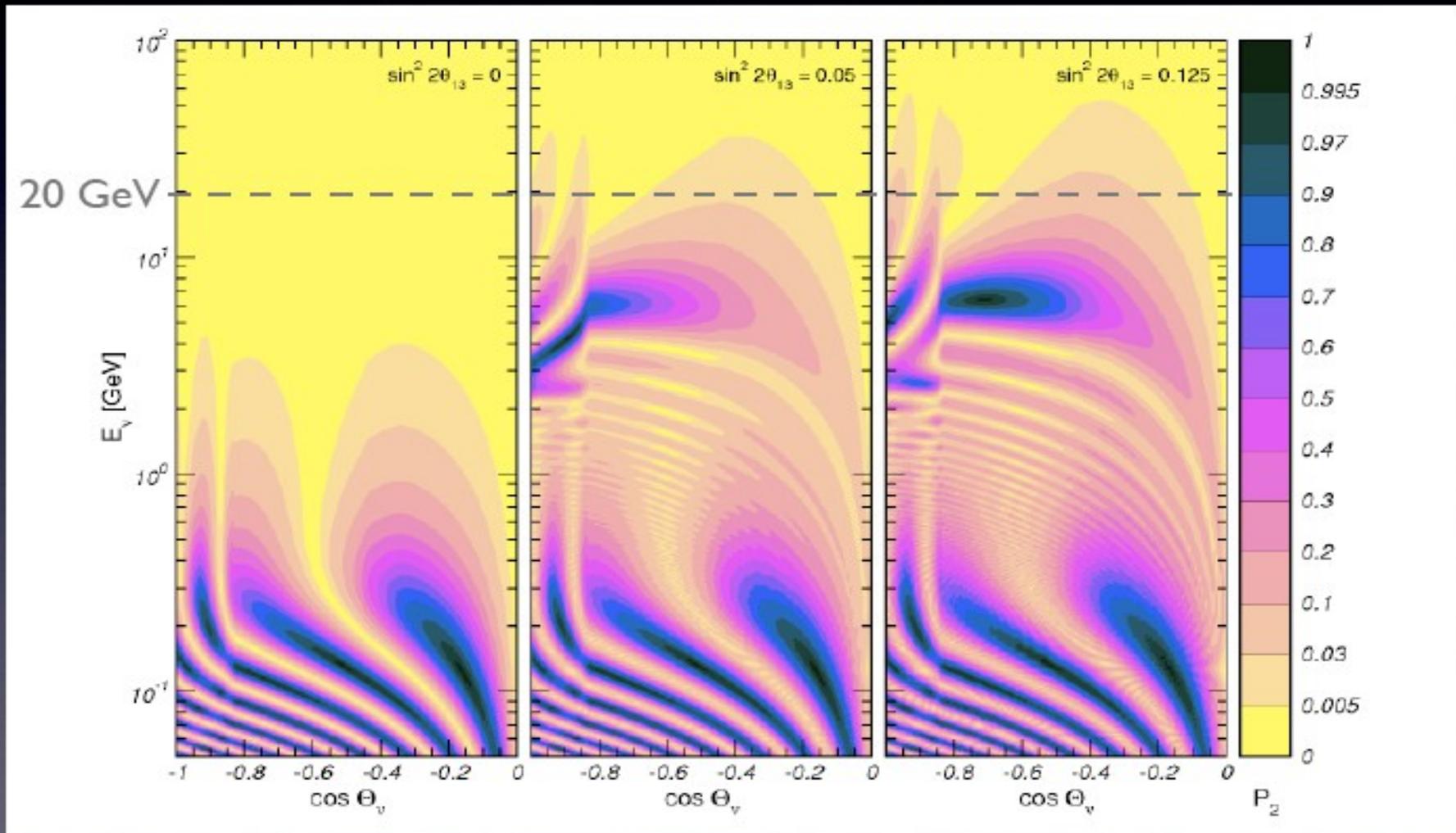
Wimp improvements

...



Mixing angles Θ_{13}

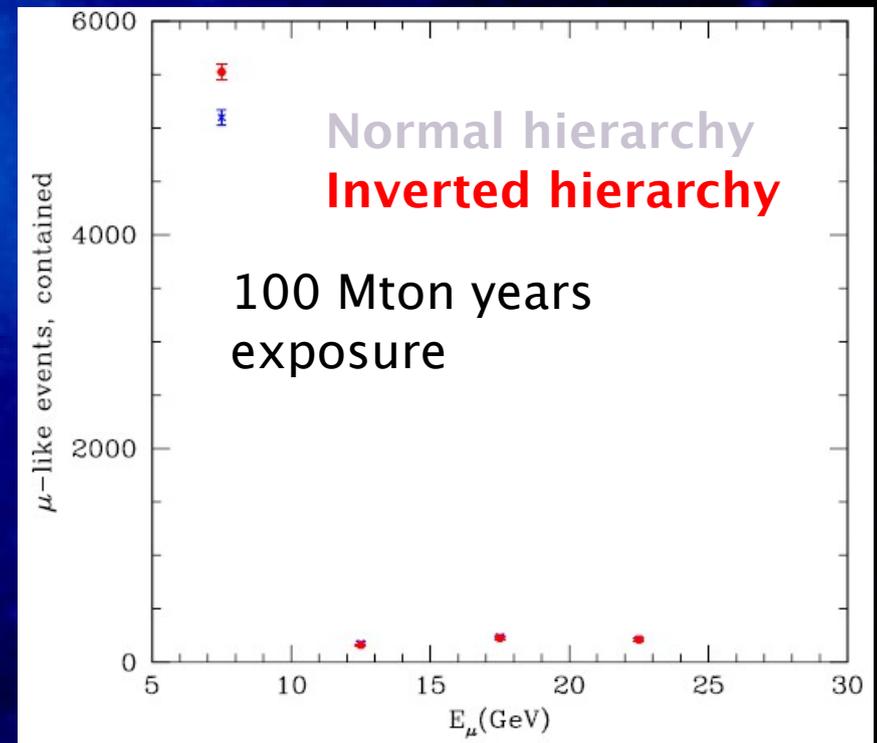
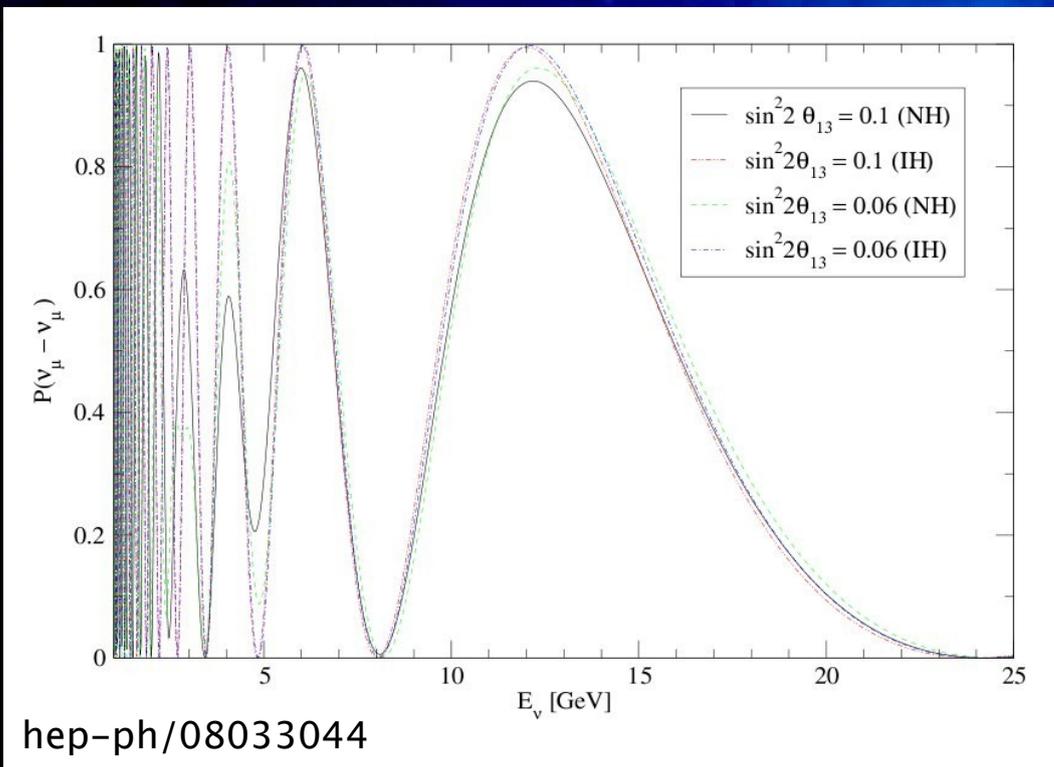
- Transition probabilities ($1 - P_{e \rightarrow e}$)



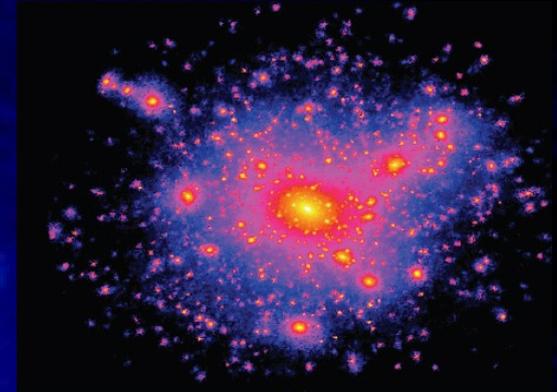
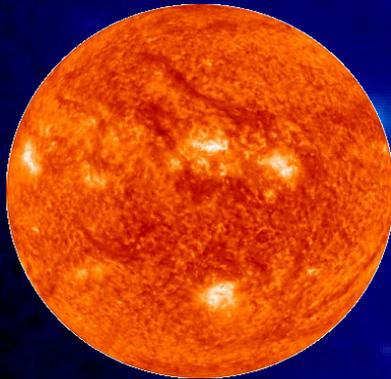
Akhmedov, Maltoni & Smirnov, hep-ph/0612285

Neutrino Mass Hierarchy

- Matter effects **enhance** the **oscillation probability** for (anti-) **neutrinos** if the mass hierarchy is **normal** (inverted)
- In the relevant energy range the anti-neutrino cross-section is smaller than that of neutrino by roughly a factor of 2



Dark Matter Searches



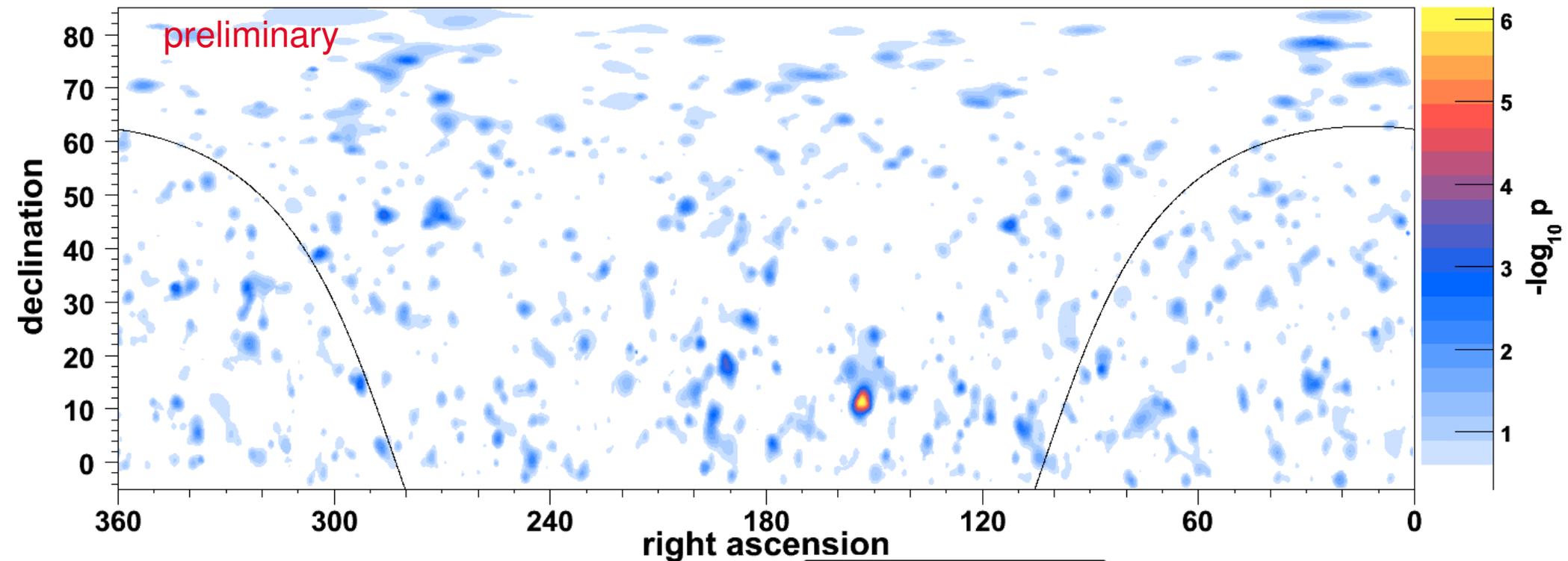
Solar	Earth	Halo
Background off-source on-source	Background simulations	Background off-source on-source
Muon neutrinos	Muon neutrinos	Cascades , Muon neutrinos
Neutrino Flux, Scattering cross-section	Neutrino Flux, ?	Neutrino Flux, Self-annihilation cross-section
Excess	Excess	Anisotropy , Spectrum
IceCube (+ Deep Core)	IceCube (+ Deep Core)	DeepCore (+ IceCube)

Conclusions

- **IceCube is taking data with the half completed detector**
- **This season plan to add at least 16 new strings**
 - **13 have been deployed so far this season**
 - **1 of the new strings will be a Deep Core String**
- **Deep Core will substantially enhance IceCube's low energy sensitivity**
- **Already now in a special sub-class of events (vertical/close to a string) we can study low energy neutrino (<100GeV)**
 - **Muon Neutrino Disappearance should be observable in the IC40**
- × **Physics Analyses in full swing now ... Expect many new results for ICRC 2009**

Backup Slides

IceCube-22 Point Source Search



Hottest spot found at r.a. 153° , dec. 11°
est. nSrcEvents = 7.7 est. gamma = 1.65
max. llhRatio = 13.4
est. pre-trial p-value: $-\log_{10}(p)$: 6.14 (4.8
sigma)

**Post-trials p-value of analysis
is ~ 1.34% (2.2 sigma) ...**

