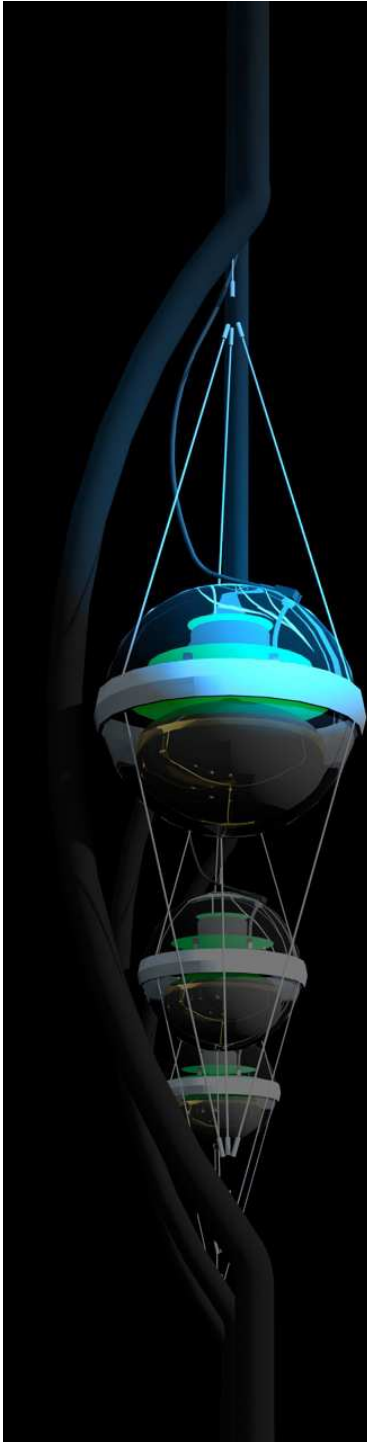


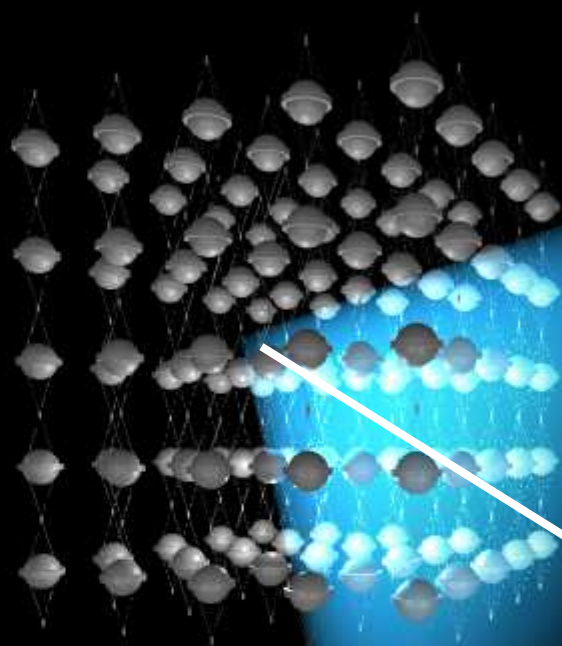


NOW 2012

- IceCube
- atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos
- the search for the sources of the Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

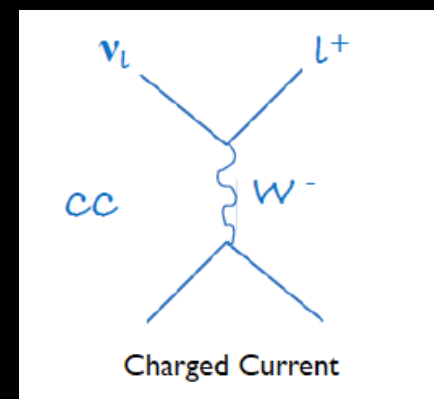
IceCube.wisc.edu

- shielded and optically transparent medium



$$P_{\mu \rightarrow \nu} = \frac{\lambda_{\mu}}{\lambda_{\nu}} = n \sigma_{\nu} R_{\mu}$$

μ



ν

- lattice of photomultipliers

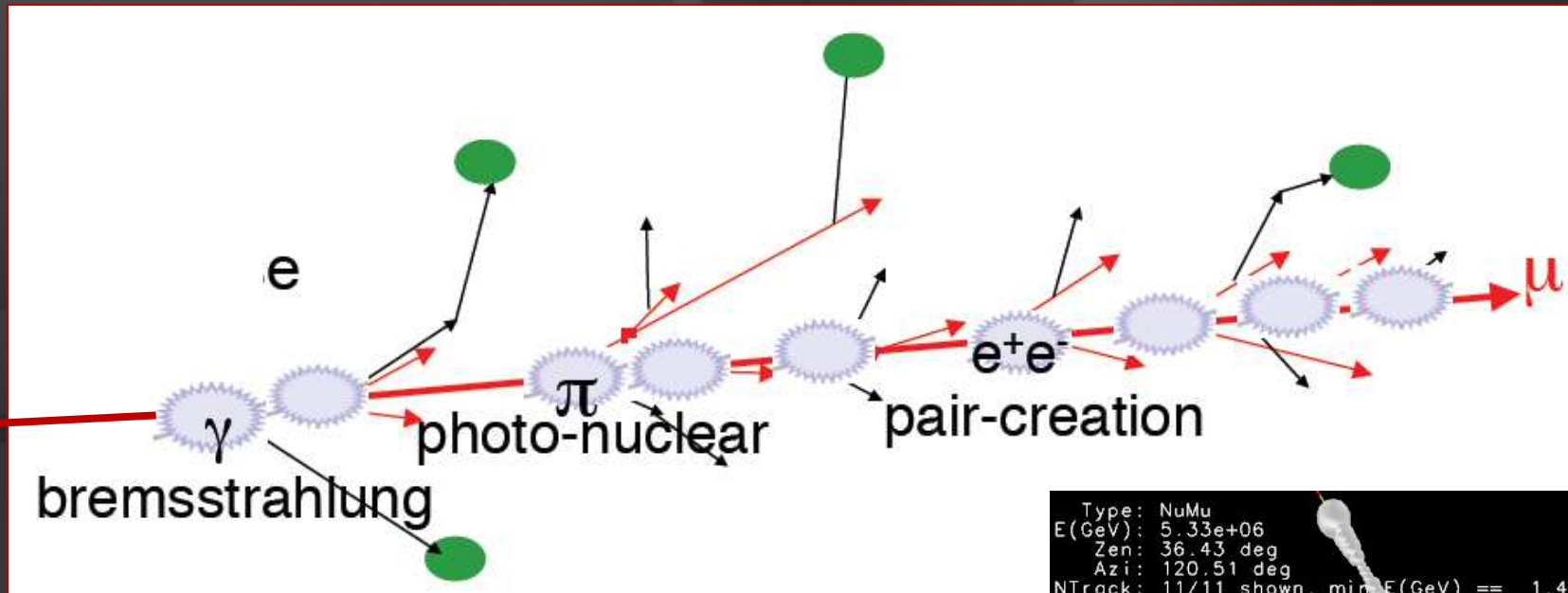
photomultiplier
tube



93 TeV muon

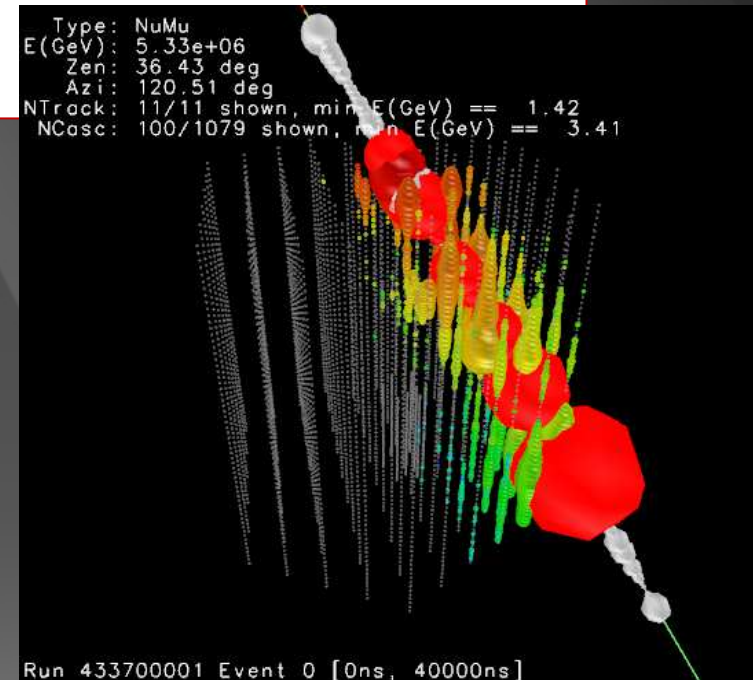
Type: NuMu
E(GeV): 9.30e+04
Zen: 40.45 deg
Azi: 192.12 deg
NTrack: 1/1 shown, min E(GeV) == 93026.46
NCasc: 100/427 shown, min E(GeV) == 7.99

energy measurement ($> 1 \text{ TeV}$)

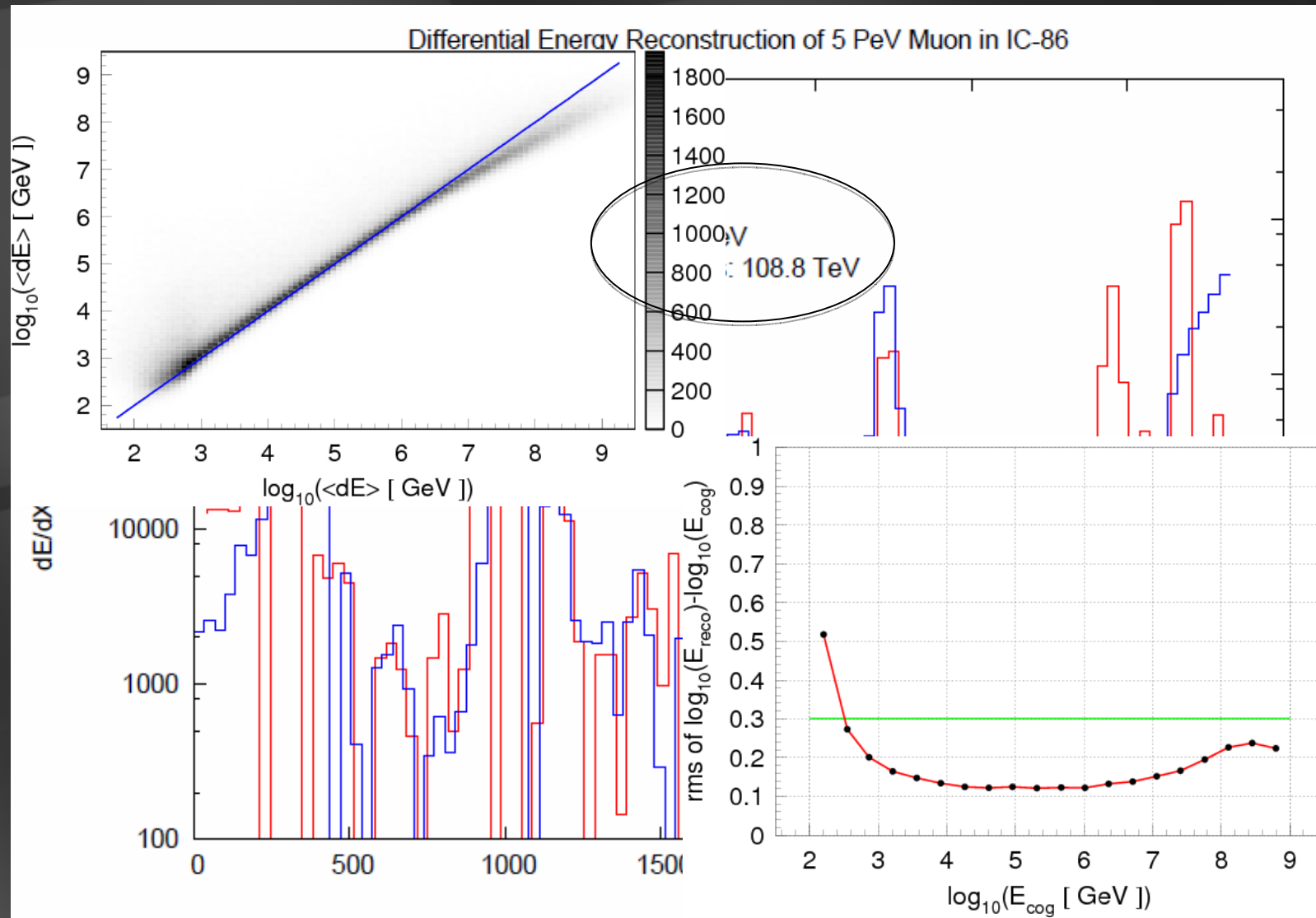


convert the amount of light emitted
to measurement of the muon
energy (number of optical modules,
number of photons, dE/dx , ...)

```
Type: NuMu  
E(GeV): 5.33e+06  
Zen: 36.43 deg  
Azi: 120.51 deg  
NTrack: 11/11 shown, min E(GeV) == 1.42  
NCasc: 100/1079 shown, min E(GeV) == 3.41
```



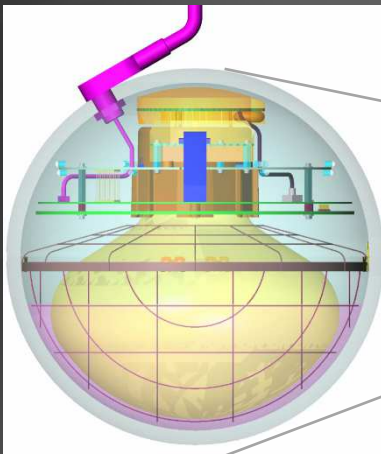
Run 433700001 Event 0 [0ns, 40000ns]



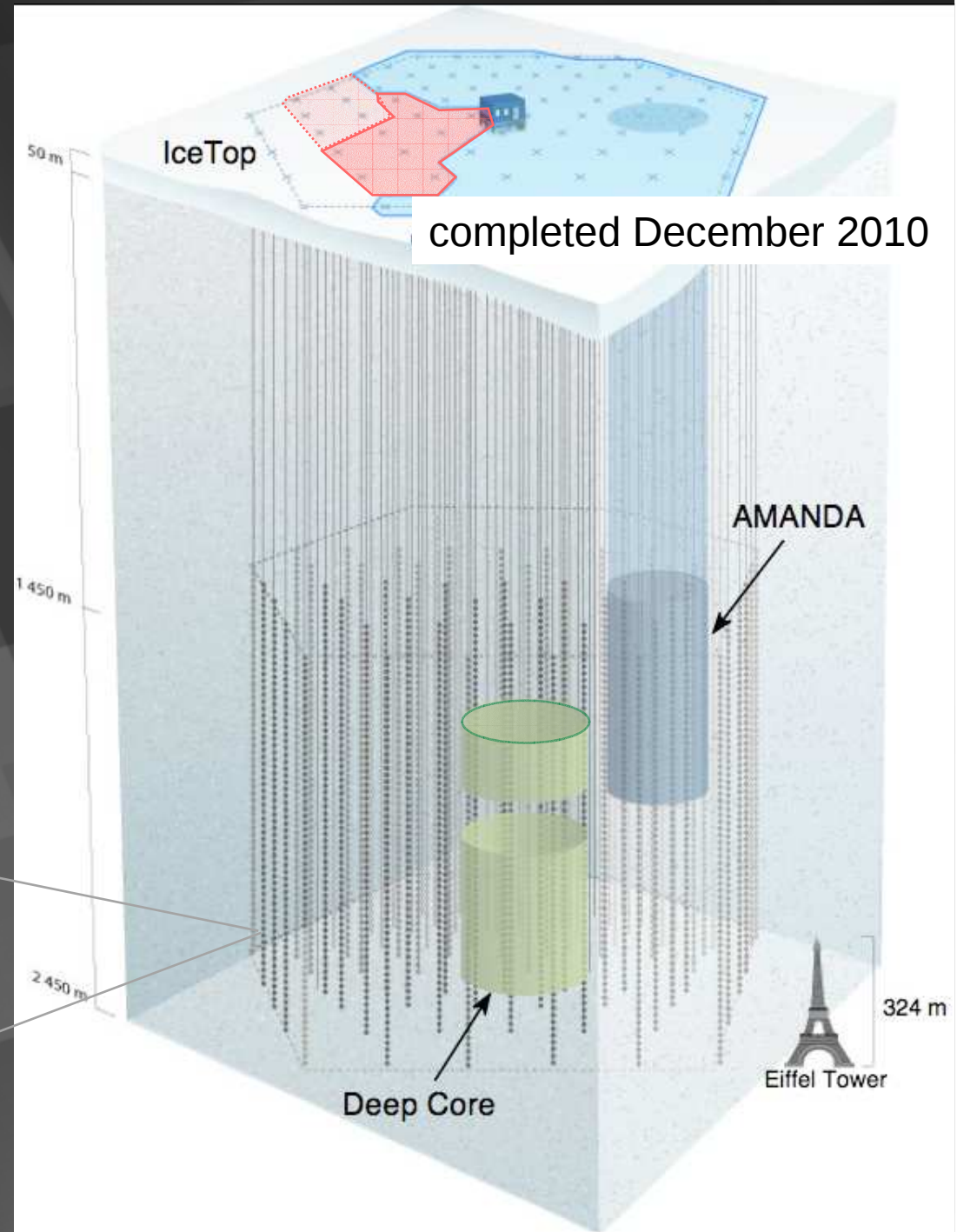
improving angular and energy resolution

IceCube / Deep Core

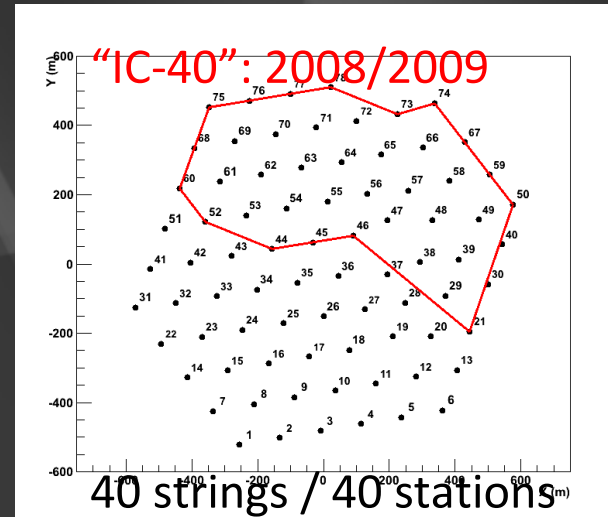
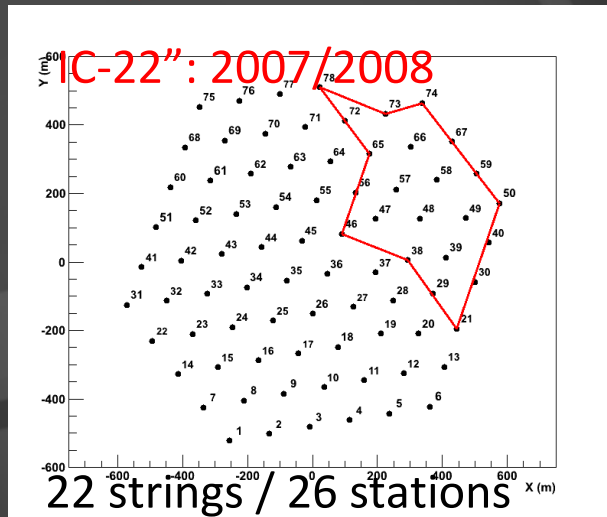
- 5160 optical sensors between 1.5 ~ 2.5 km
- 10 GeV to infinity
- < 0.5 degree on-line
 < 0.2 degree off line
- $< 30\%$ energy resolution



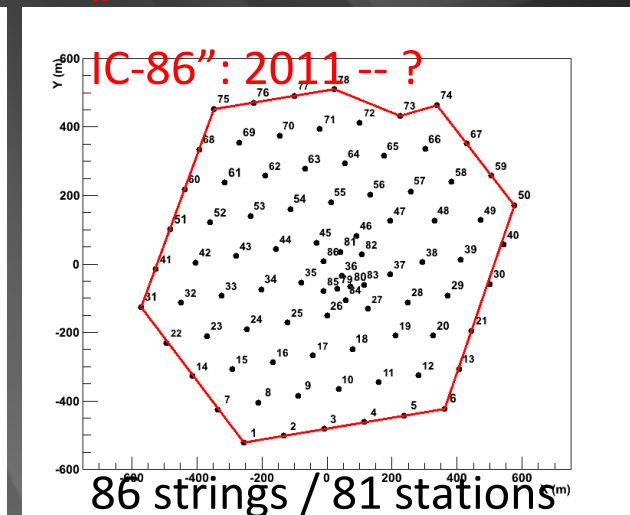
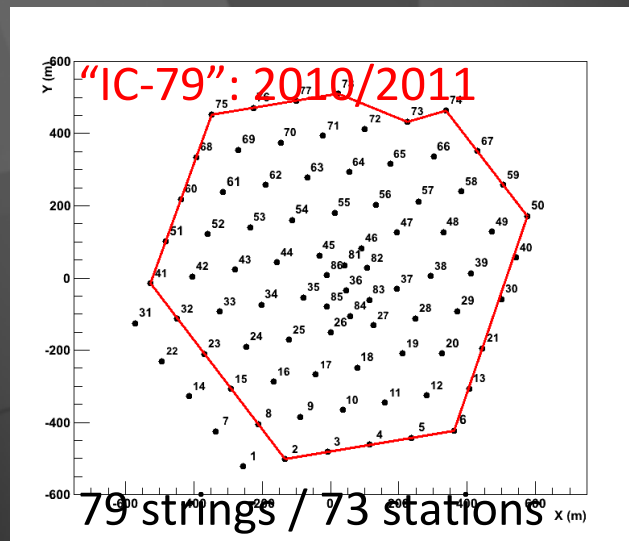
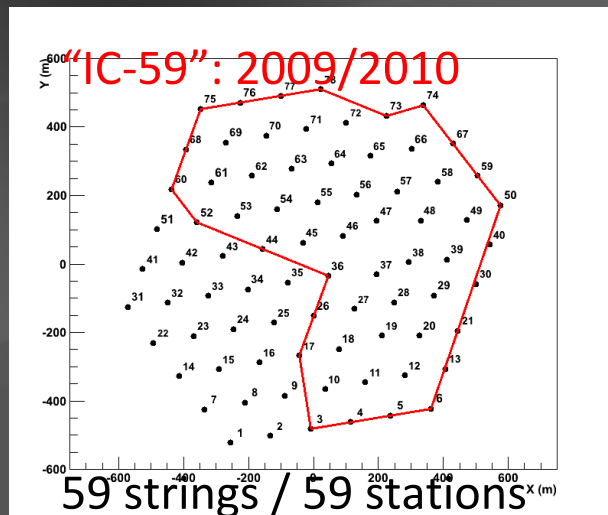
Digital Optical Module (DOM)



construction of IceCube, year by year...



construction
completed: Dec
2010.
Fully operational
(all strings): May
2011



drilling and deployment

drill and install
60 DOMs in less
than 2 days

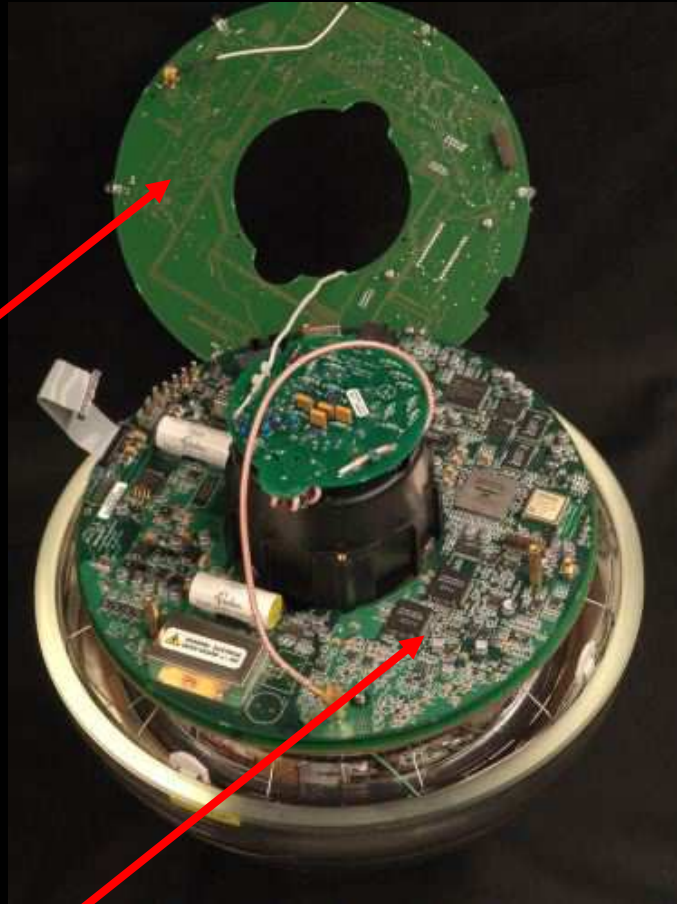


architecture of independent DOMs

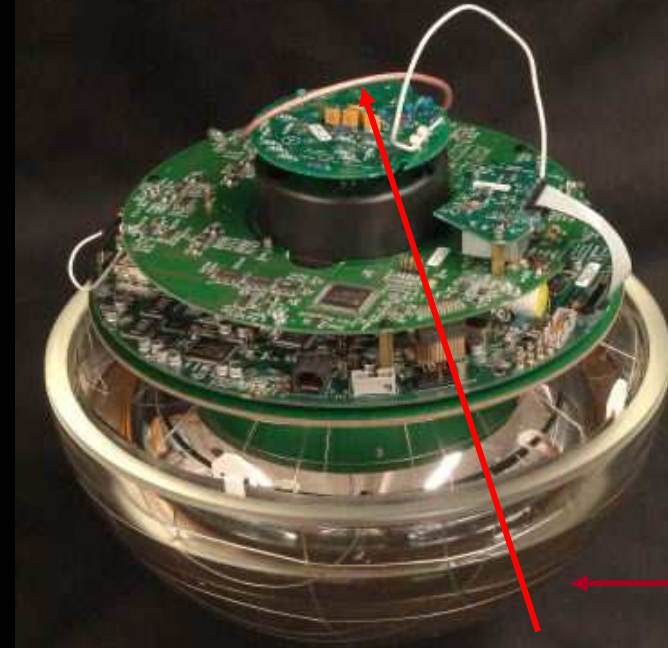
10 inch pmt



LED
flasher
board



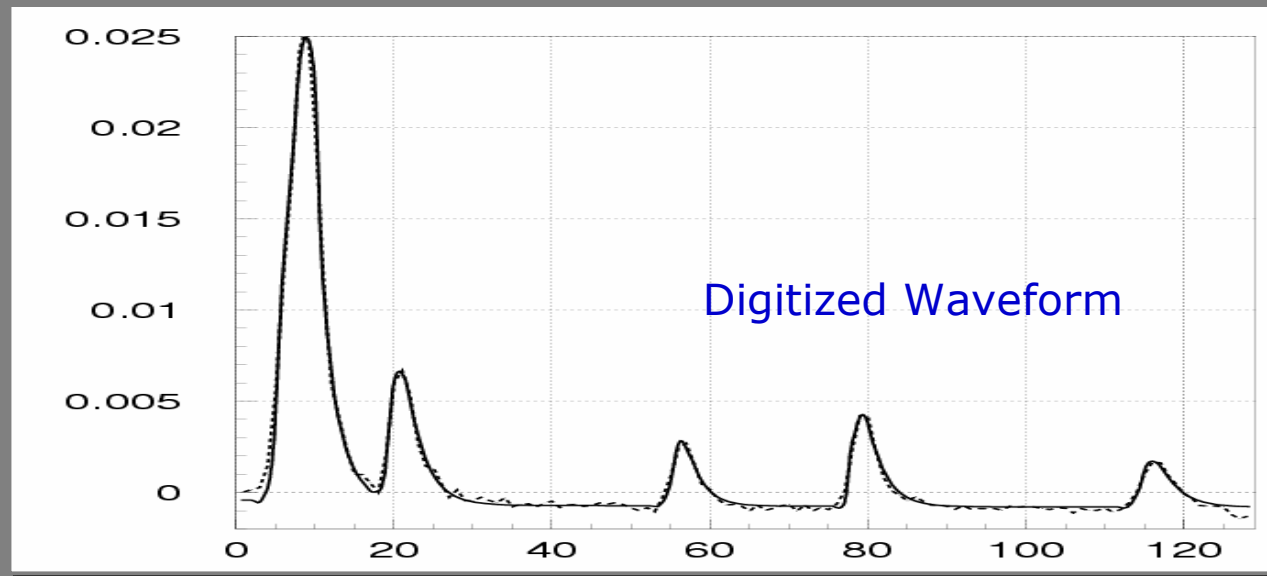
main
board



HV board

Digital Optical Module (DOM)

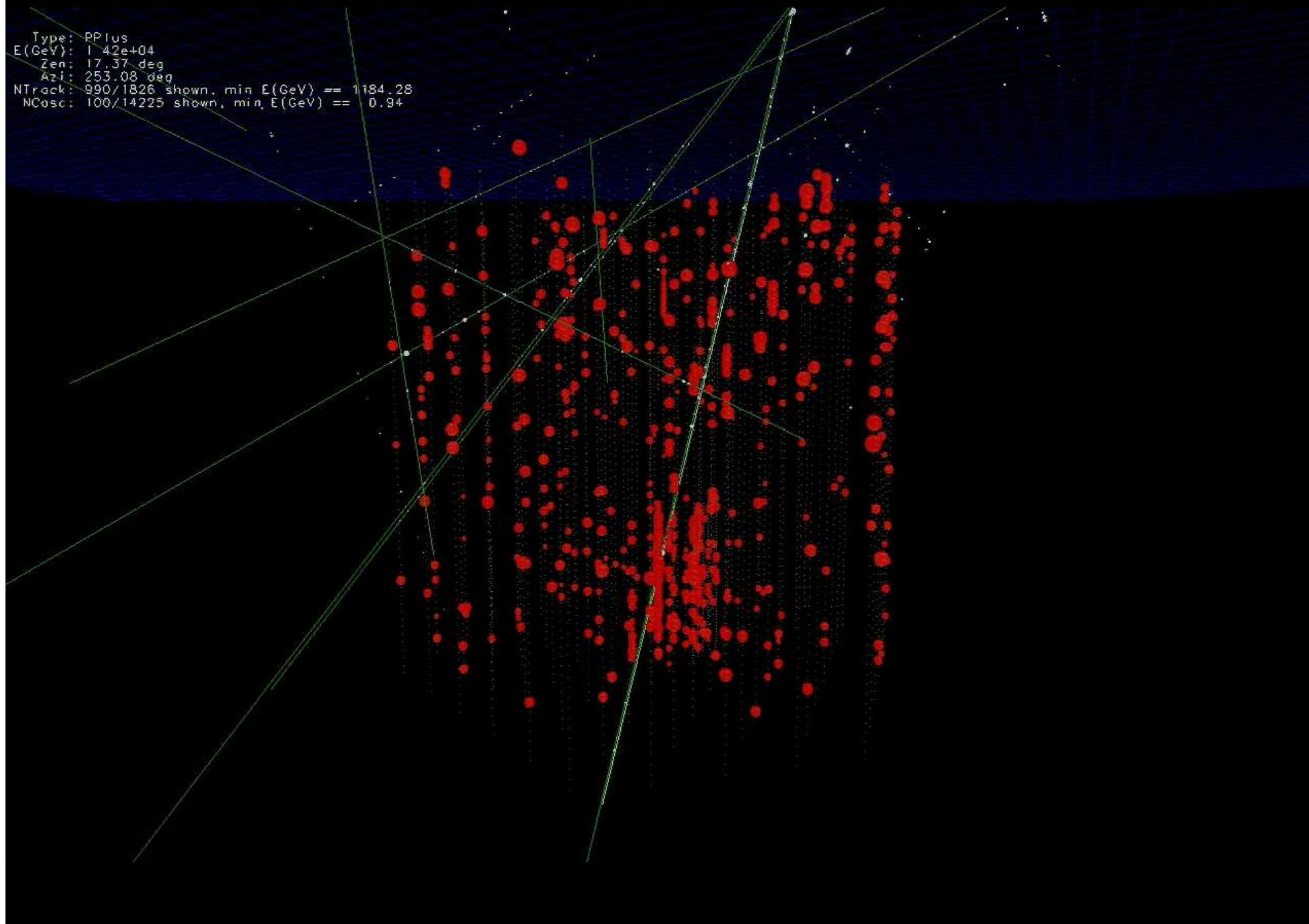
... each DOM, independently collects light signals like this...



...time stamps them with 2 nanoseconds precision and sends them to a computer that sorts them into neutrino events...



Type: PPlus
E(GeV): 1.42e+04
Zen: 17.37 deg
Azi: 253.08 deg
NTrack: 990/1826 shown, min E(GeV) == 1184.28
NCasc: 100/14225 shown, min E(GeV) == 0.94



... you looked at 10 msec of data !

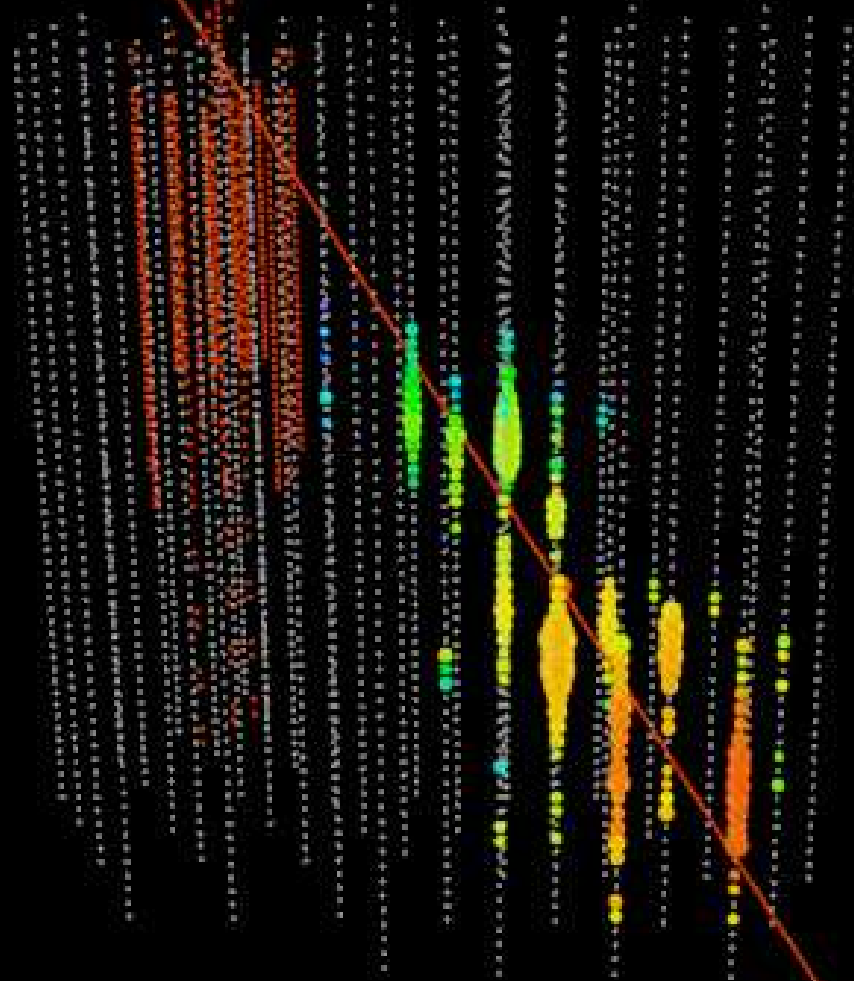
muons detected per year:

- atmospheric* μ $\sim 10^{11}$
- atmospheric** $\nu \rightarrow \mu$ $\sim 10^5$
- cosmic $\nu \rightarrow \mu$ ~ 10

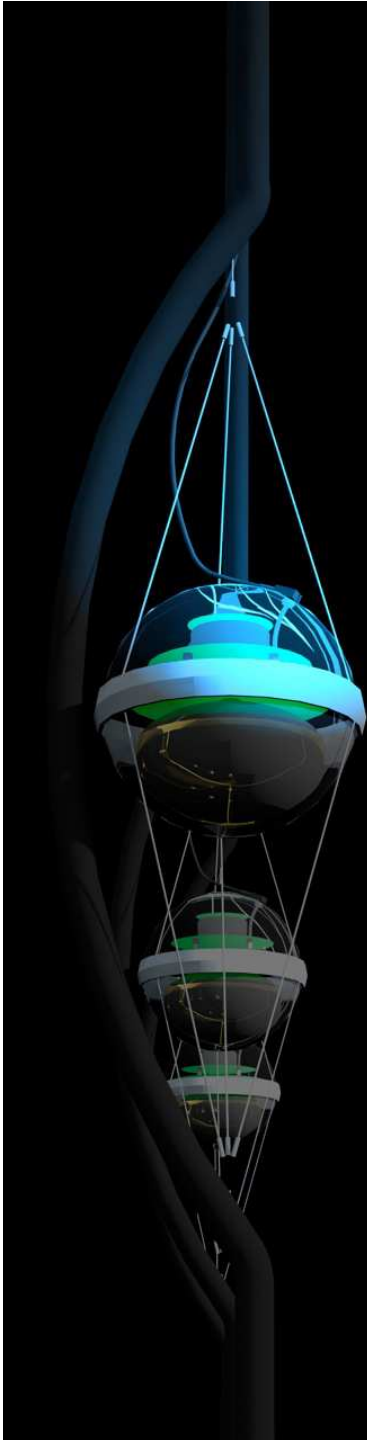
* 3000 per second

** 1 every 6 minutes

89 TeV



Run 110977 Event 6561545 [0ns, 40000ns]

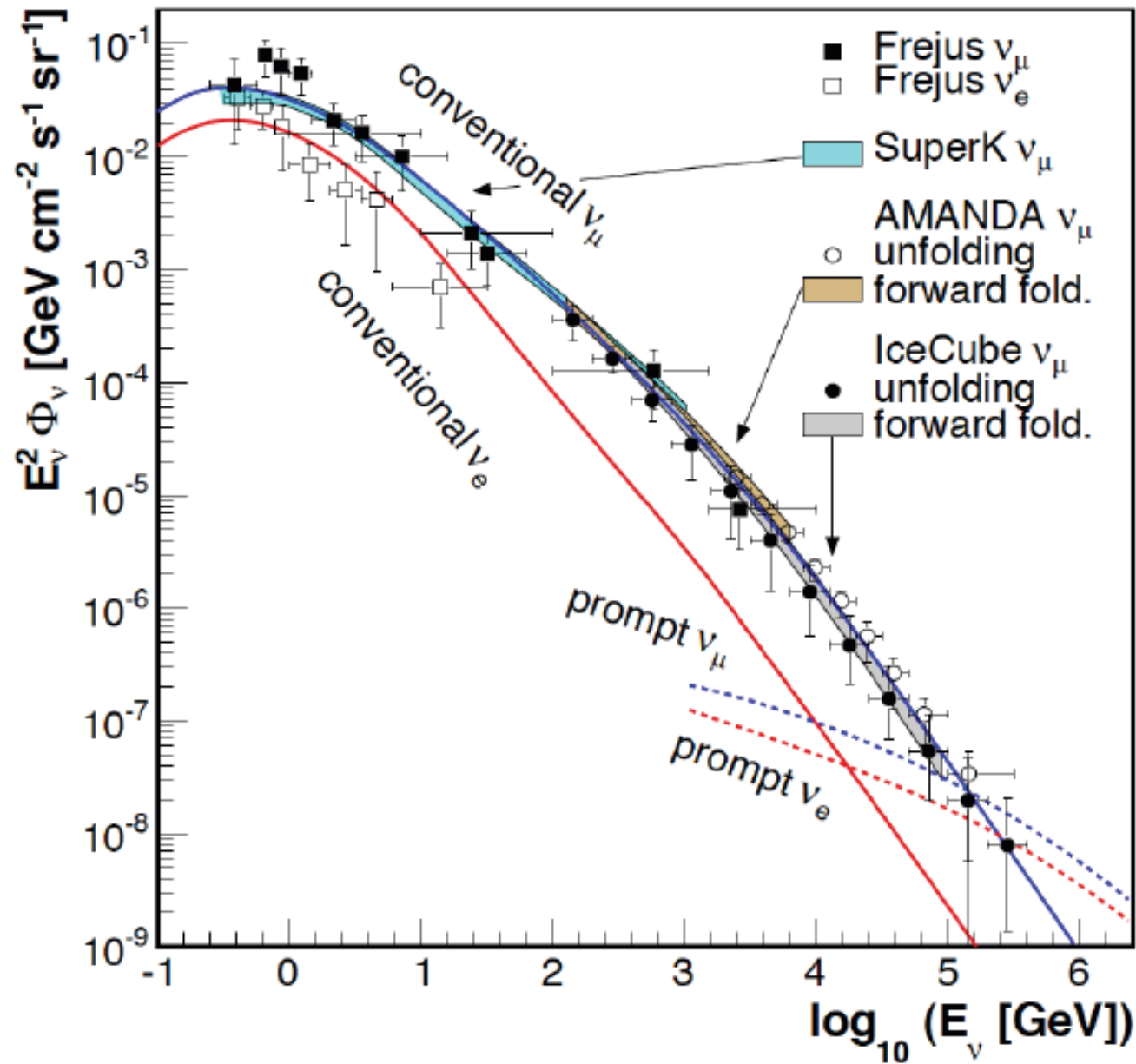


NOW 2012

- IceCube
- atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos
- the search for the sources of the Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

IceCube.wisc.edu

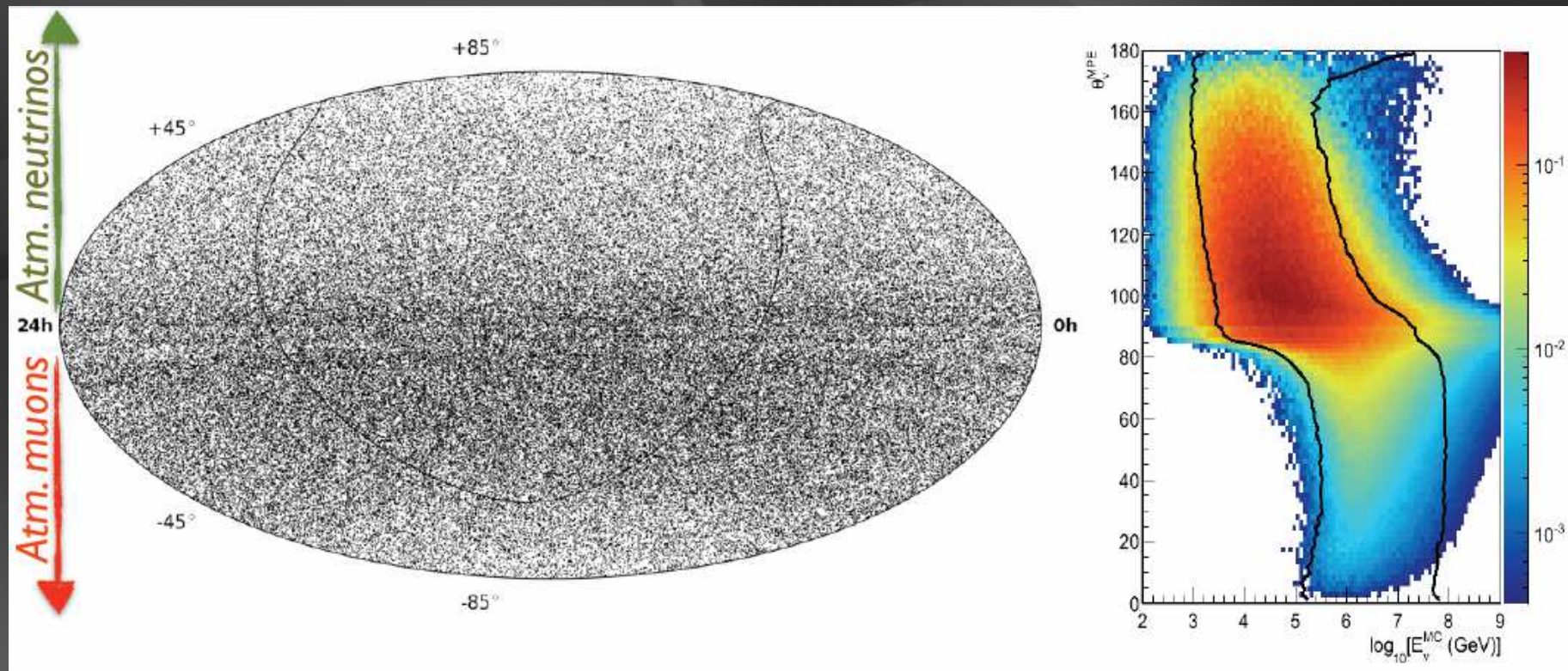
cosmic
neutrinos:
energy:
>> 100 TeV



atmospheric neutrino spectrum to >100 TeV

IceCube 40 + 59 strings out of 86

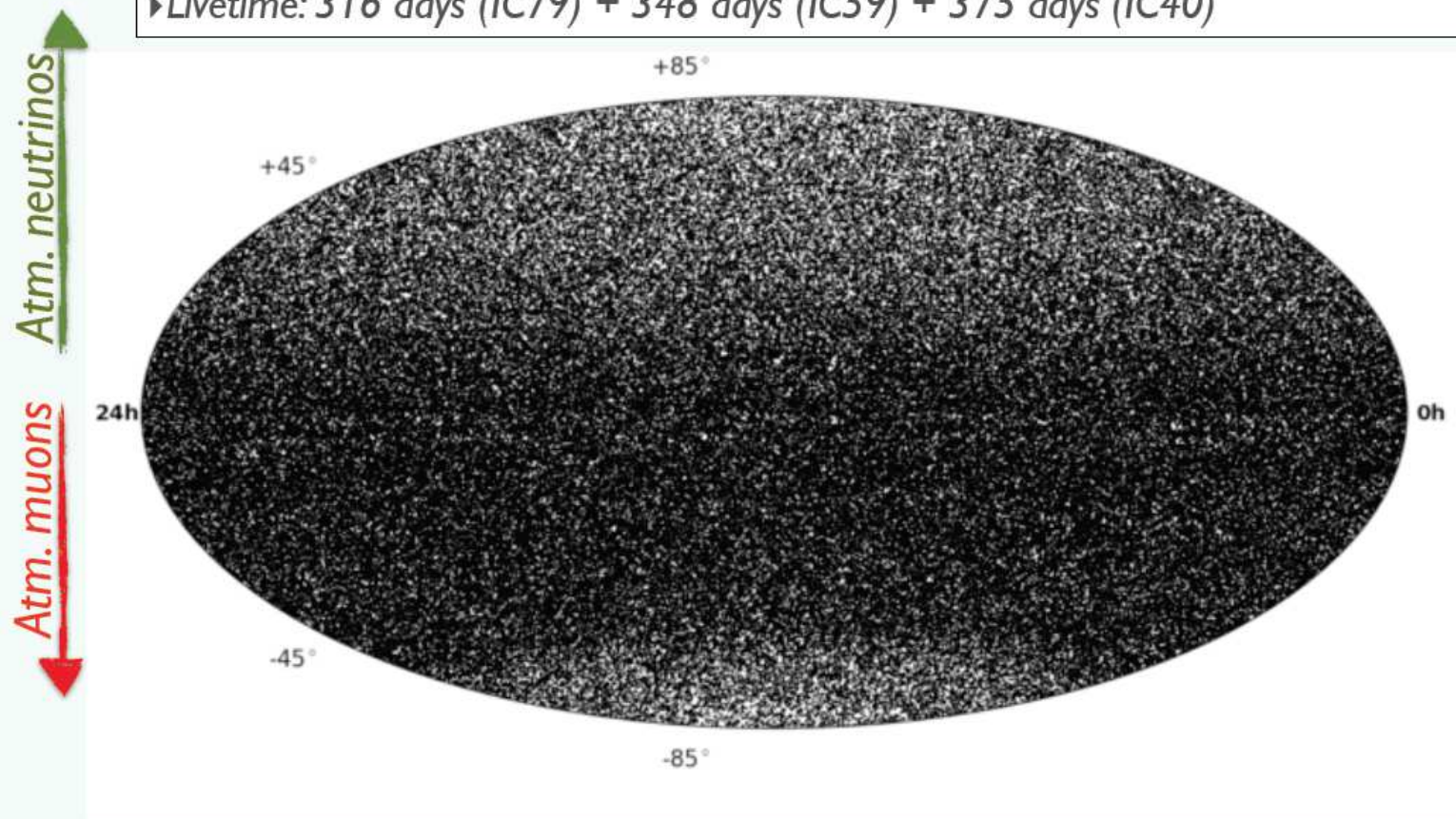
43339 neutrinos



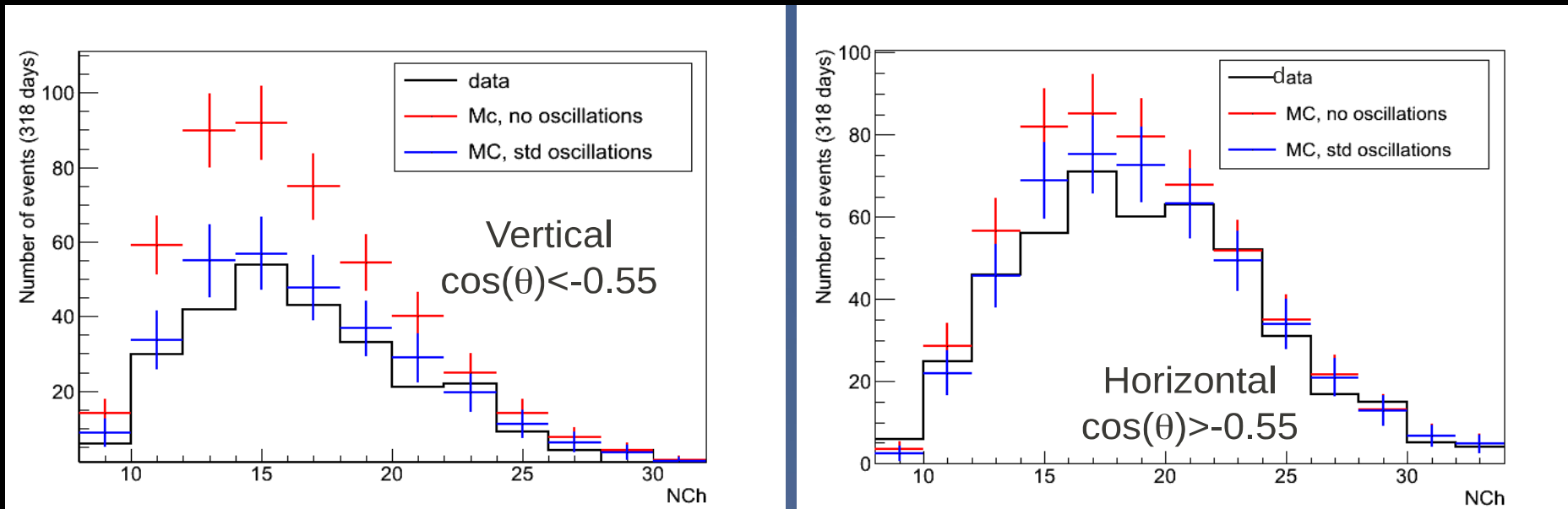
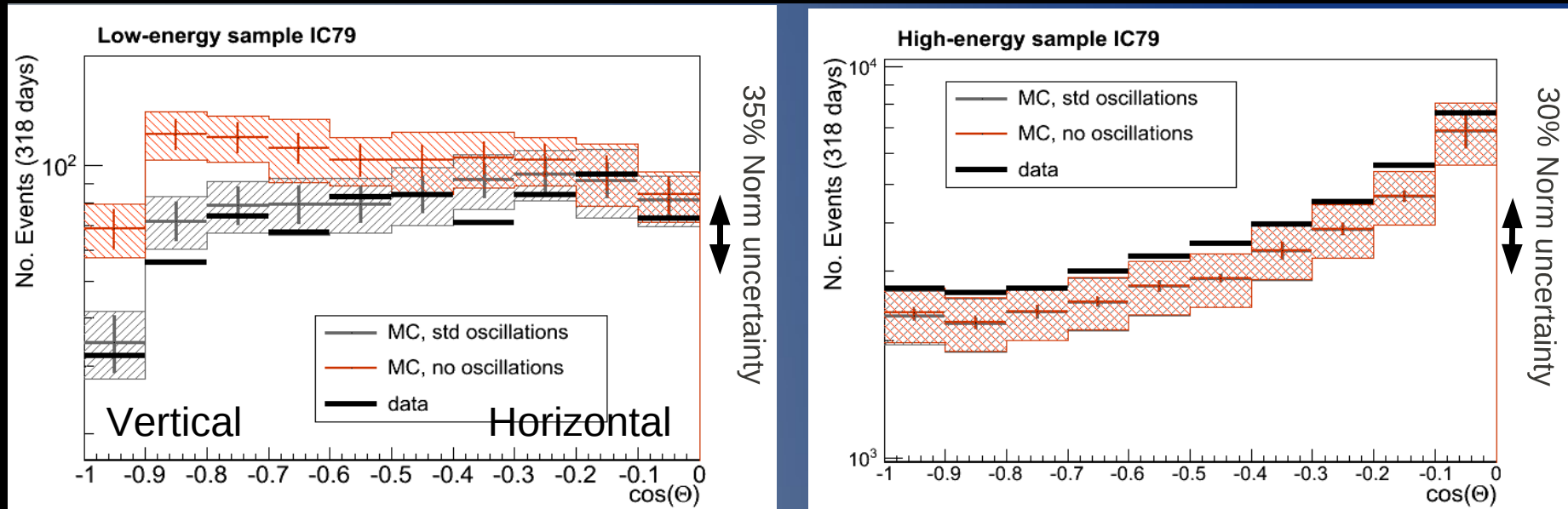
64230 muons

+IC79 SKYMAP

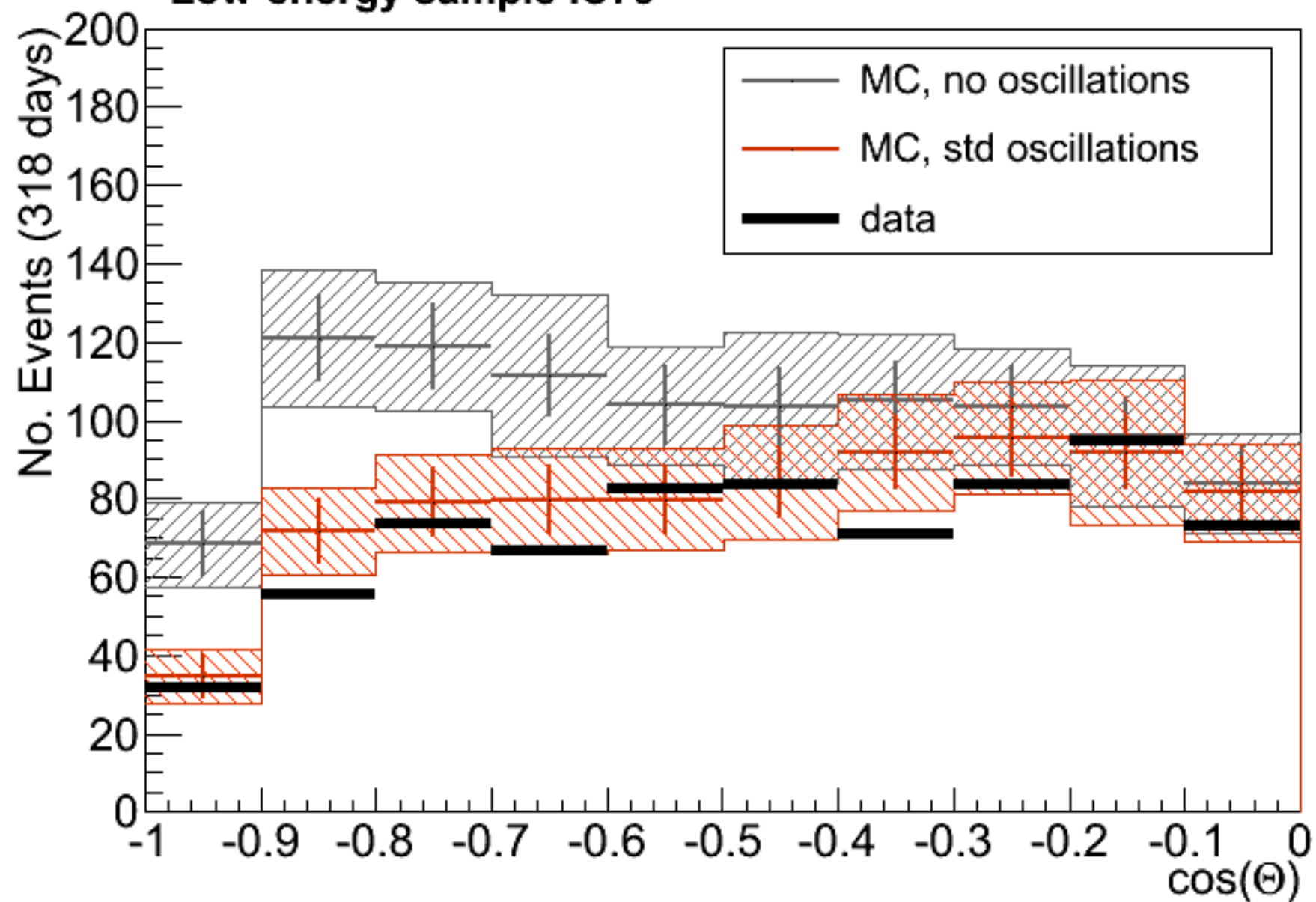
- ▶ Total events (IC40+IC59+IC79): 108317 (upgoing) + 146018 (downgoing)
- ▶ Lifetime: 316 days (IC79) + 348 days (IC59) + 375 days (IC40)



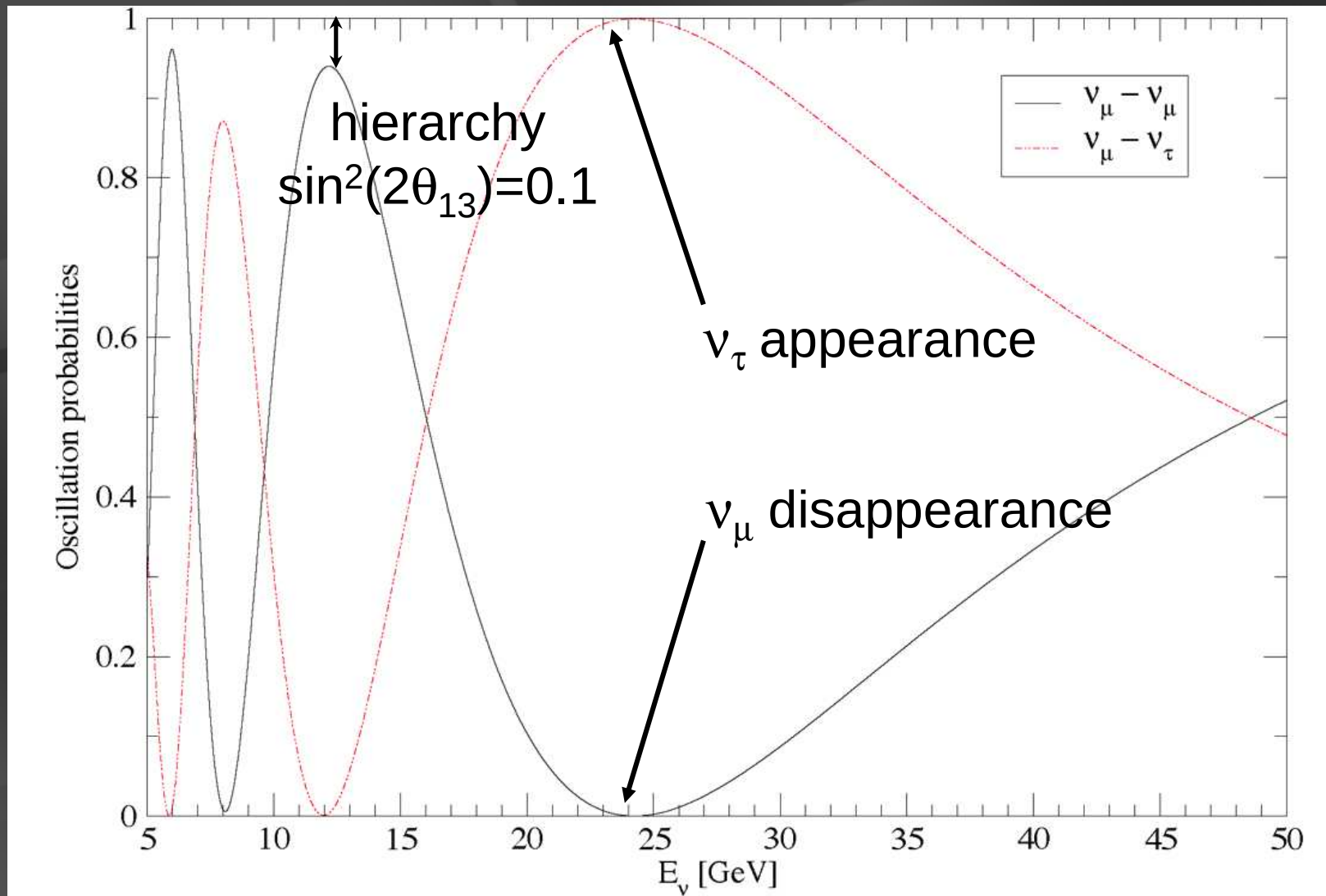
oscillations in DeepCore [5.6 sigma] Andreas Gross



Low-energy sample IC79



neutrino oscillations in Deep Core



resonance in effective θ_{13} angle traversing the Earth diameter at 10 GeV

hierarchy: sign Δ_{13} ?



~ 10 GeV : hierarchy revealed by
“large” matter effects in the Earth

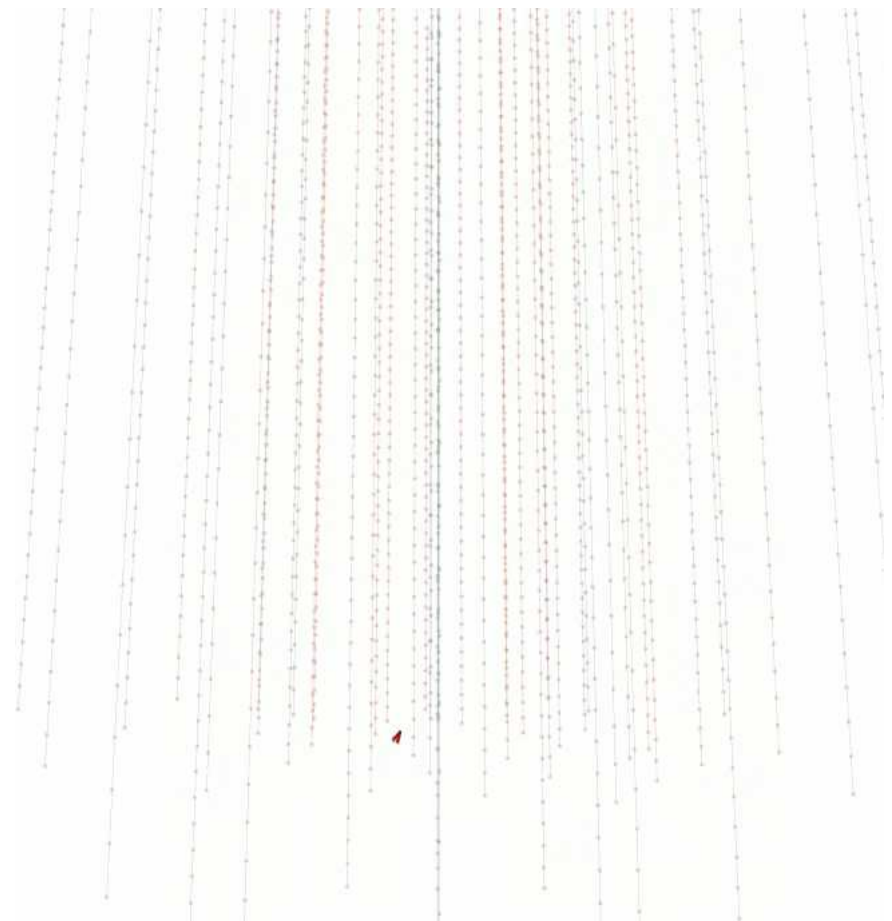
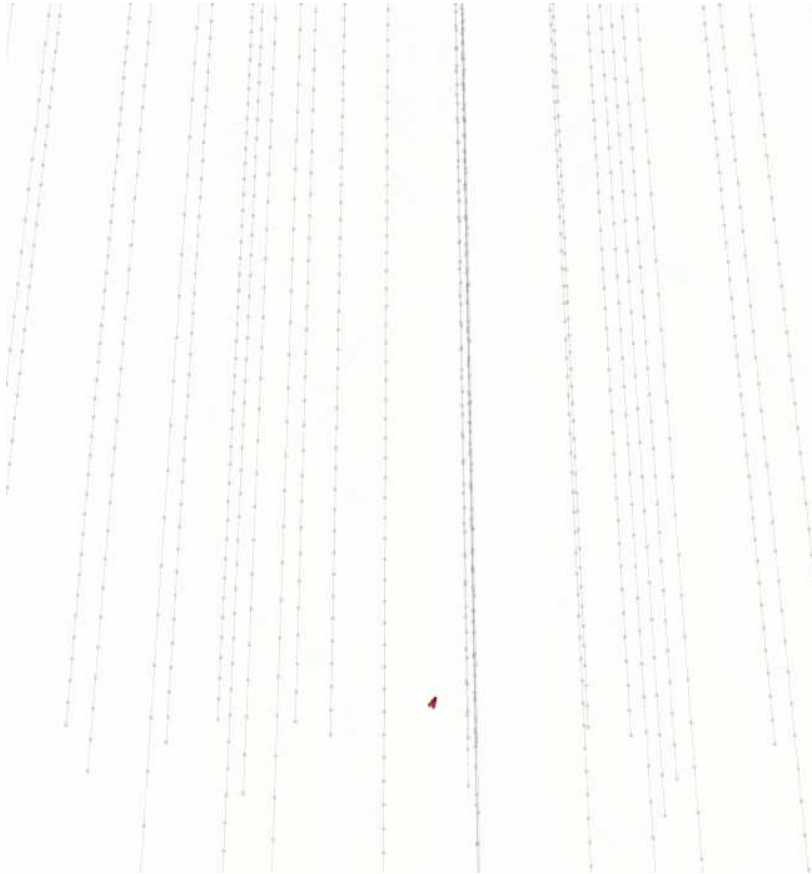
$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13}^m = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta_{13}}{\sin^2 2\theta_{13} + \left[\cos 2\theta_{13} \pm \frac{\sqrt{2G_F n_e}}{\Delta_{13}} \right]}$$

(mostly) neutrino + antineutrino -

sign Δ_{13} : hierarchy !

DeepCore (+6 strings): 11 hits

PINGU (+20 strings): 83 hits

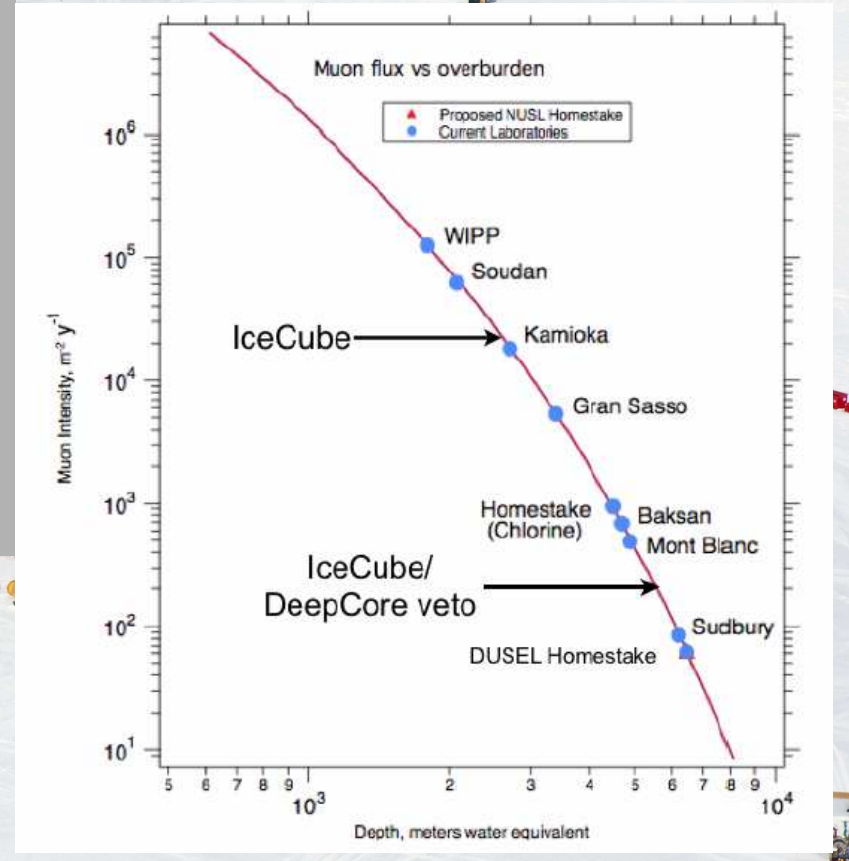


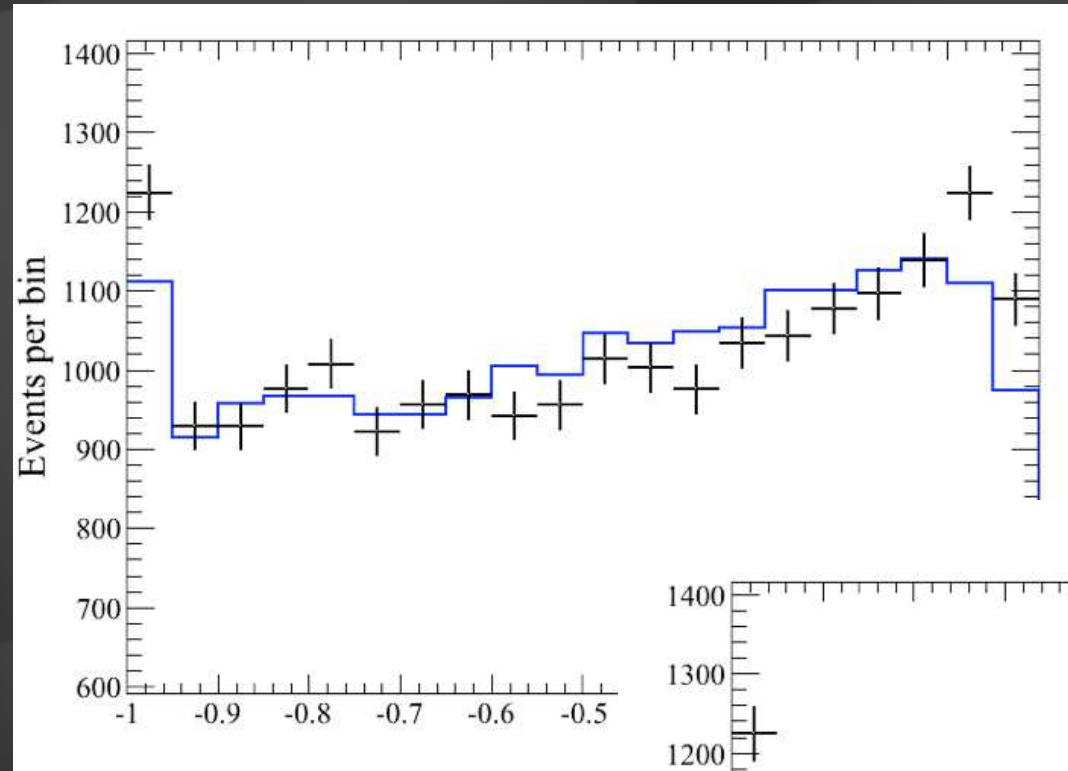
8 GeV muon-neutrino

IceCube drilling to best low background site on Earth:

- radio-pure ice
- no seasonal variations (temperature, humidity,...)
- shielded from cosmic rays by IceCube veto

- DM-ice, DeepCore upgrades
- \$1.25M per string of 60 ten inch PMTs (data to your pc, includes logistics)



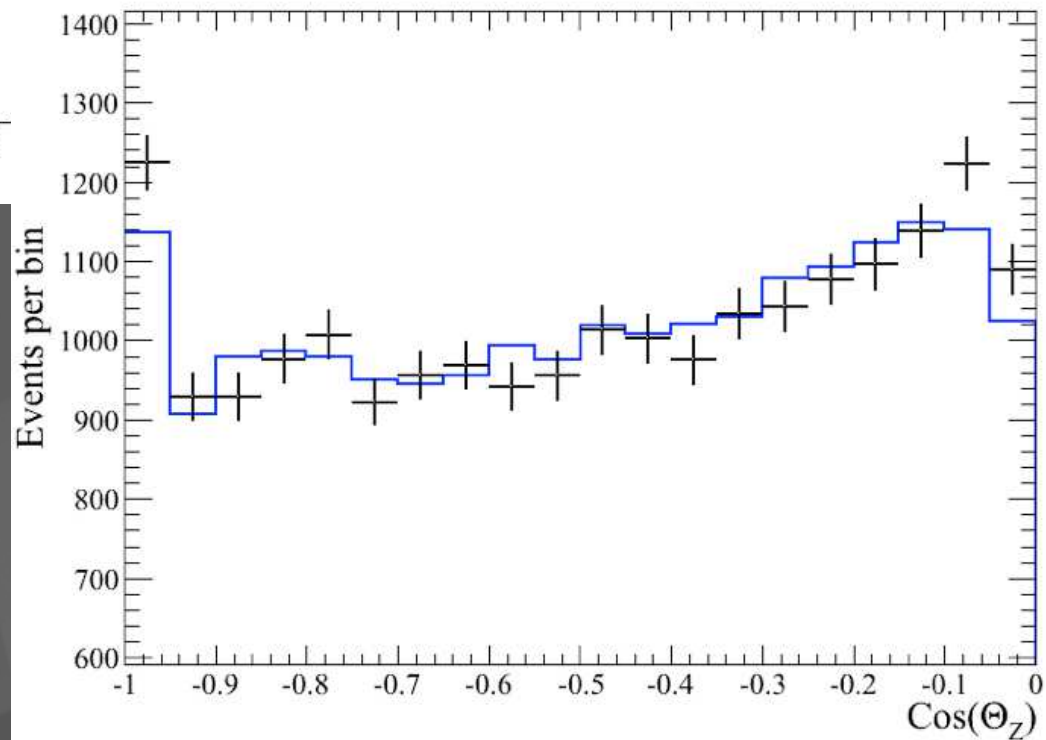


3+1

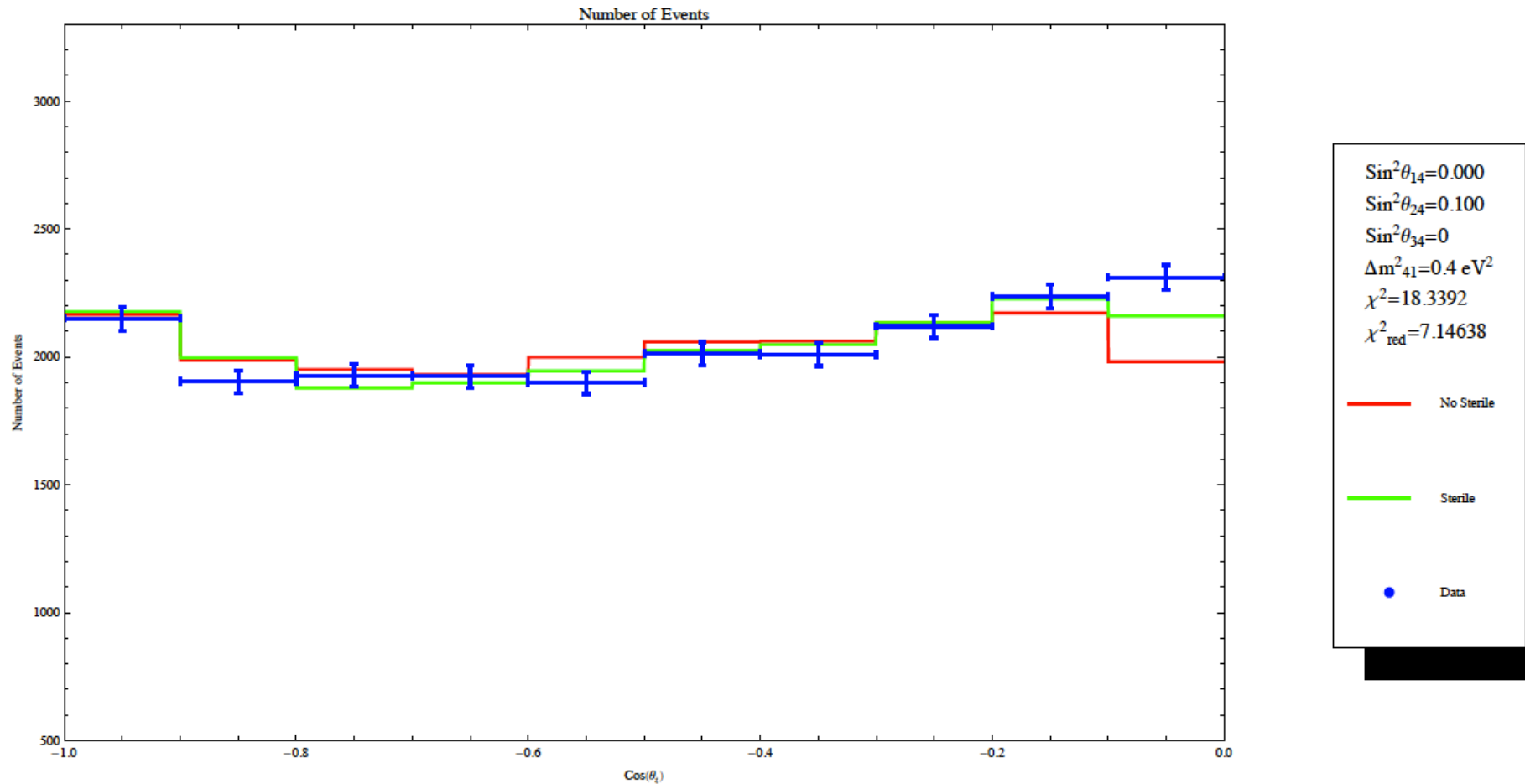
matter effect
of eV sterile ν 's ?



3

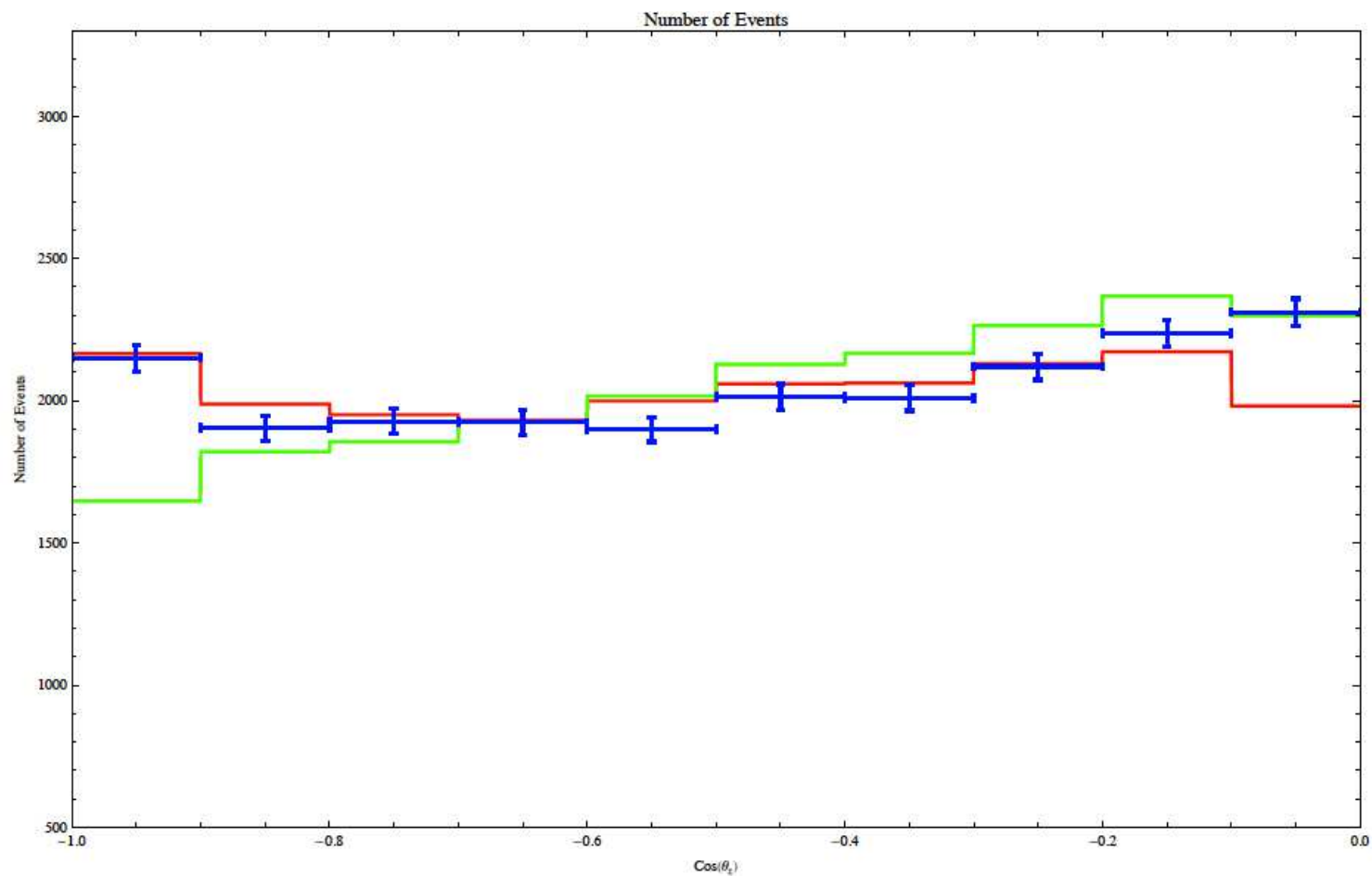


number of nu-mu events versus cosθ in IceCube 40



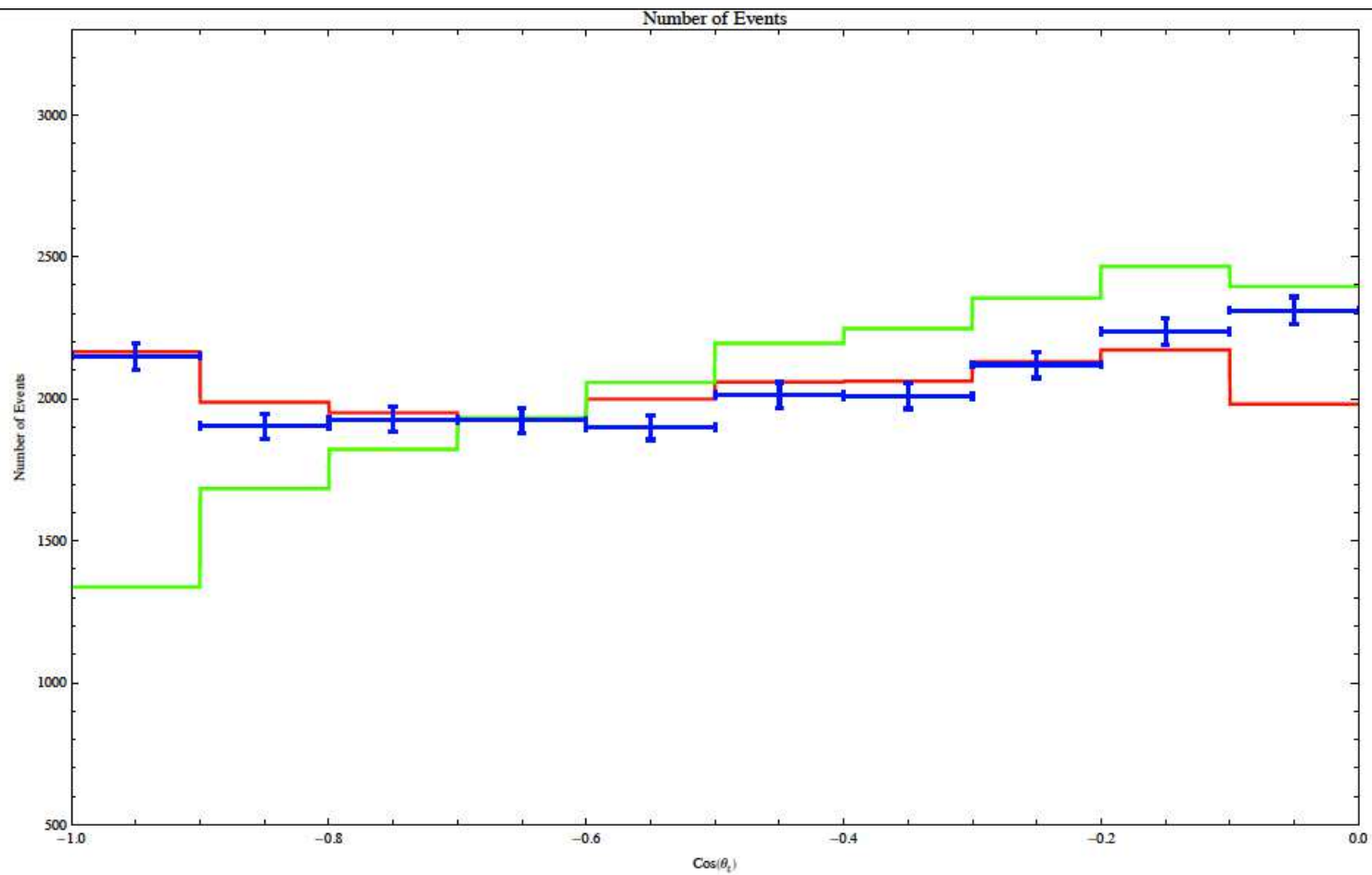
$$\Delta m^2 = 0.4 \text{ eV}^2 \text{ and } \sin^2\theta_{34} = 0 \rightarrow 0.5$$

Arman Esmaili



$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.0500$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=166.471$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=165.997$

— No Sterile
— Sterile
• Data

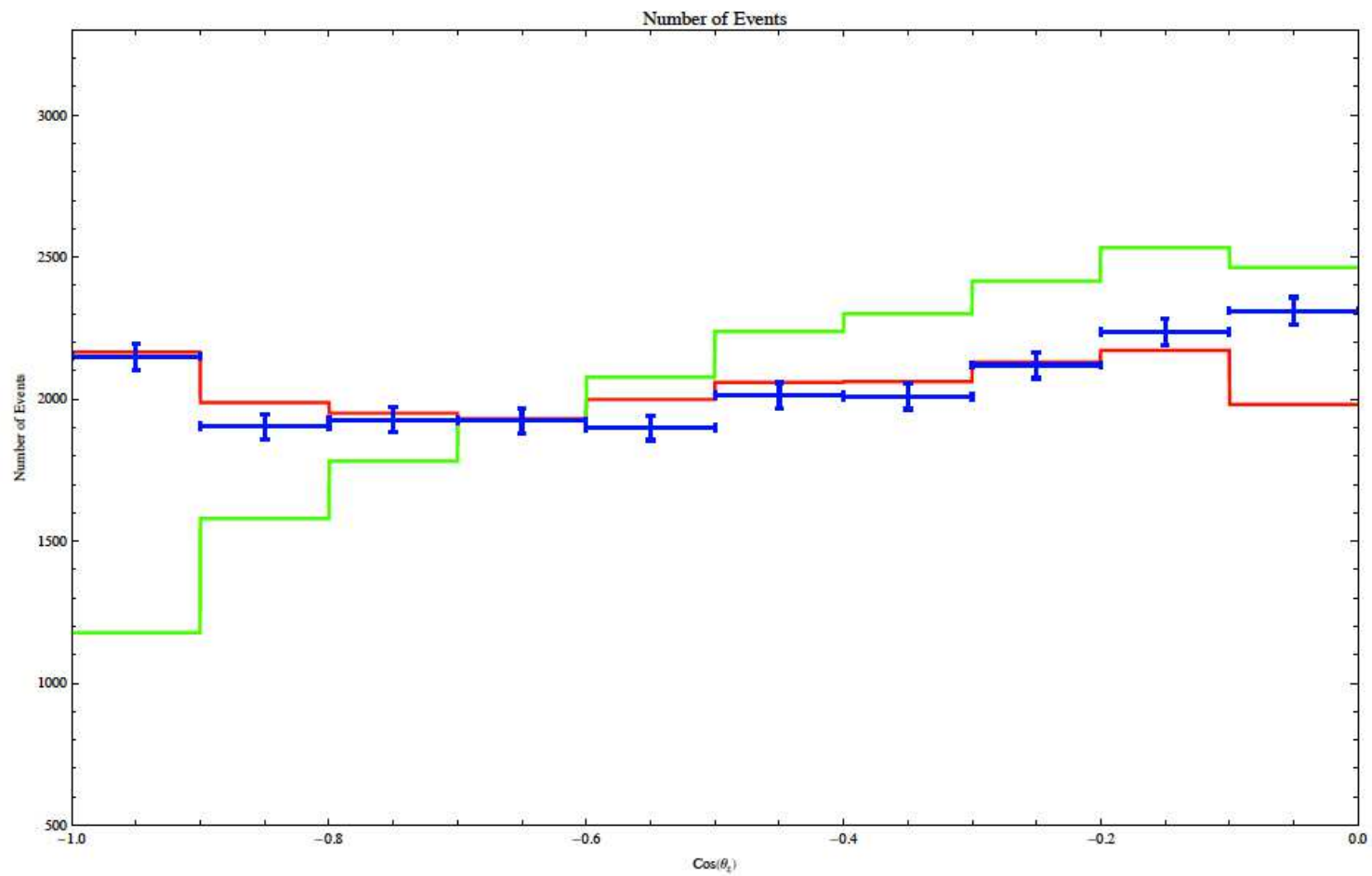


$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.100$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=439.304$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=438.764$

No Sterile

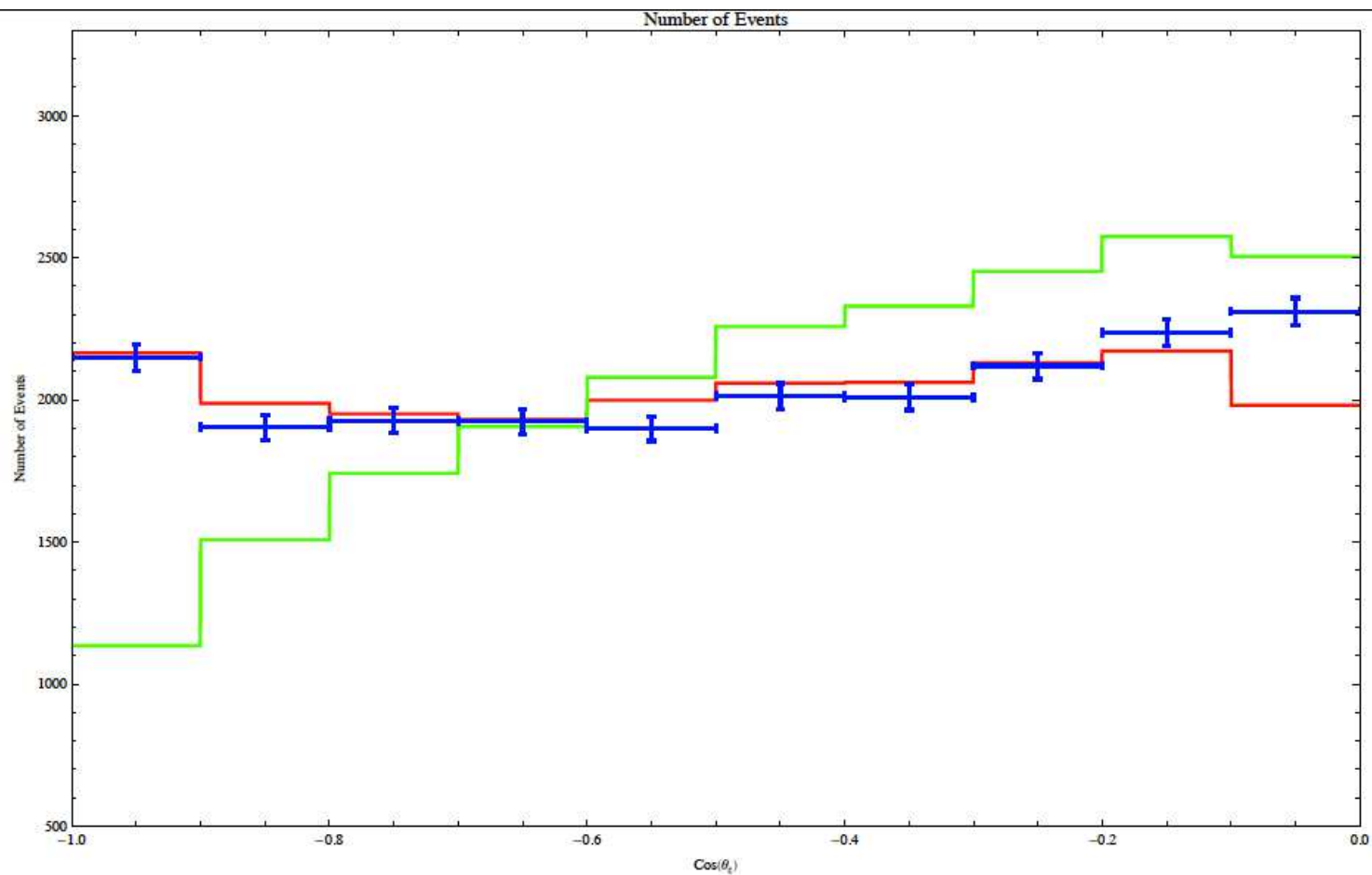
Sterile

Data



$\text{Sin}^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\text{Sin}^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\text{Sin}^2\theta_{34}=0.150$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=658.593$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=655.973$

— No Sterile
— Sterile
• Data

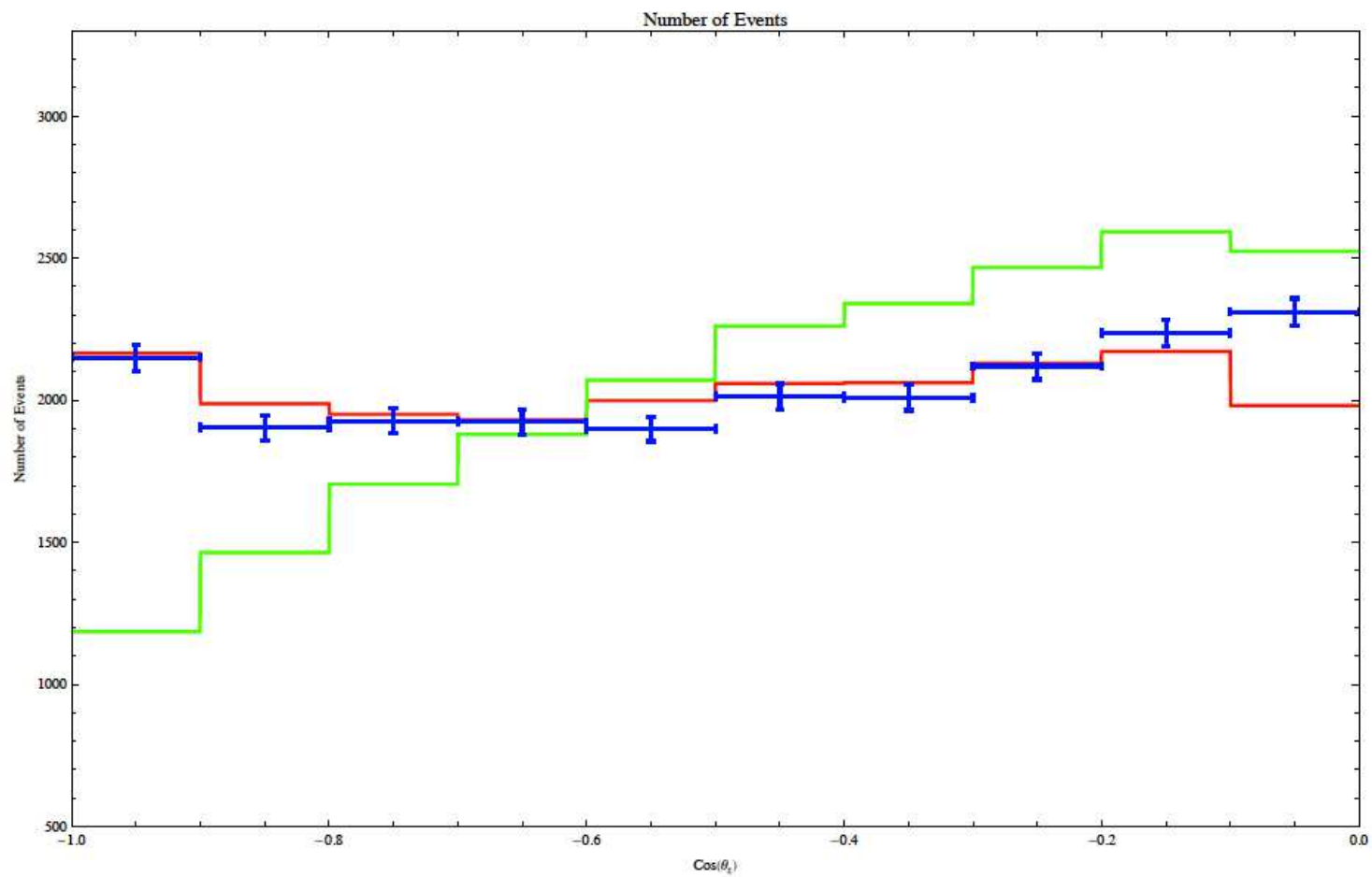


$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.200$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=767.372$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=762.402$

No Sterile

Sterile

Data

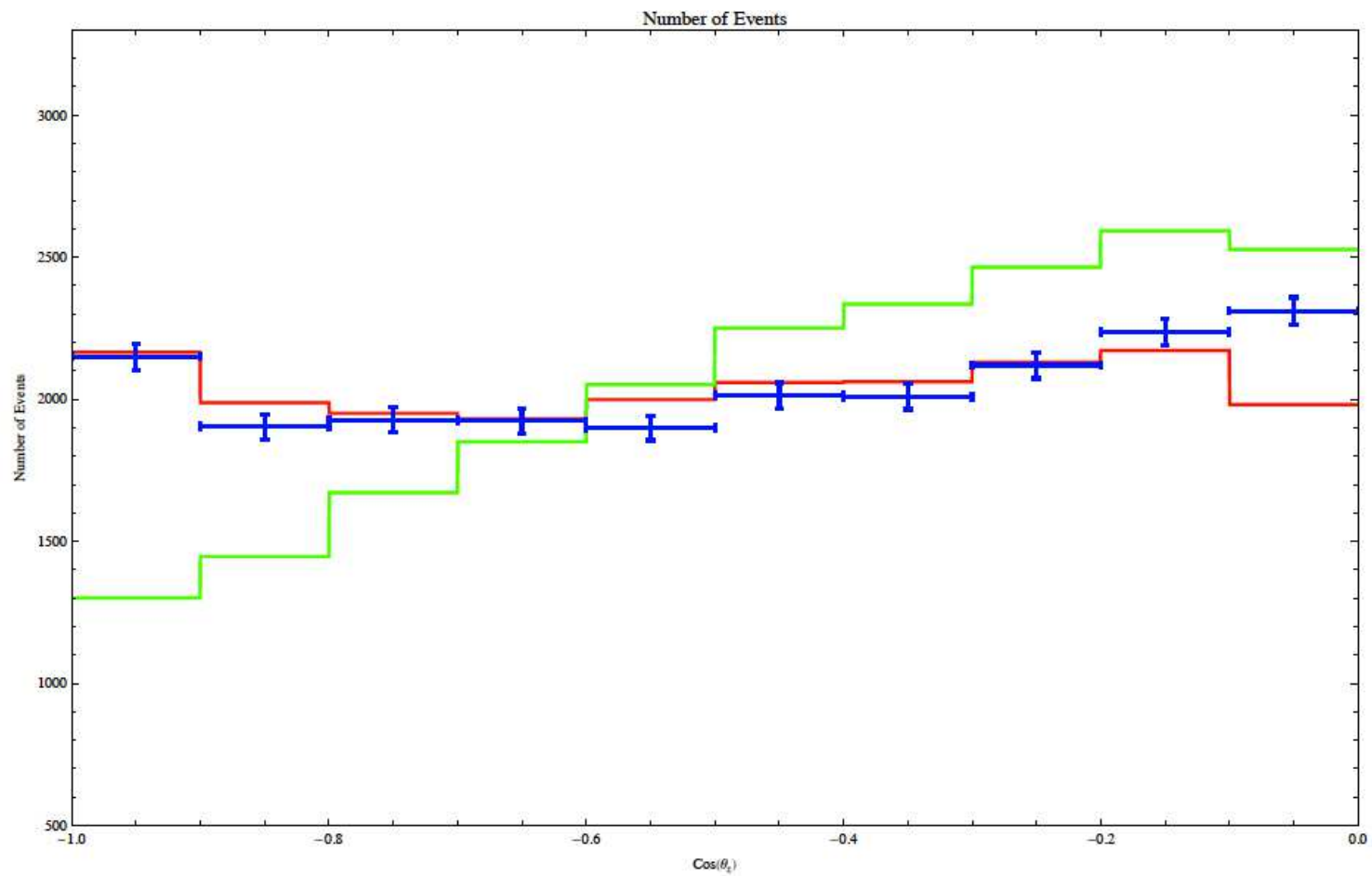


$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.250$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=765.849$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=758.76$

— No Sterile

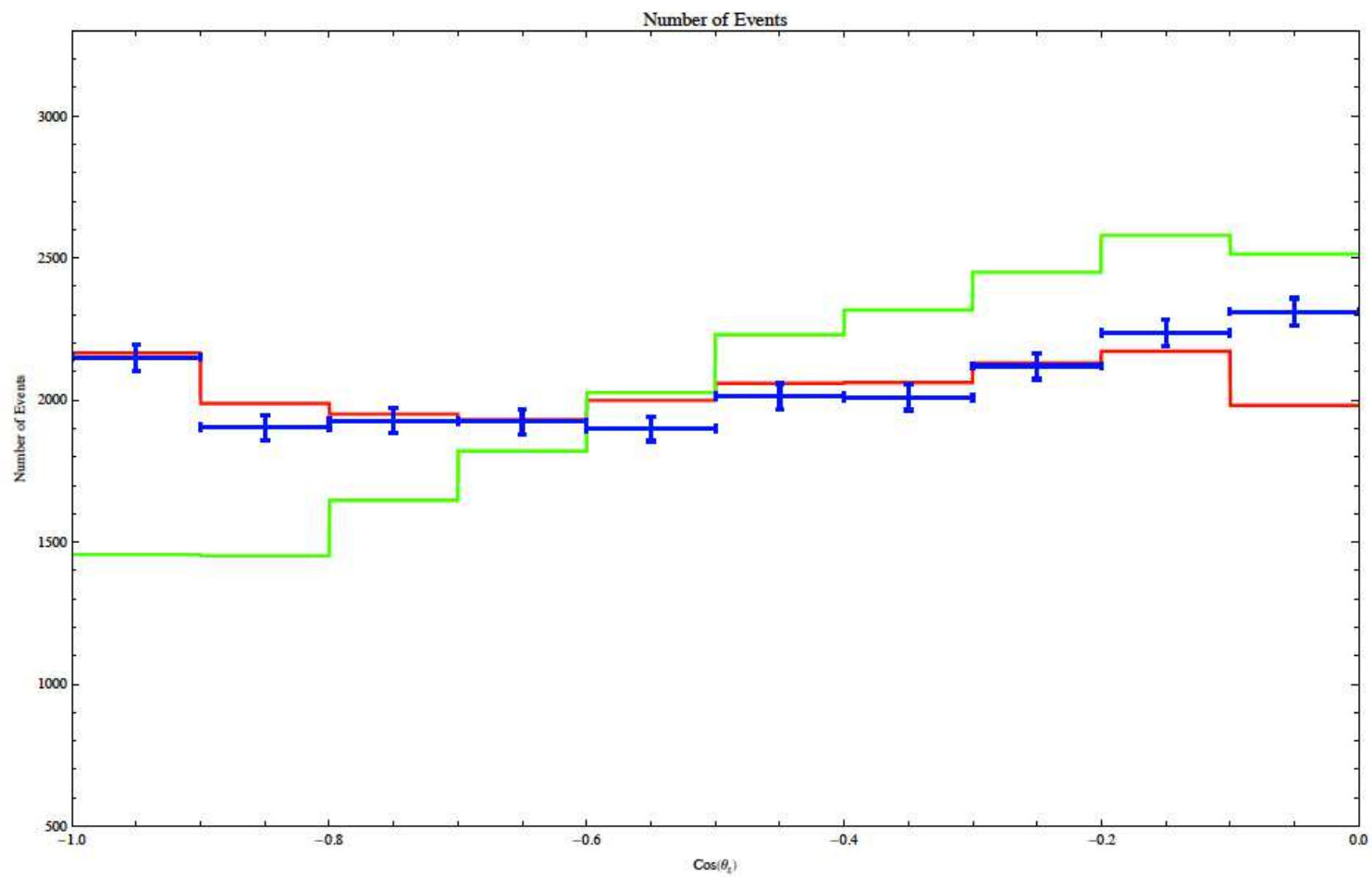
— Sterile

• Data



$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.300$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=684.279$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=675.718$

— No Sterile
— Sterile
• Data

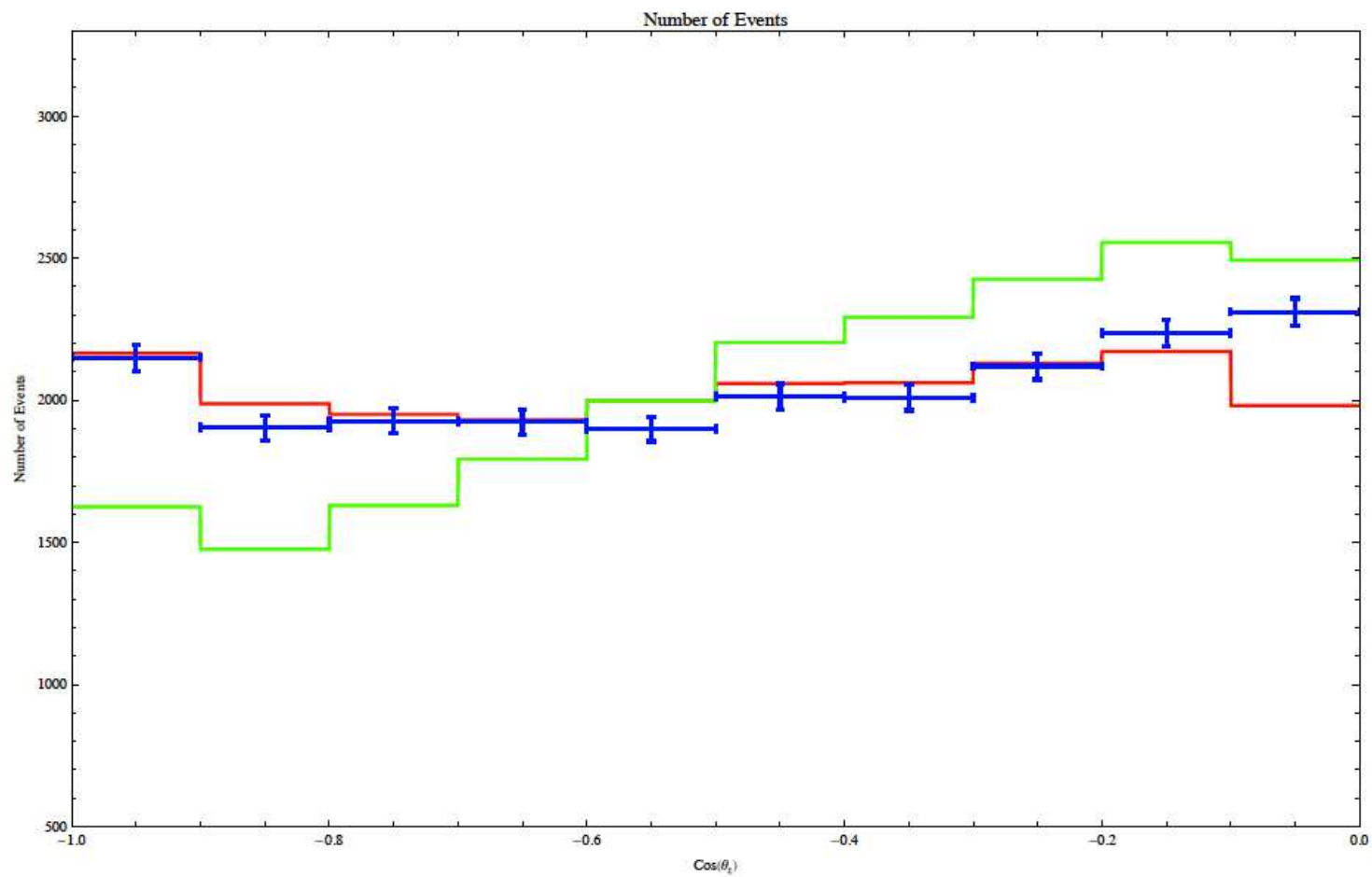


$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.350$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=562.921$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=553.932$

No Sterile

Sterile

Data

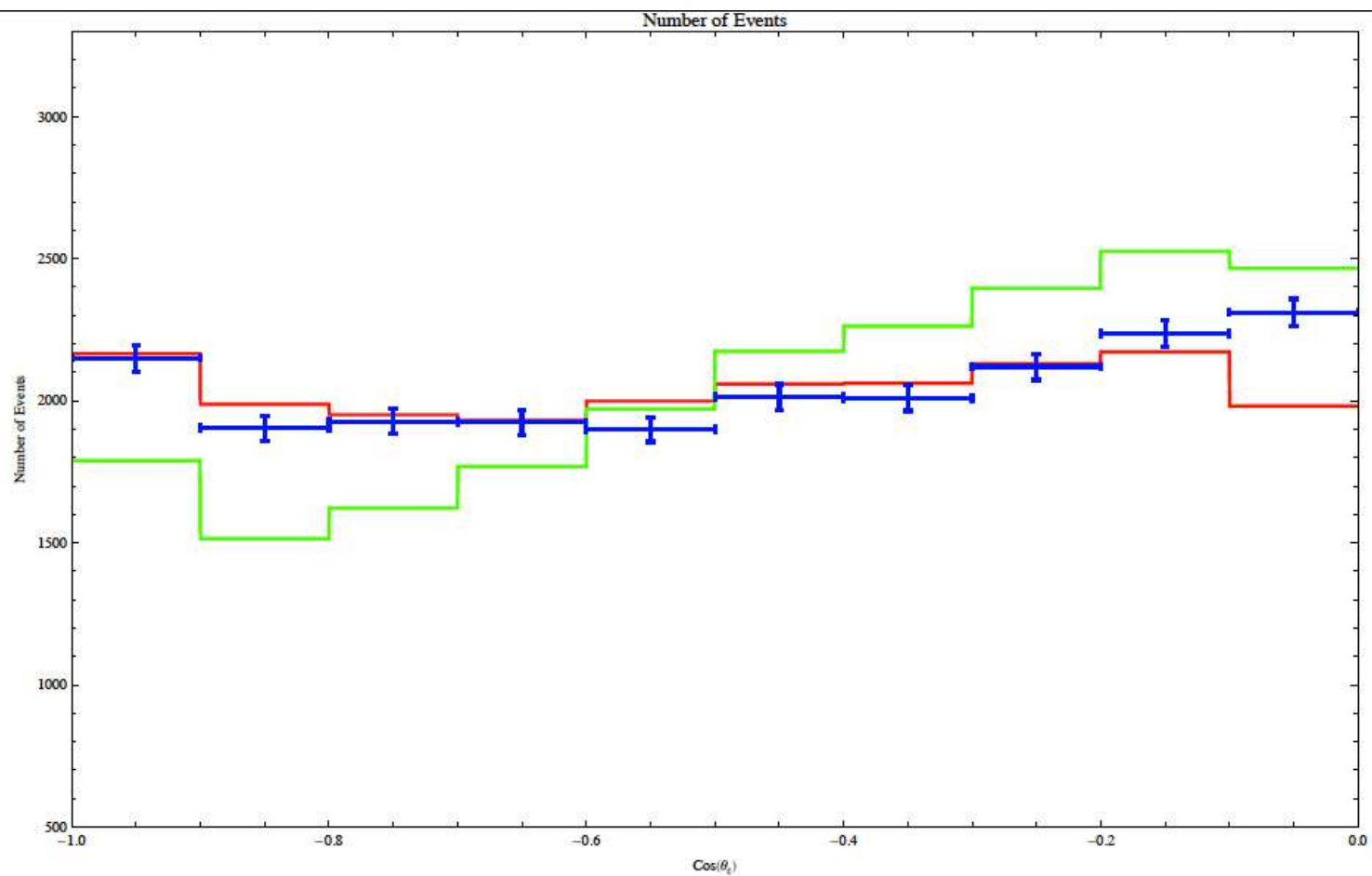


$\sin^2 \theta_{14} = 0.000$
 $\sin^2 \theta_{24} = 0.100$
 $\sin^2 \theta_{34} = 0.400$
 $\Delta m^2_{41} = 0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2 = 436.643$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}} = 428.396$

— No Sterile

— Sterile

• Data

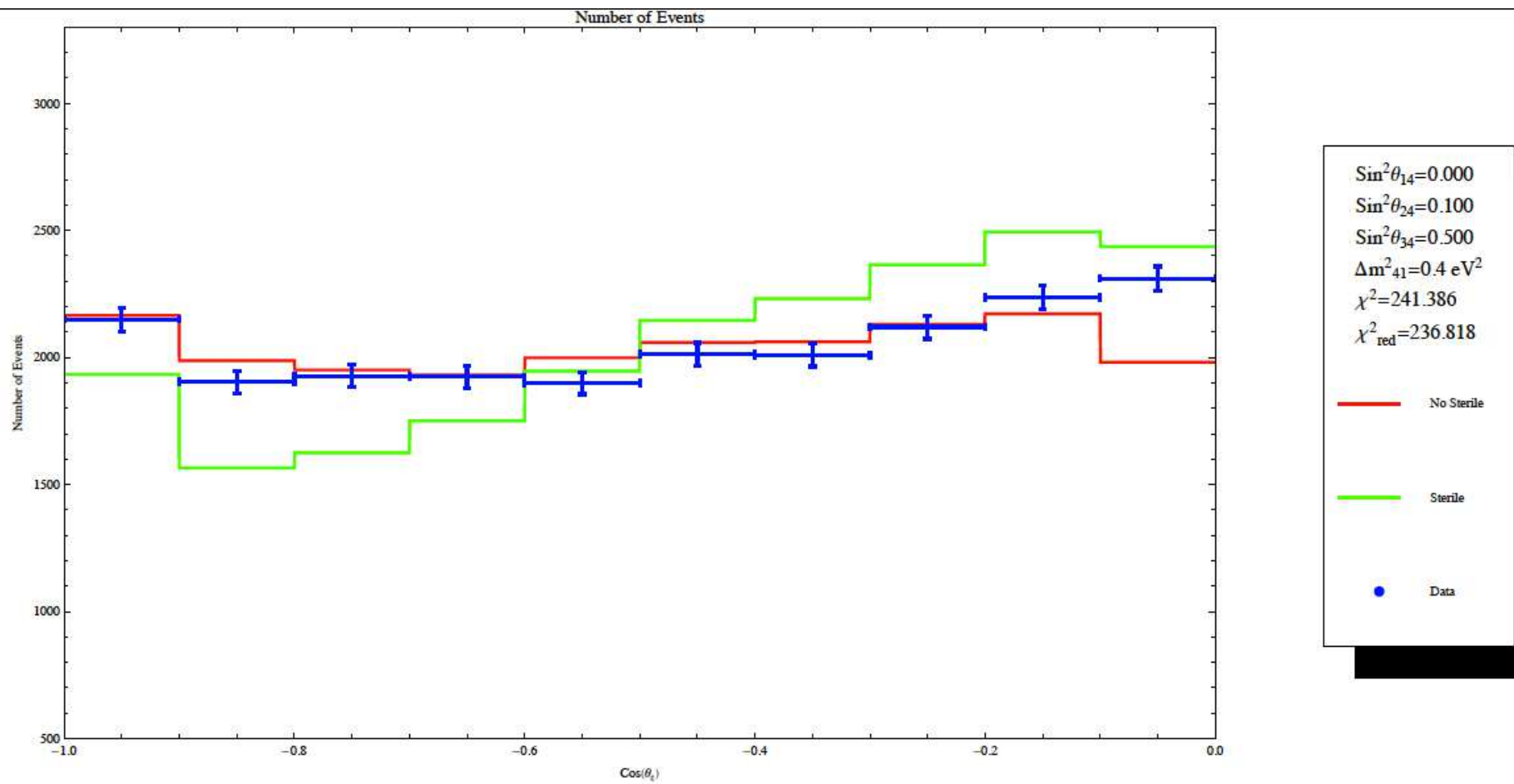


$\sin^2\theta_{14}=0.000$
 $\sin^2\theta_{24}=0.100$
 $\sin^2\theta_{34}=0.450$
 $\Delta m^2_{41}=0.4 \text{ eV}^2$
 $\chi^2=326.895$
 $\chi^2_{\text{red}}=320.294$

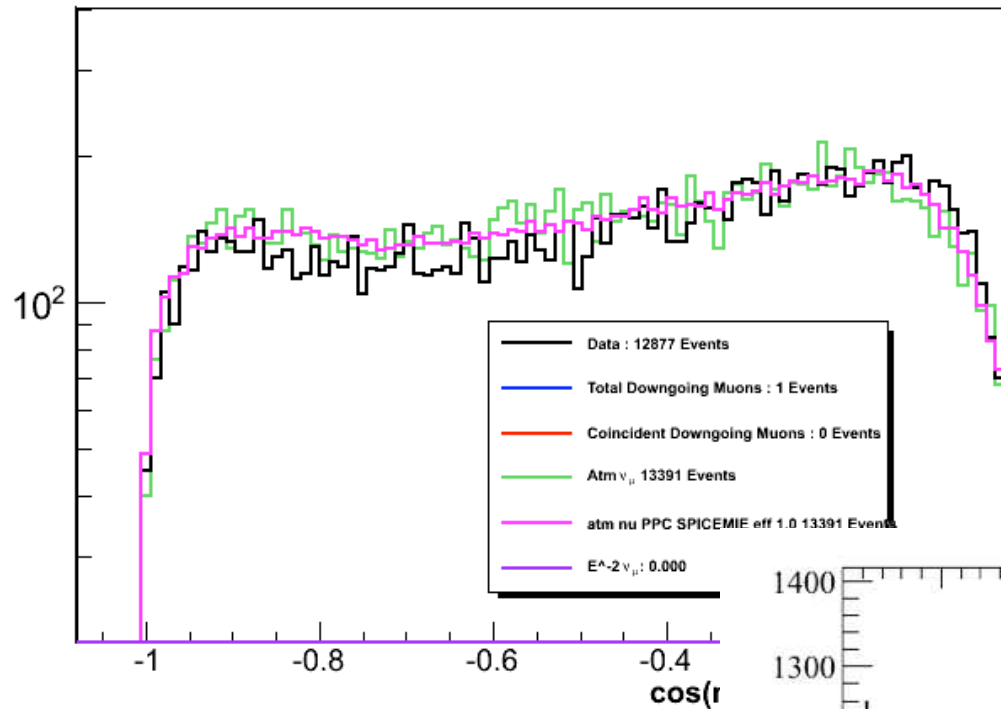
No Sterile

Sterile

Data



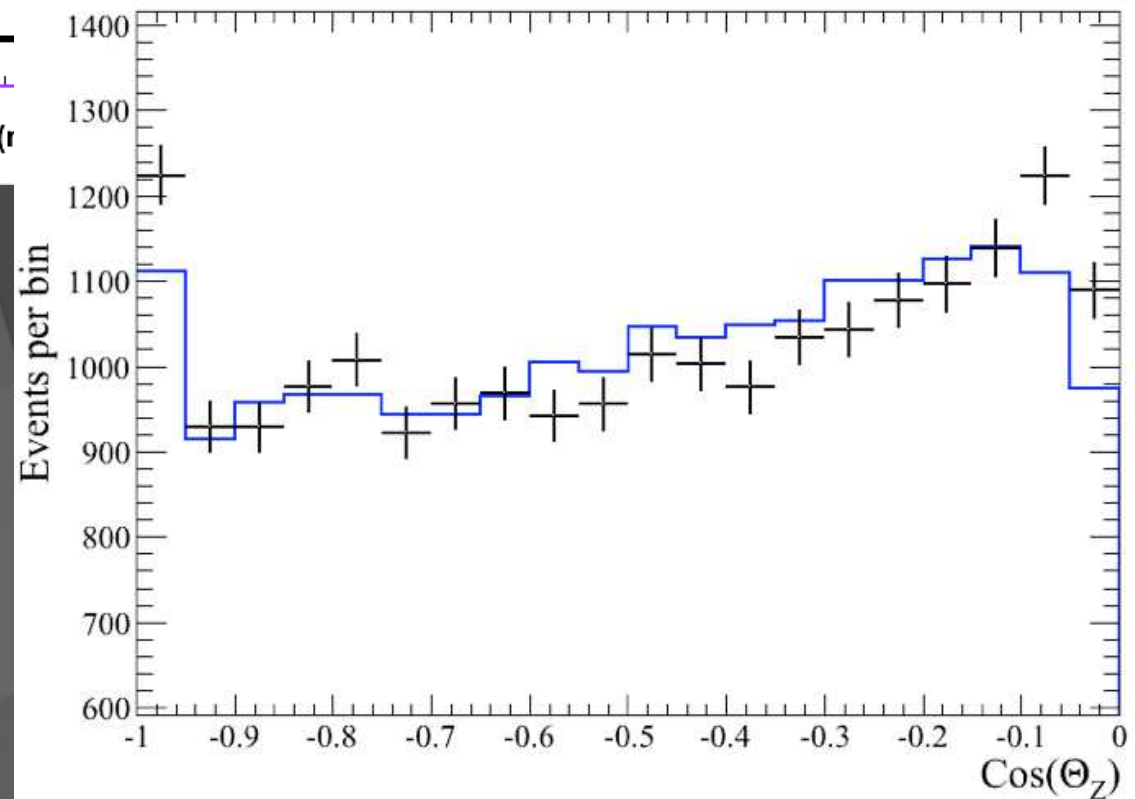
nugenHist

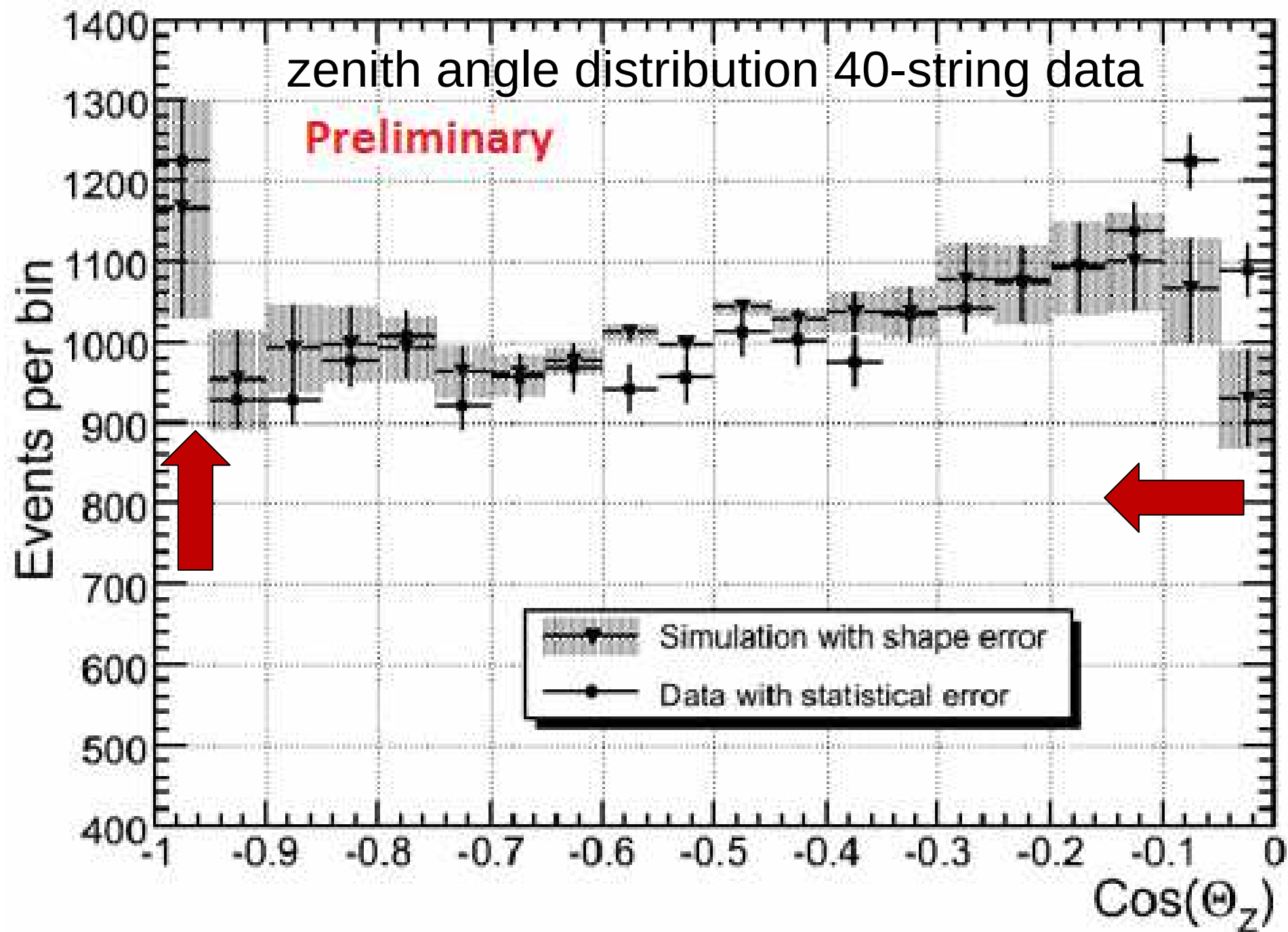


zenith angle
two analyses

SYSTEMATICS !!!

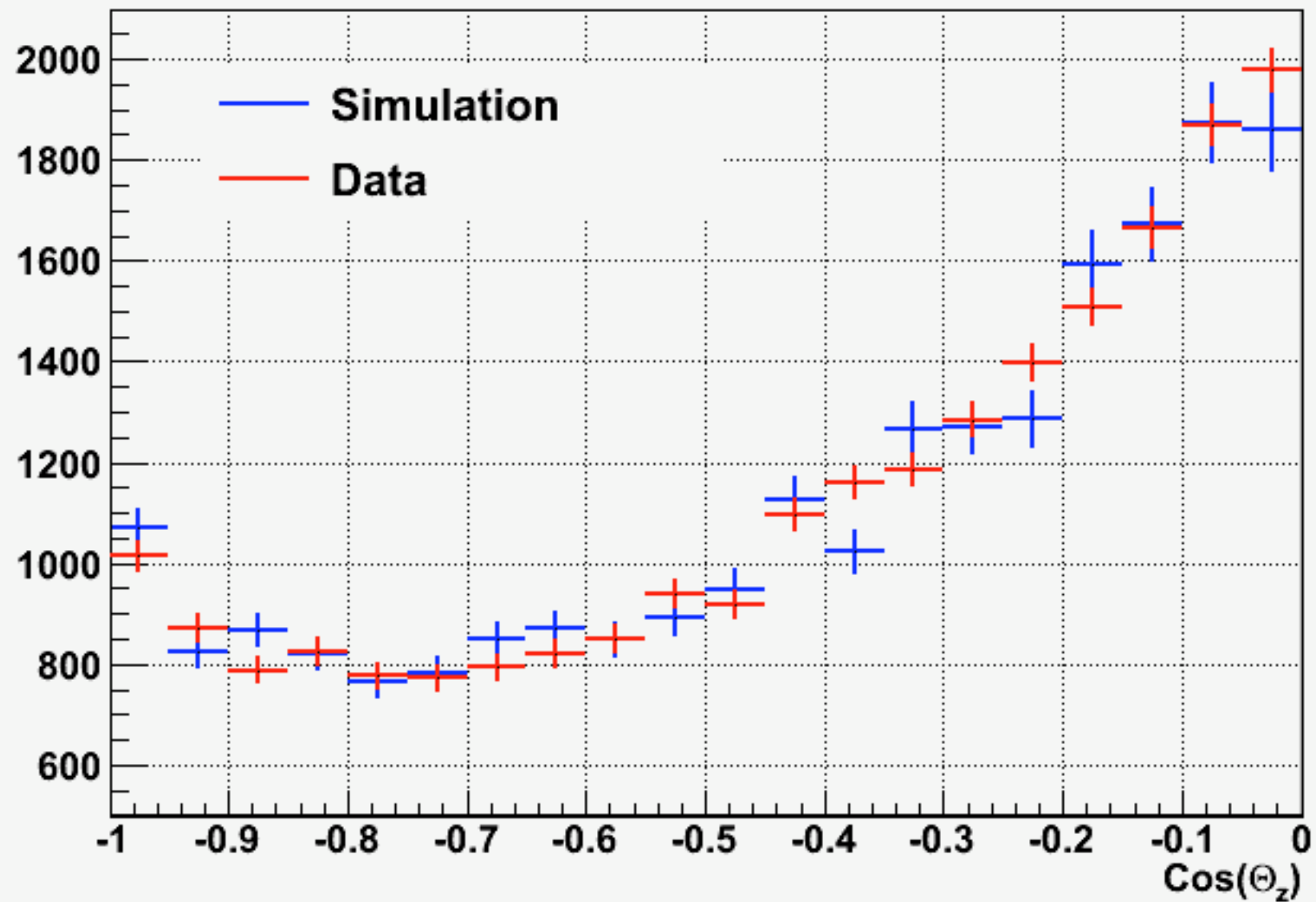
- K/π ratio
- zenith acceptance of modules
- ice
- CR flux, composition [IceTop helps]

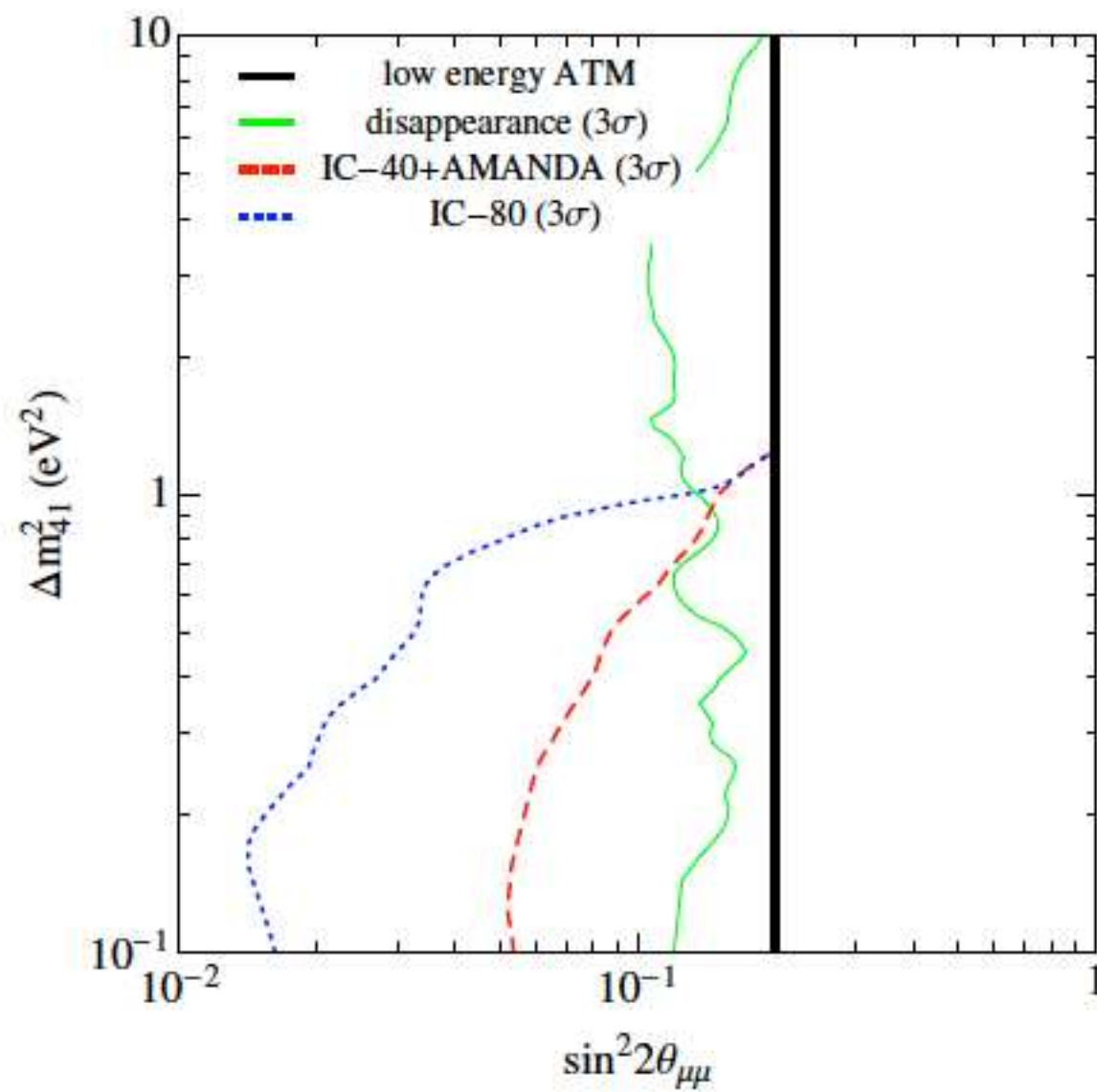


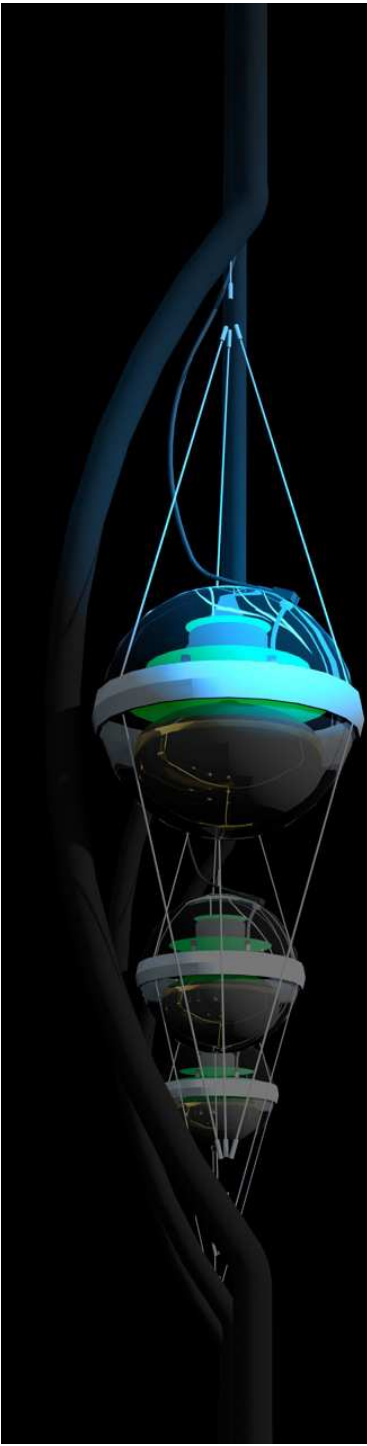


Cos(Zenith) Distributions

59 strings







NOW 2012

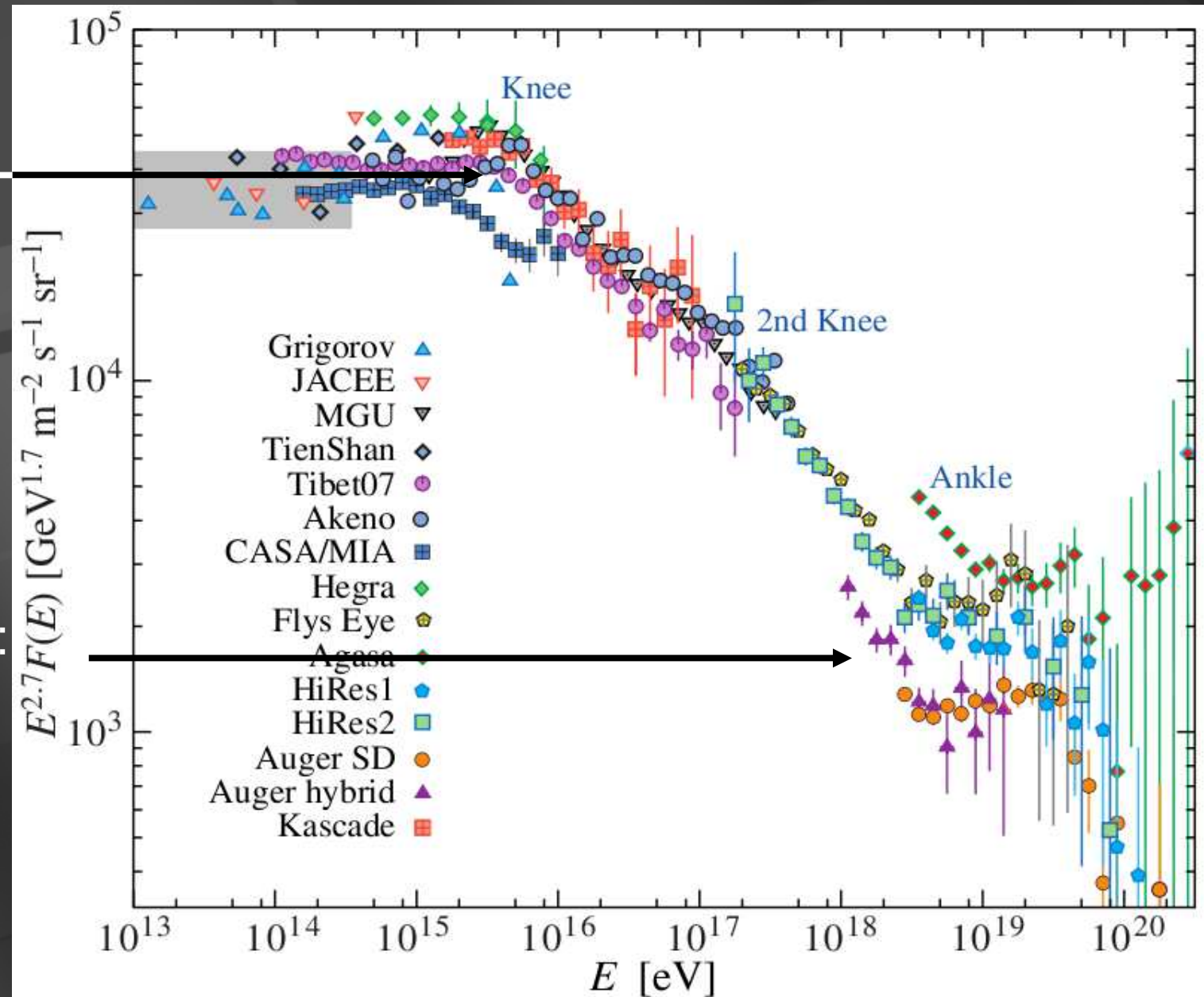
- IceCube
- atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos
- the search for the sources of the Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

IceCube.wisc.edu

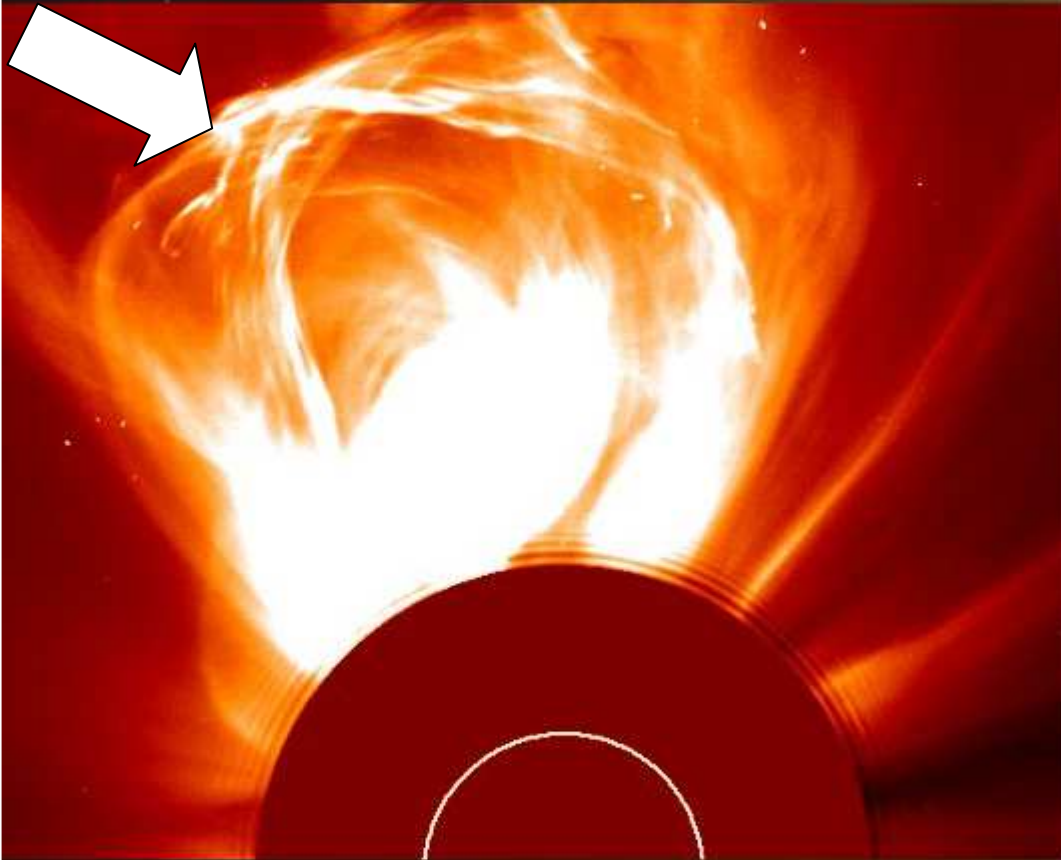
sources accommodating the observed energy budget

Galactic:
supernova
remnants?

extragalactic:
gamma ray
bursts?
active
galaxies?



shock acceleration (solar flare)



coronal
mass
ejection
→
10 GeV
particles

flows of charged particles result in large B-fields

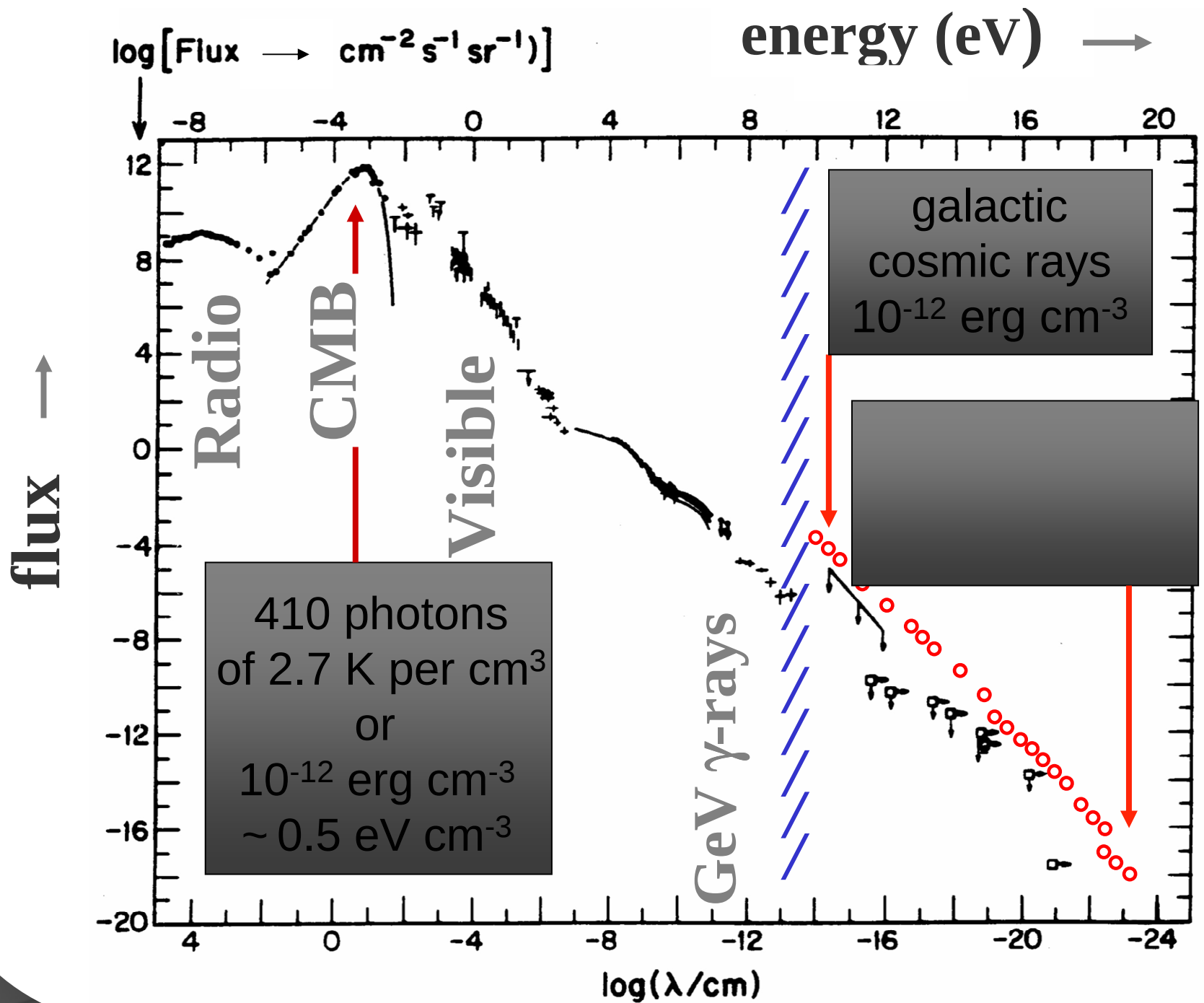
Hillas formula :

- accelerator must contain the particles

$$R_{gyro} \left(= \frac{E}{vqB} \right) \leq R$$

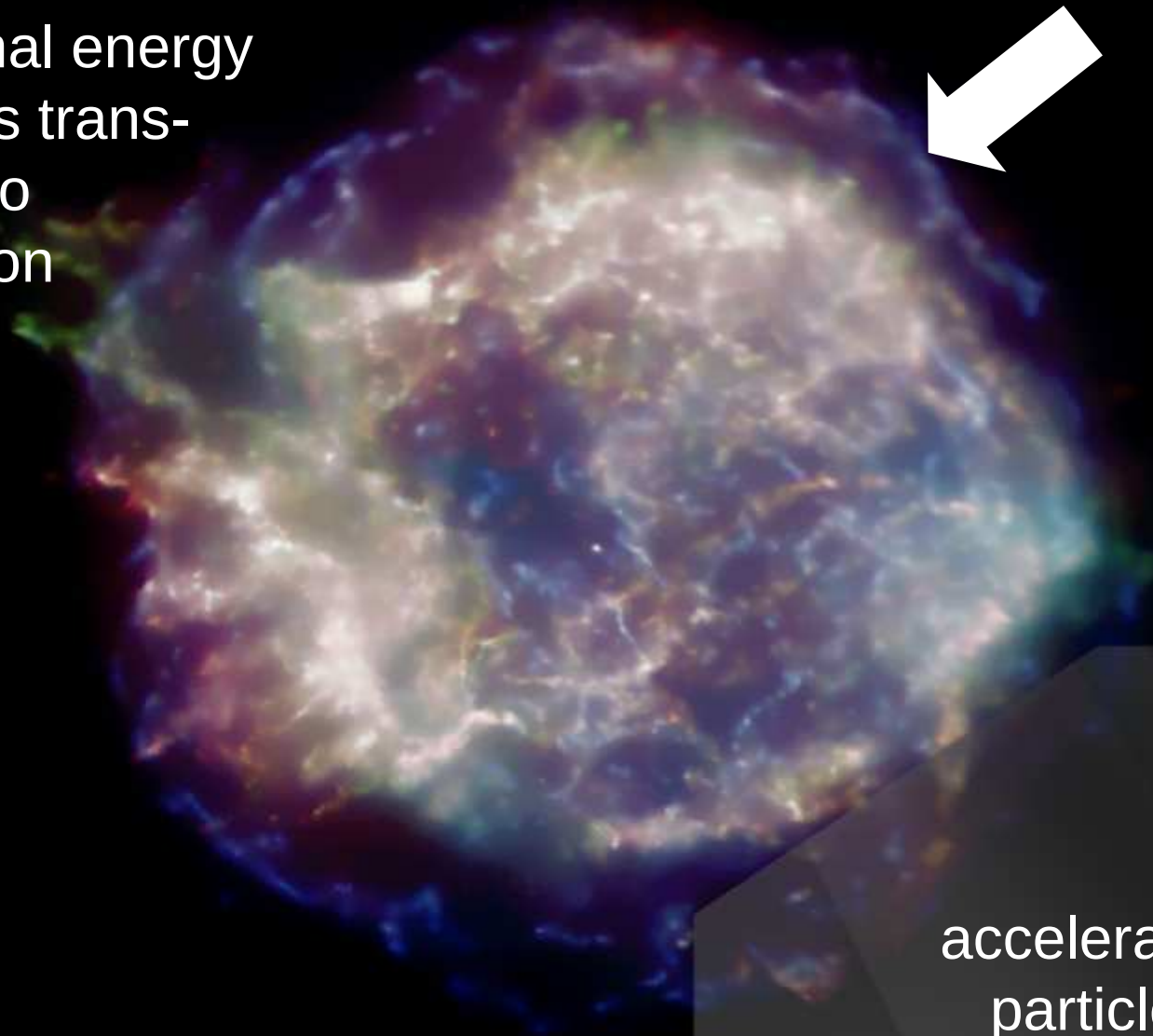
$$E \leq v qBR$$

- dimensional analysis, difficult to satisfy



cassiopeia A supernova remnant in X-rays

gravitational energy
released is trans-
formed into
acceleration

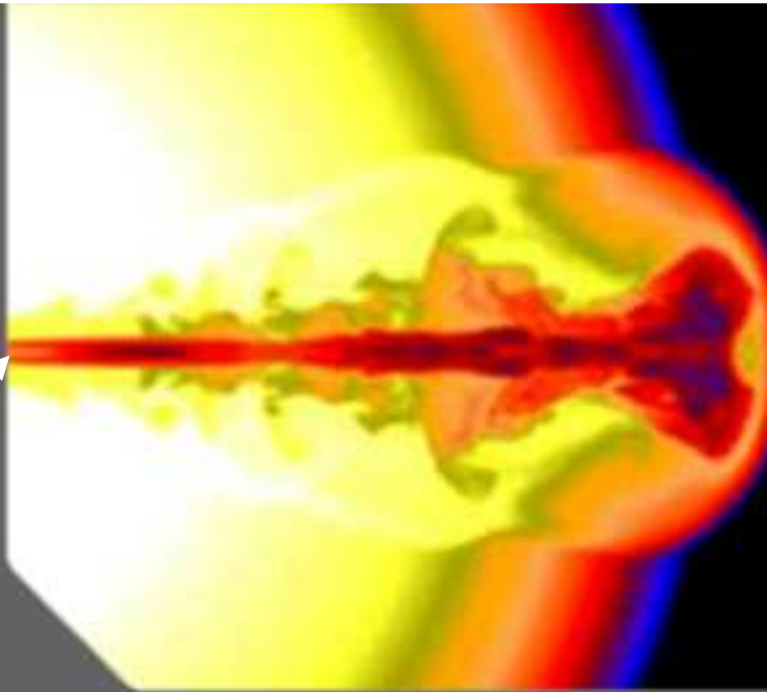


acceleration when
particles cross
high B-fields

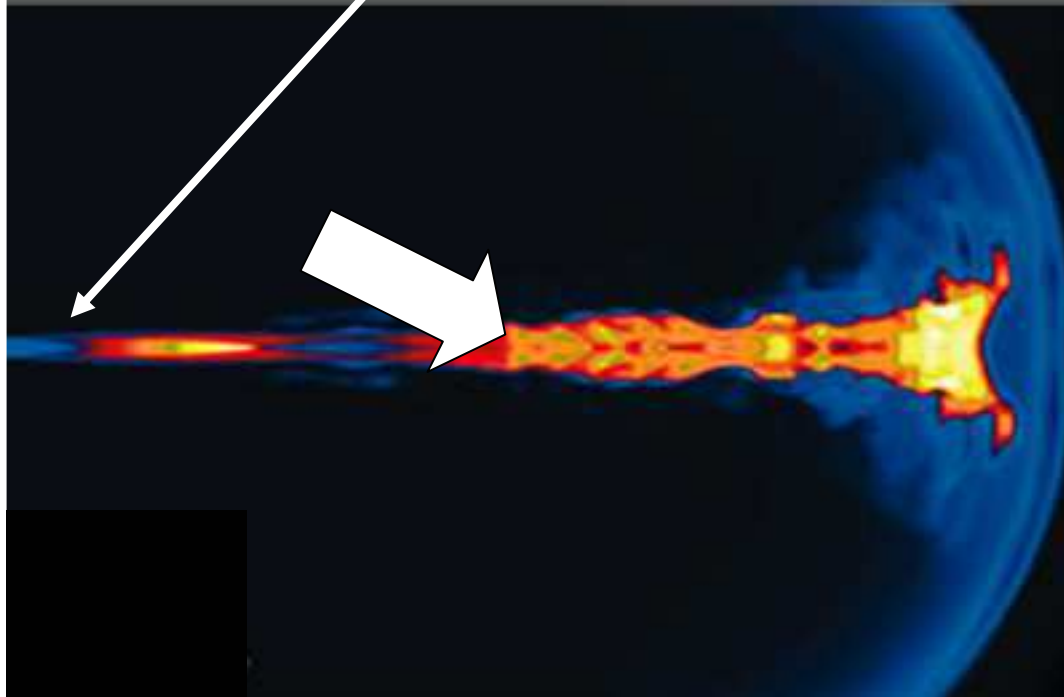
collapse of massive
star produces a

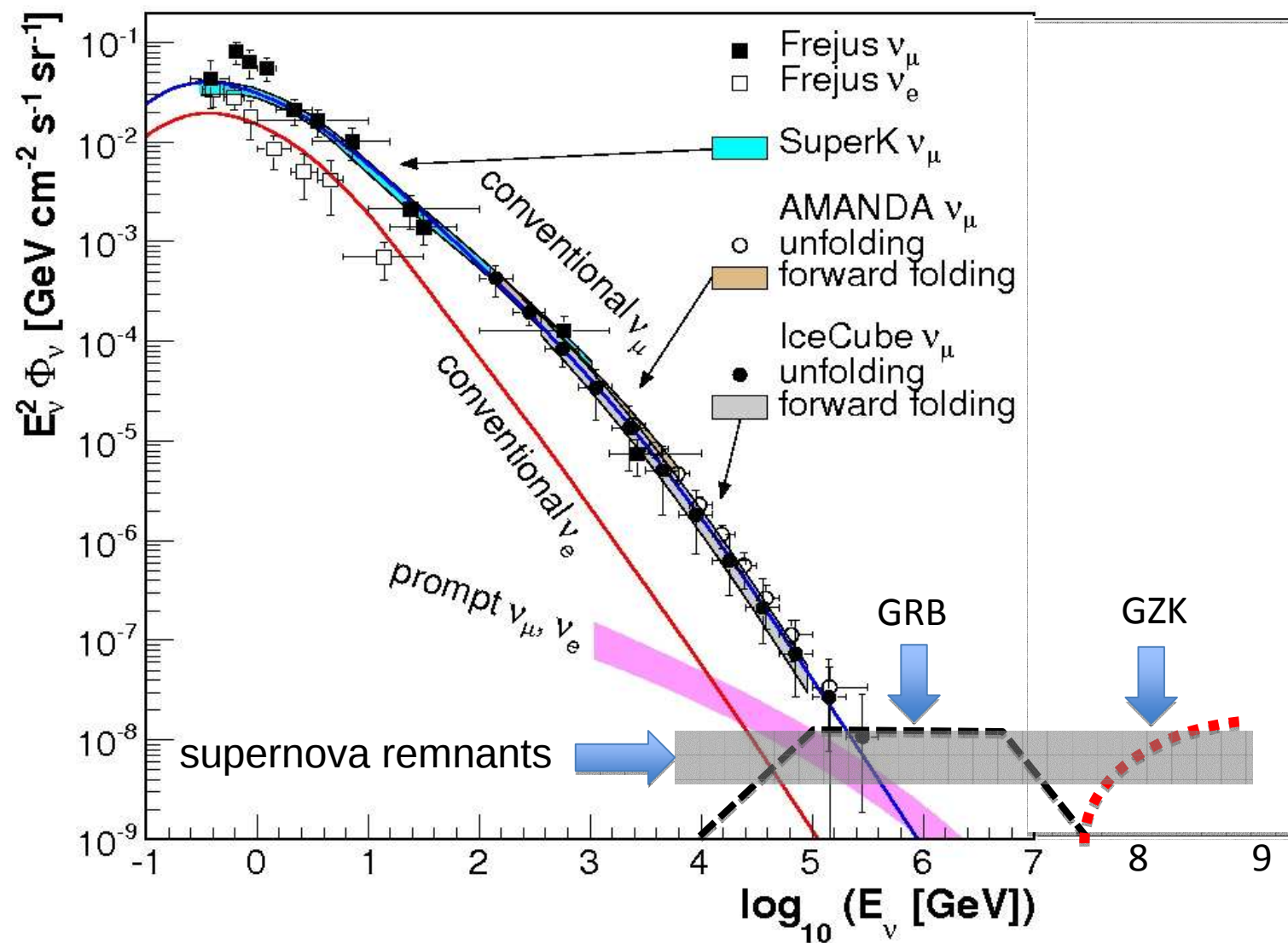
**gamma ray
burst**

spinning black hole

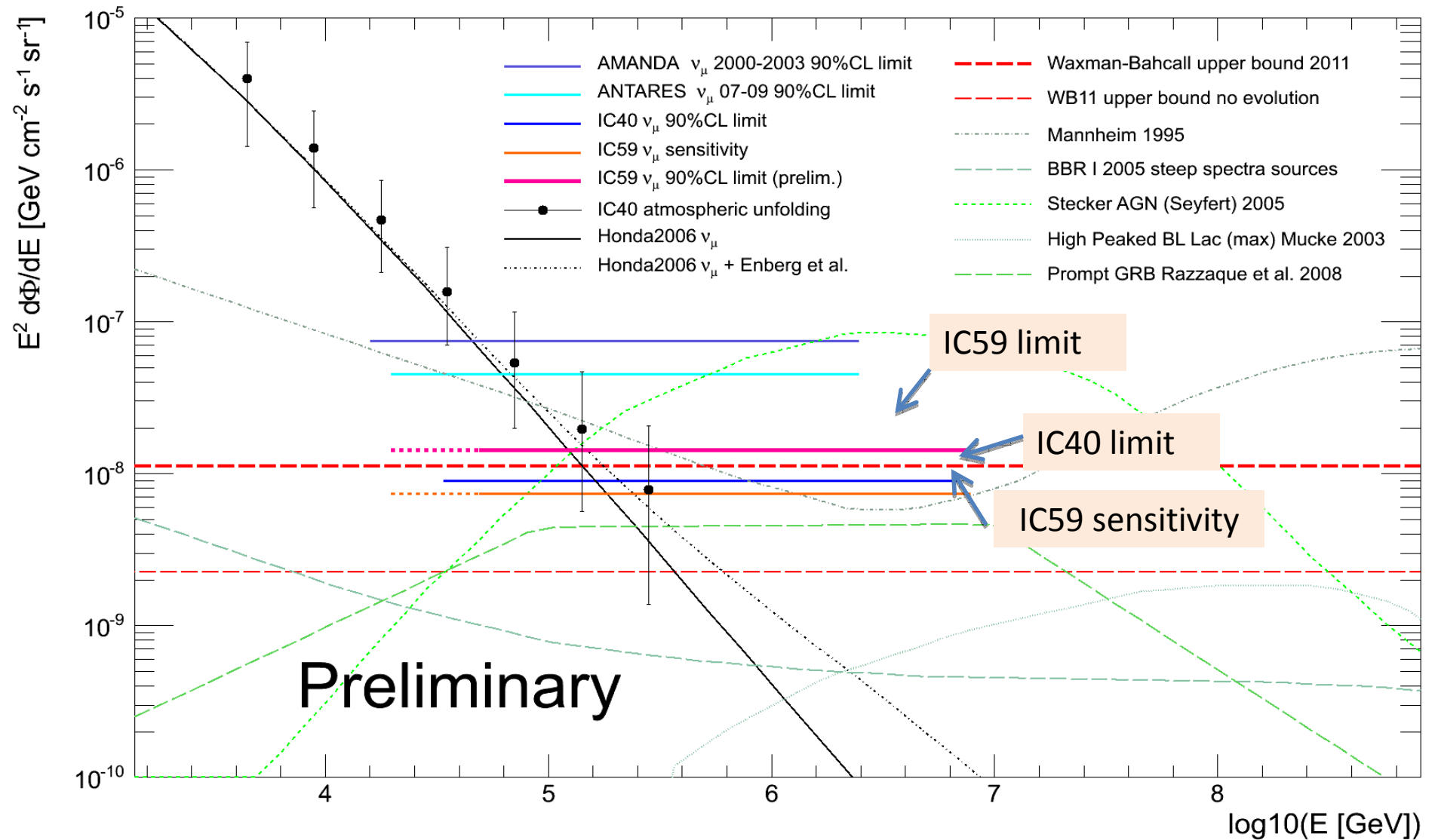


shocks produced
in the outflow of
the spinning
black hole:
electrons (and
protons ?)

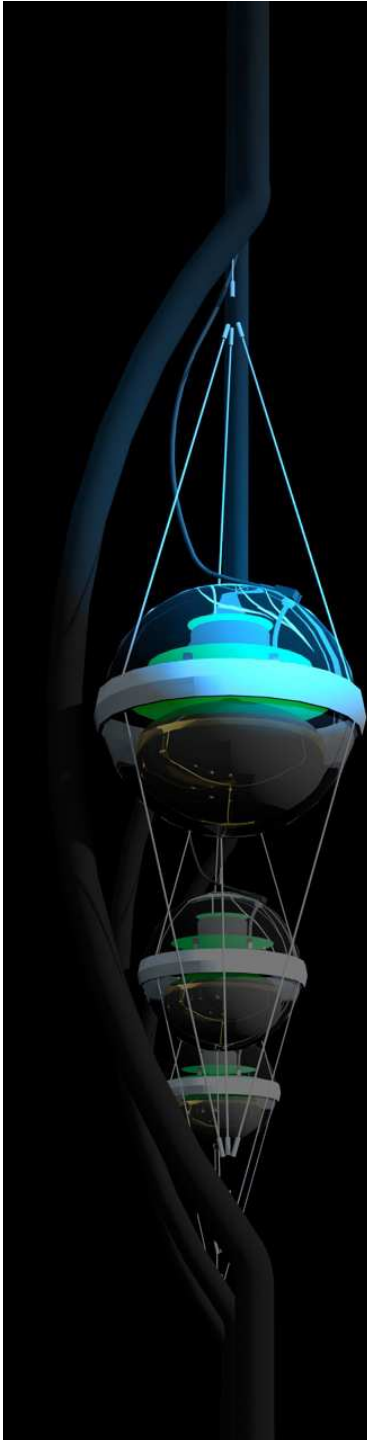




diffuse flux limit



Anne Schukraft



NOW 2012

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- the search for the sources of the Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

IceCube.wisc.edu

cosmic rays interact with the
microwave background

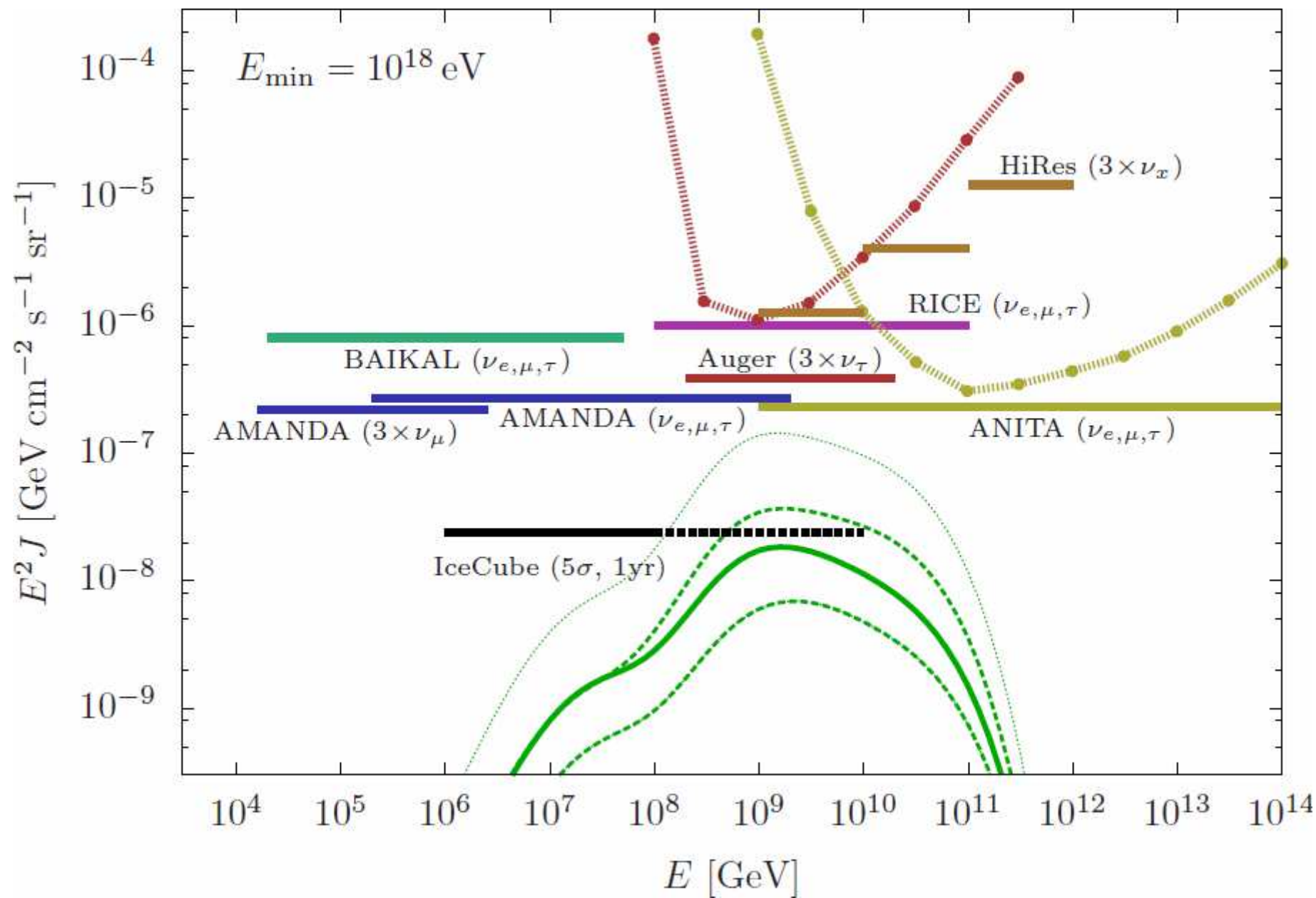
$$p + \gamma \rightarrow n + \pi^+ \text{ and } p + \pi^0$$

cosmic rays disappear, neutrinos appear

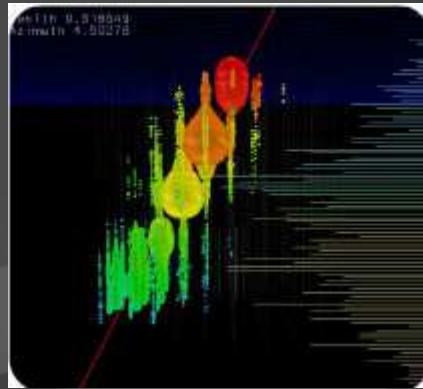
$$\pi \rightarrow \mu + \nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \{e + \nu_{\mu} + \nu_e\} + \nu_{\mu}$$

$$E_{\nu} \geq 2 \times 10^6 \text{ TeV}$$

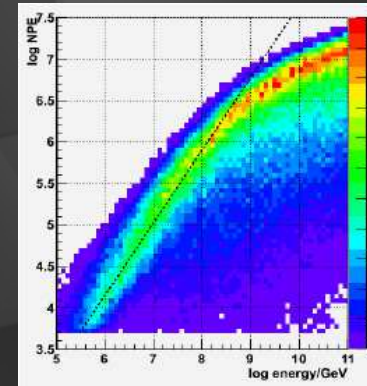
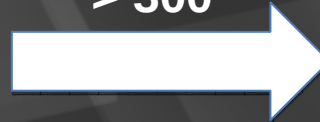
~1 event per cubed kilometer per year



GZK neutrinos: > 41,000 photons near the horizon

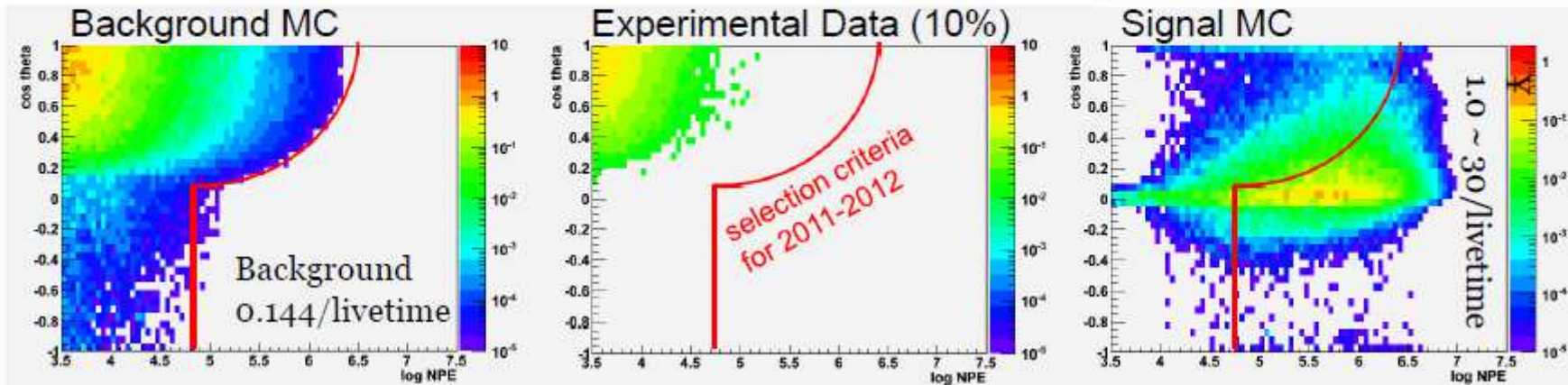


number of
channels
> 300

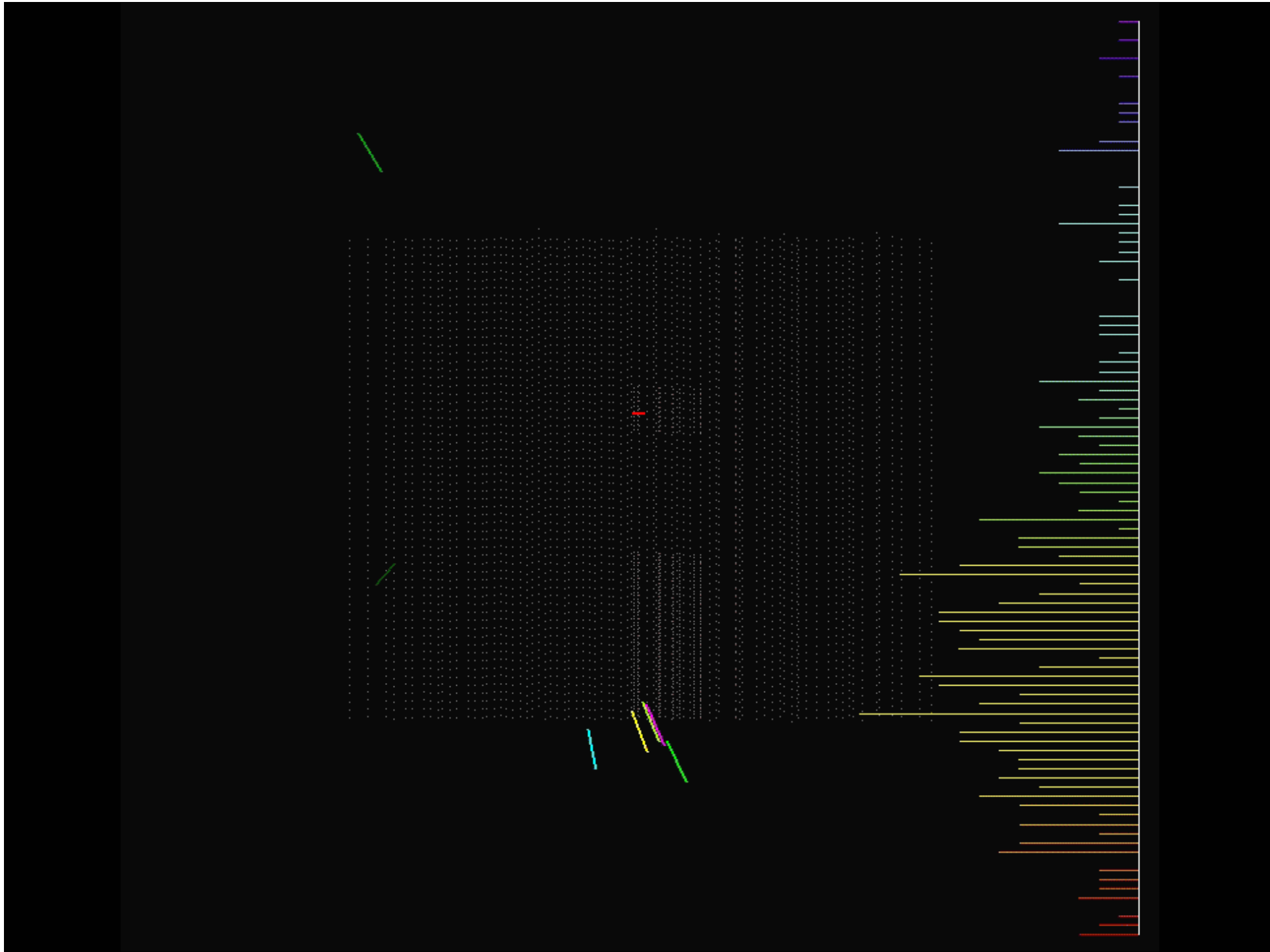


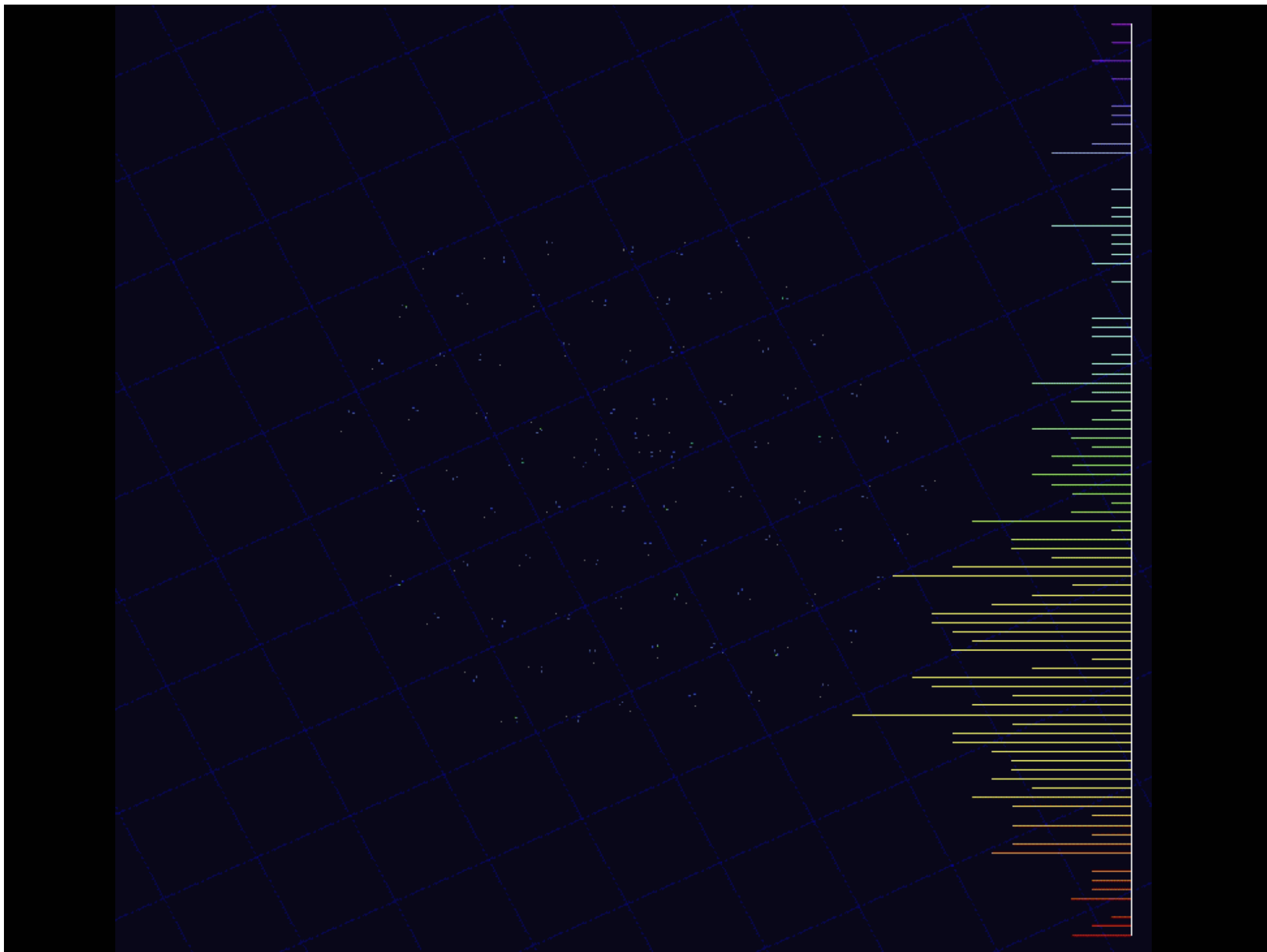
Energy of incoming particle $\propto$ Energy-losses in detector $\propto$ number of photo electrons (NPE)

- Optimization based MC and MC verification based on 10% experimental 'burn' sample

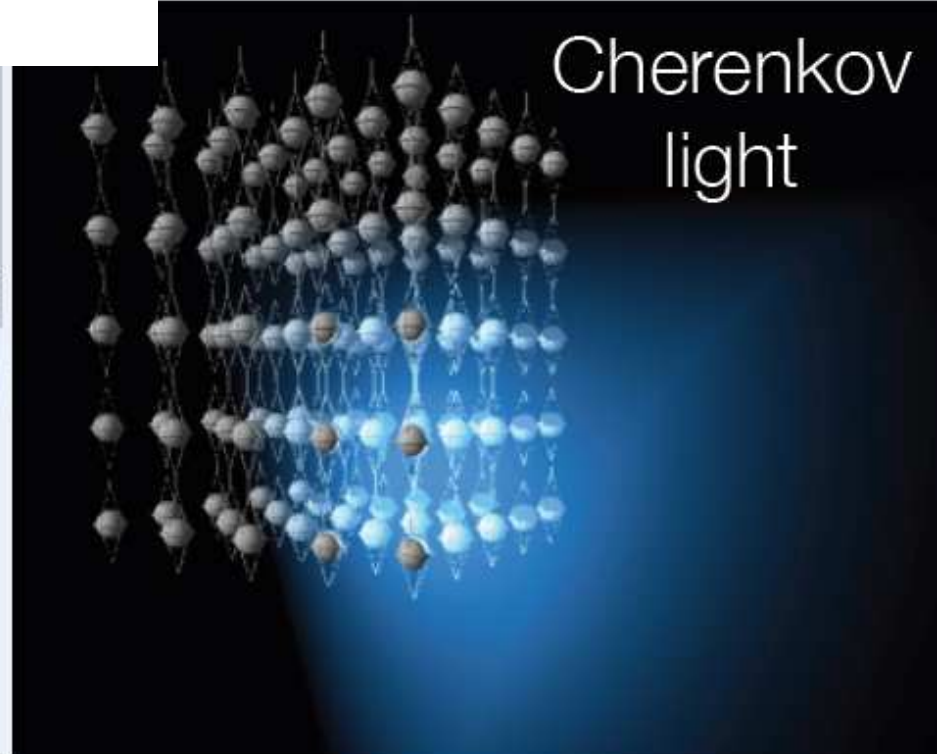
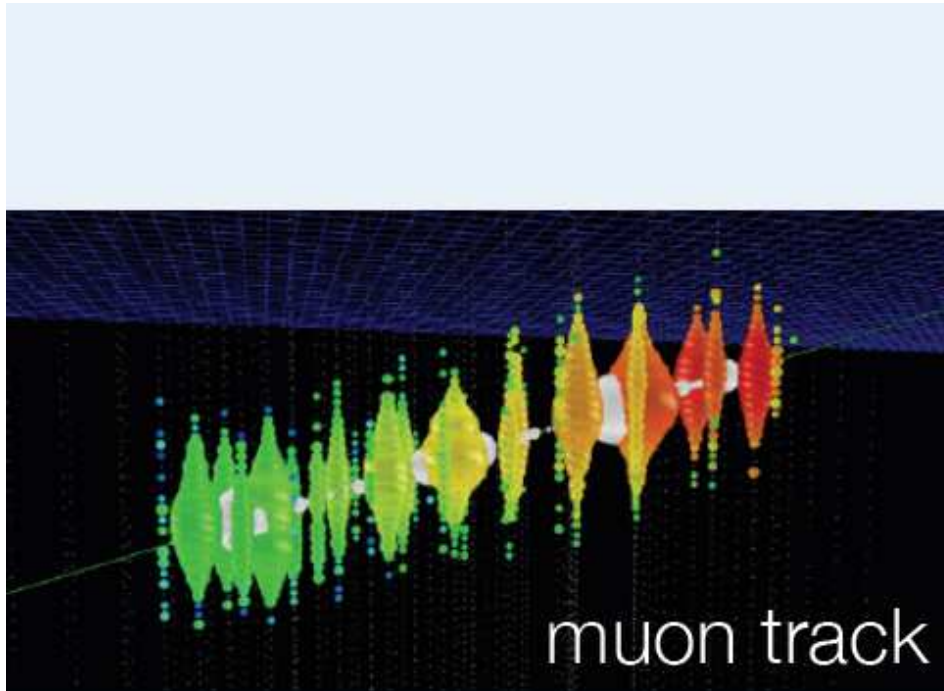
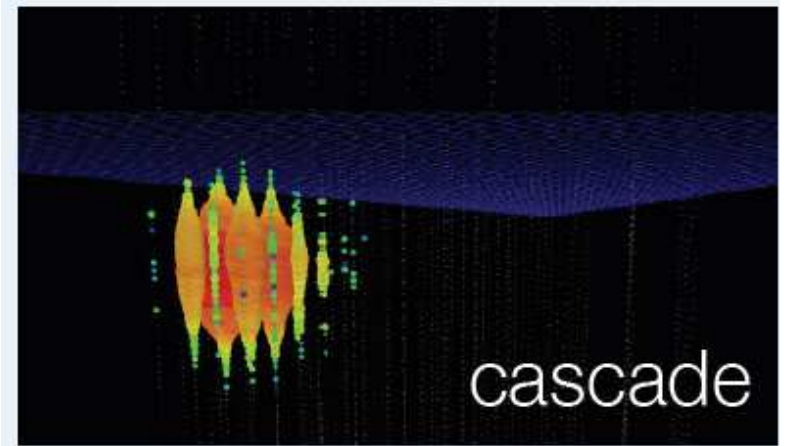
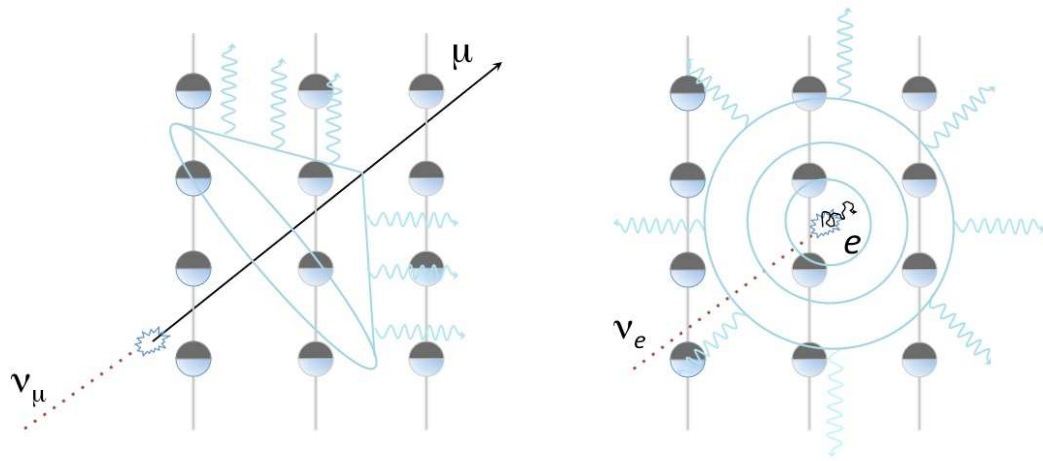


unblinding: 2 events in the signal region

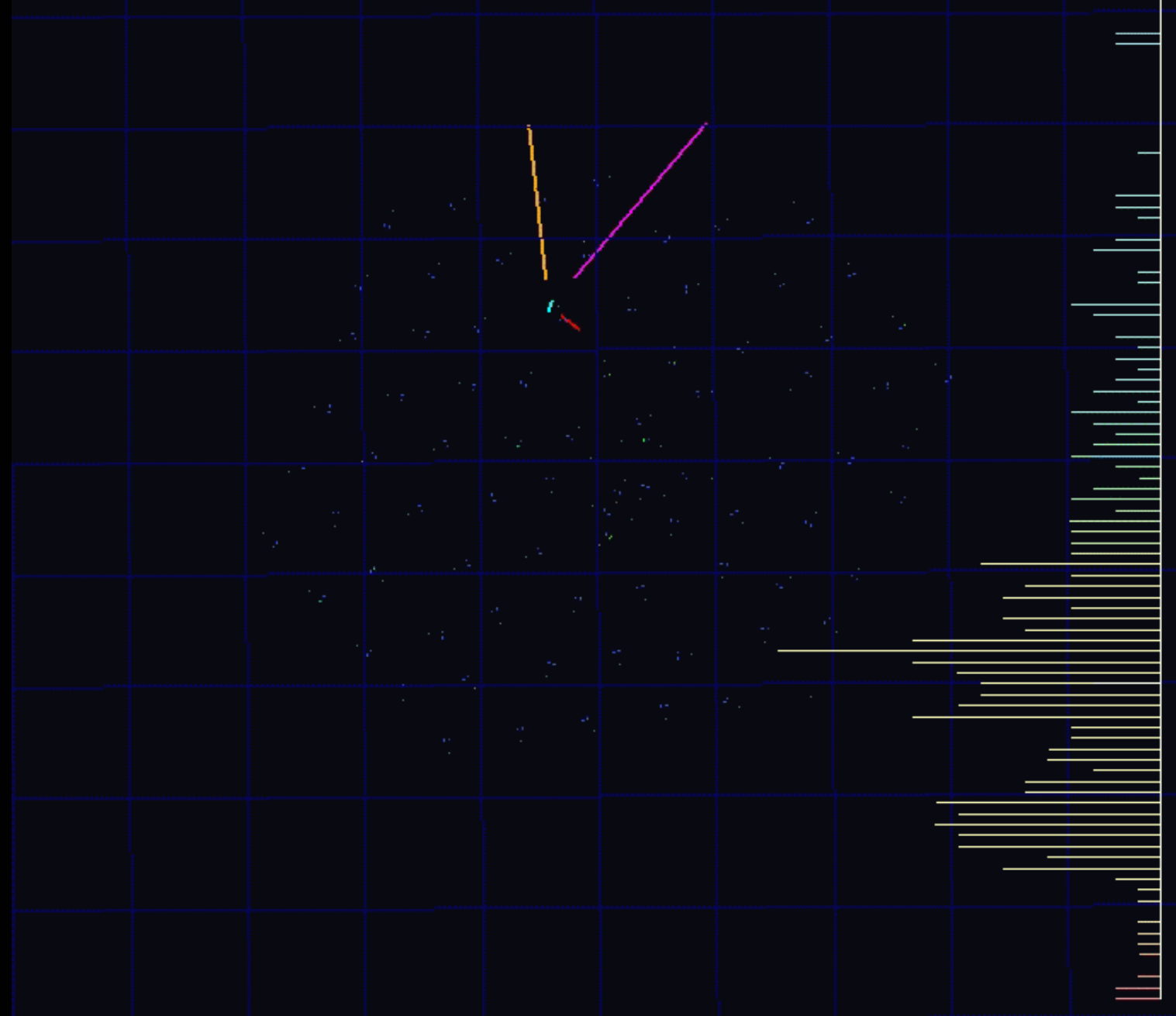




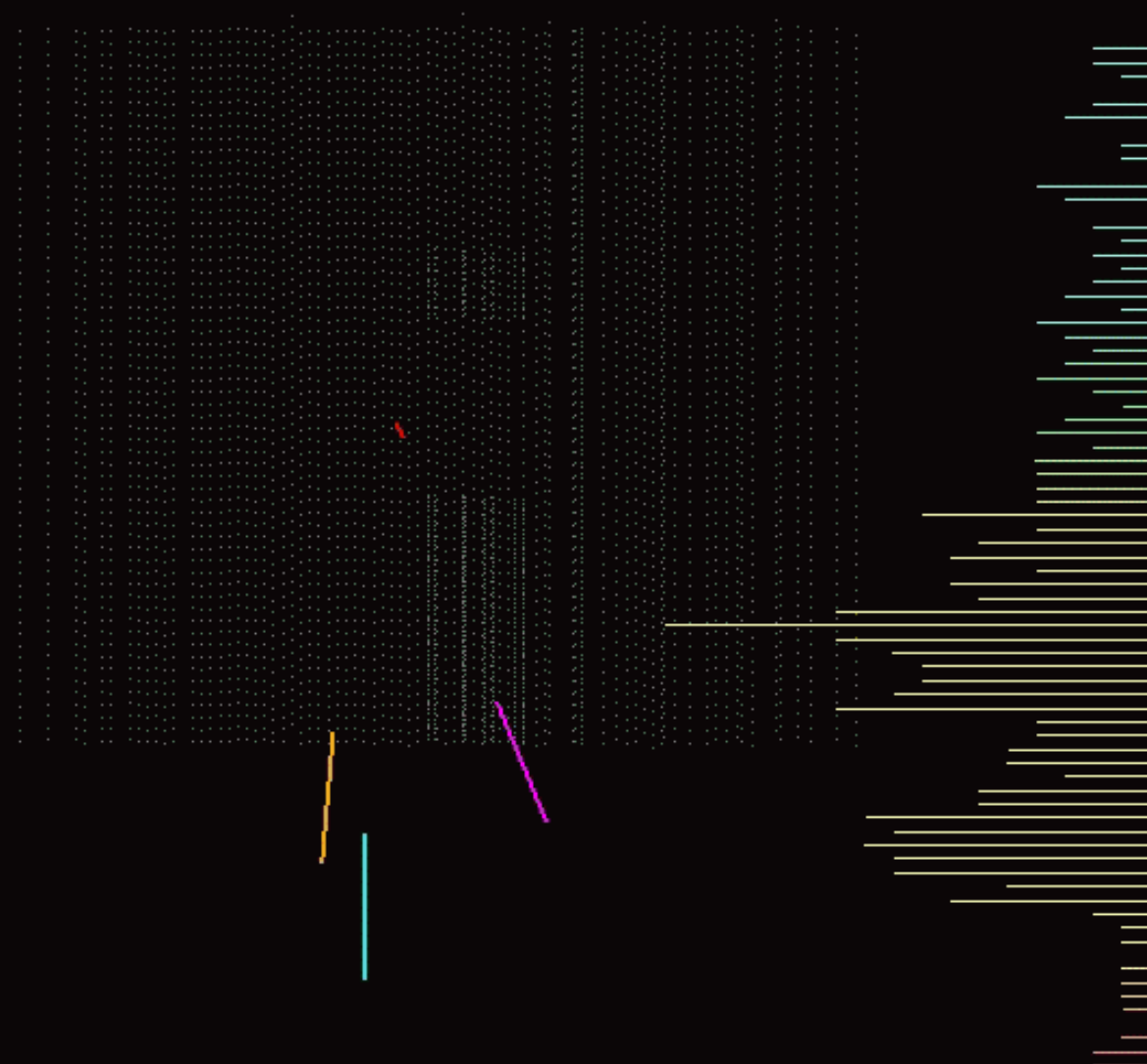
tracks and showers

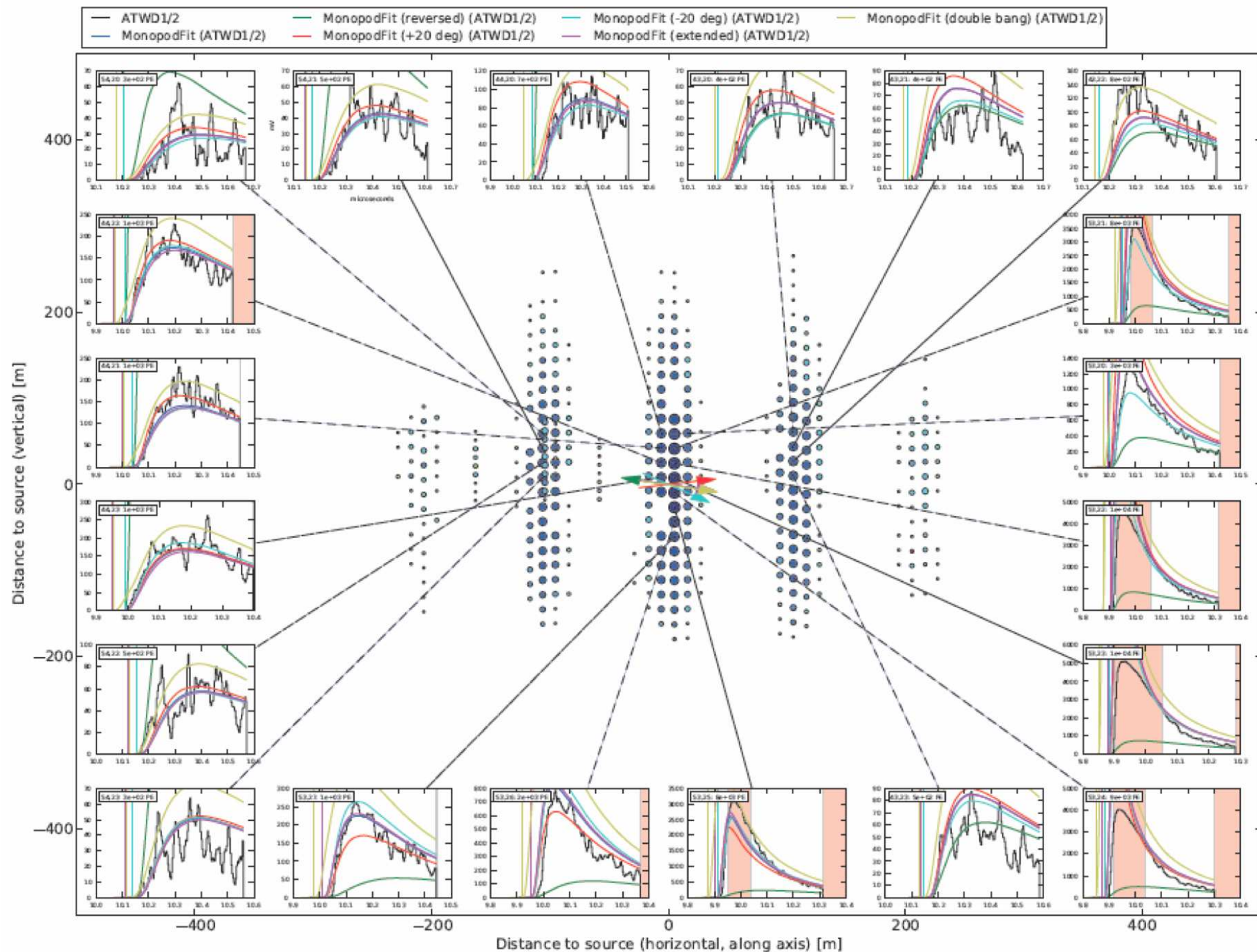


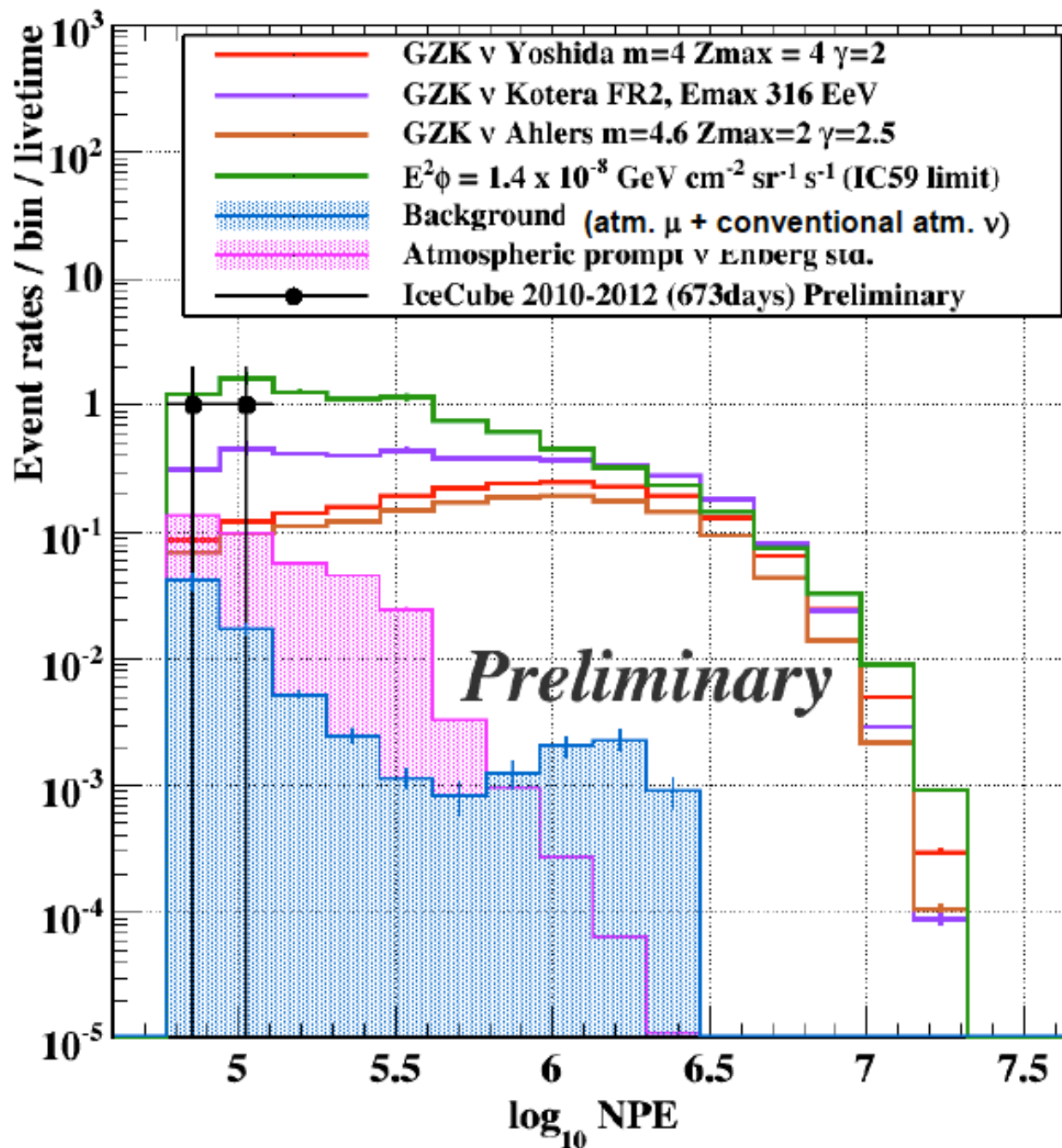
Zenith 2.68676
Azimuth 1.66995



Zenith 2.68676
Azimuth 1.66995







1.1 and 1.3 PeV
< 35% systematic
error

directions soon

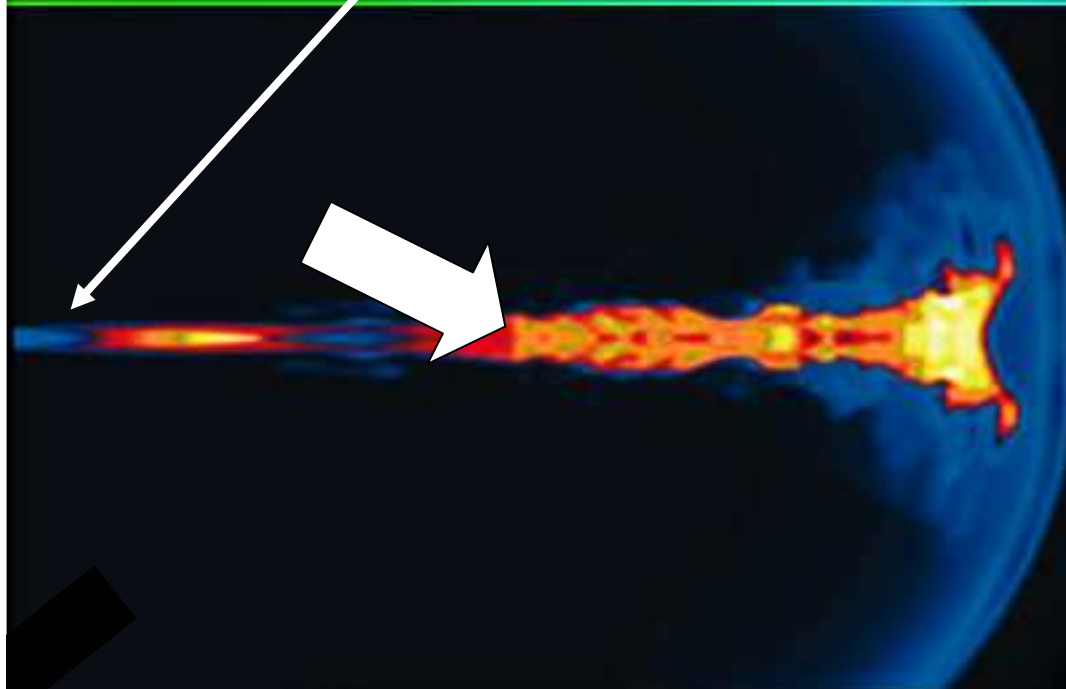
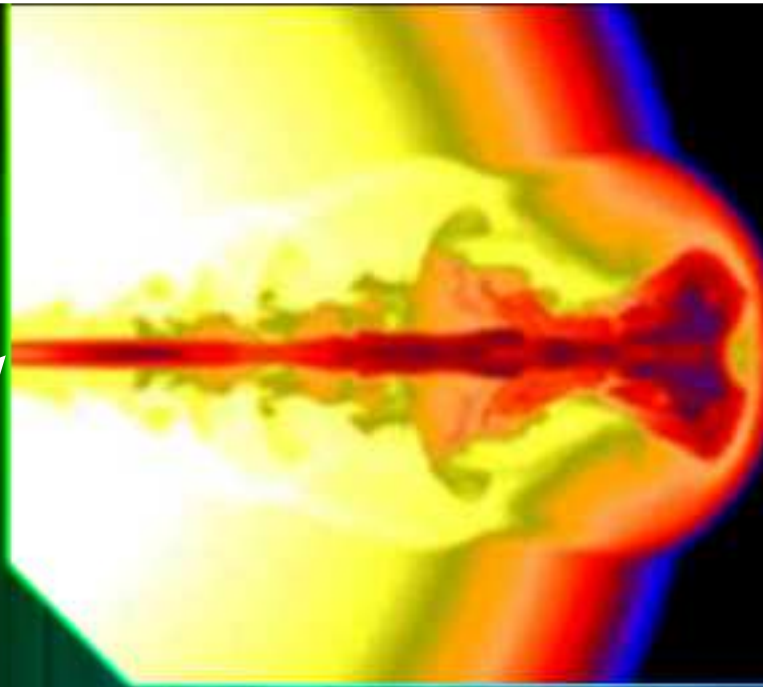
flux at present
level of diffuse
limit

largest bkgd:
atmospheric
charm
< 0.2 evts
no air shower

collapse of massive
star produces a

gamma ray
burst

spinning black hole



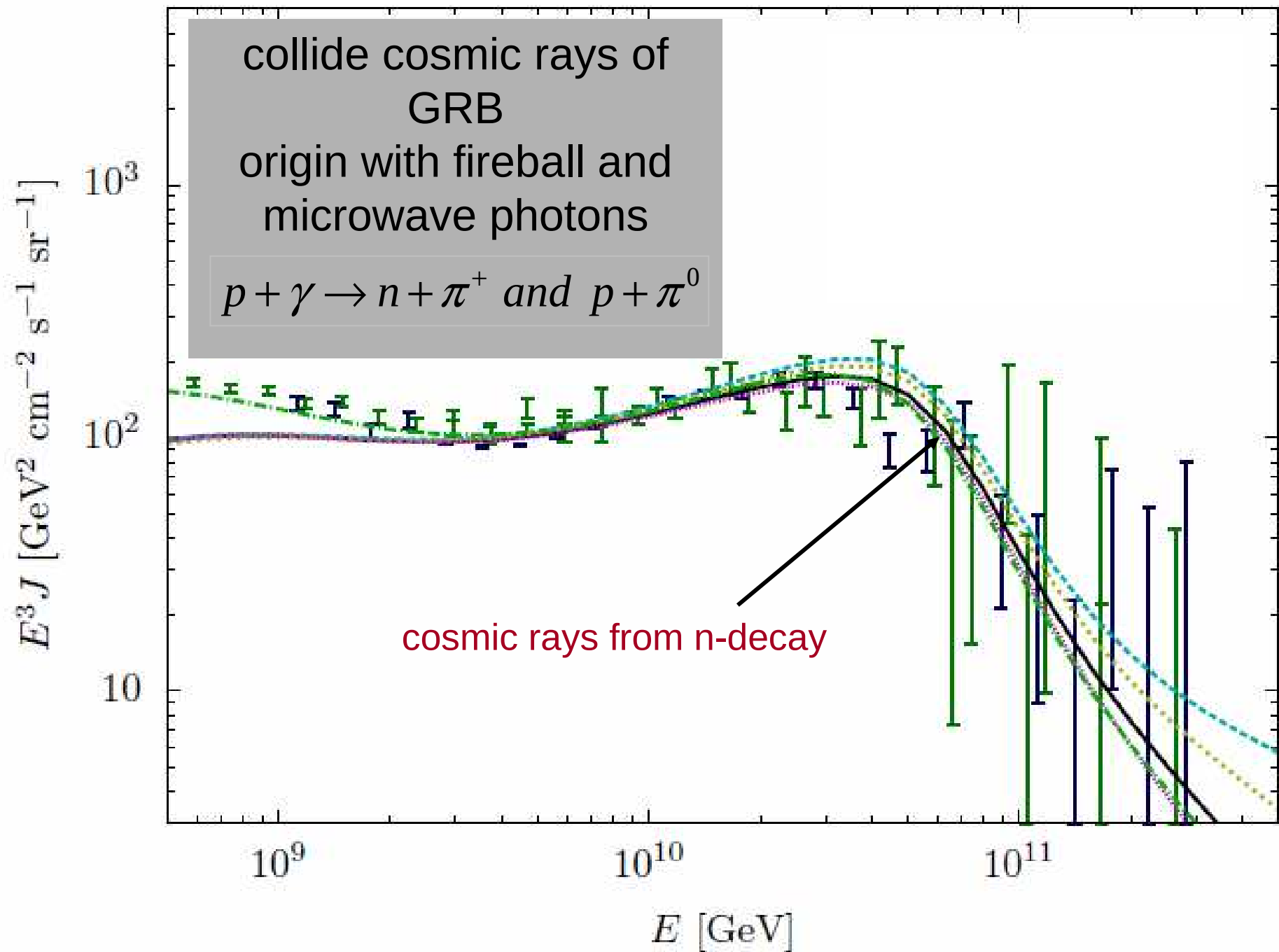
neutrinos are
produced in the
interactions of
fireball protons
(cosmic rays)
with synchrotron
photons

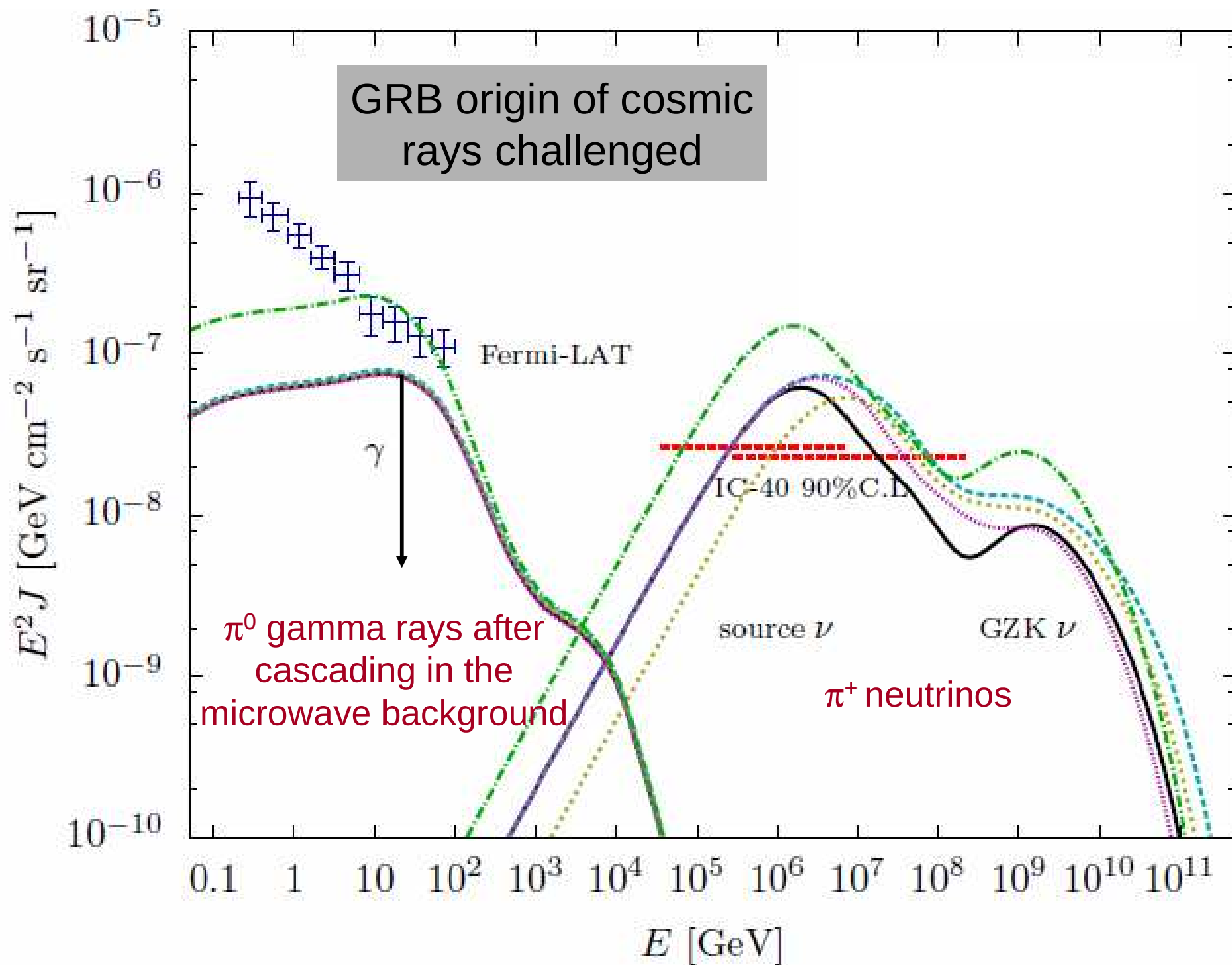
decays to PeV neutrino



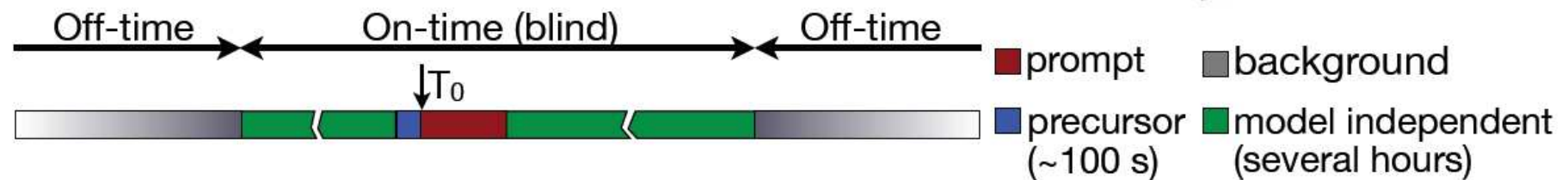
decays to cosmic ray

GRB: one neutrino per cosmic ray observed



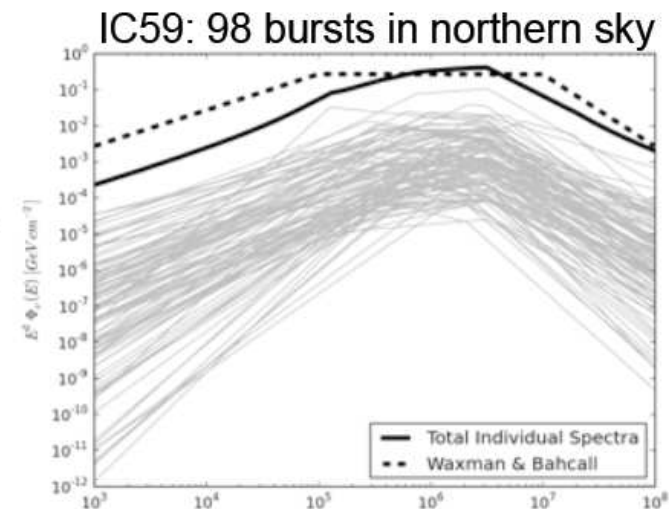


- Using satellite information (time and direction, GCN)

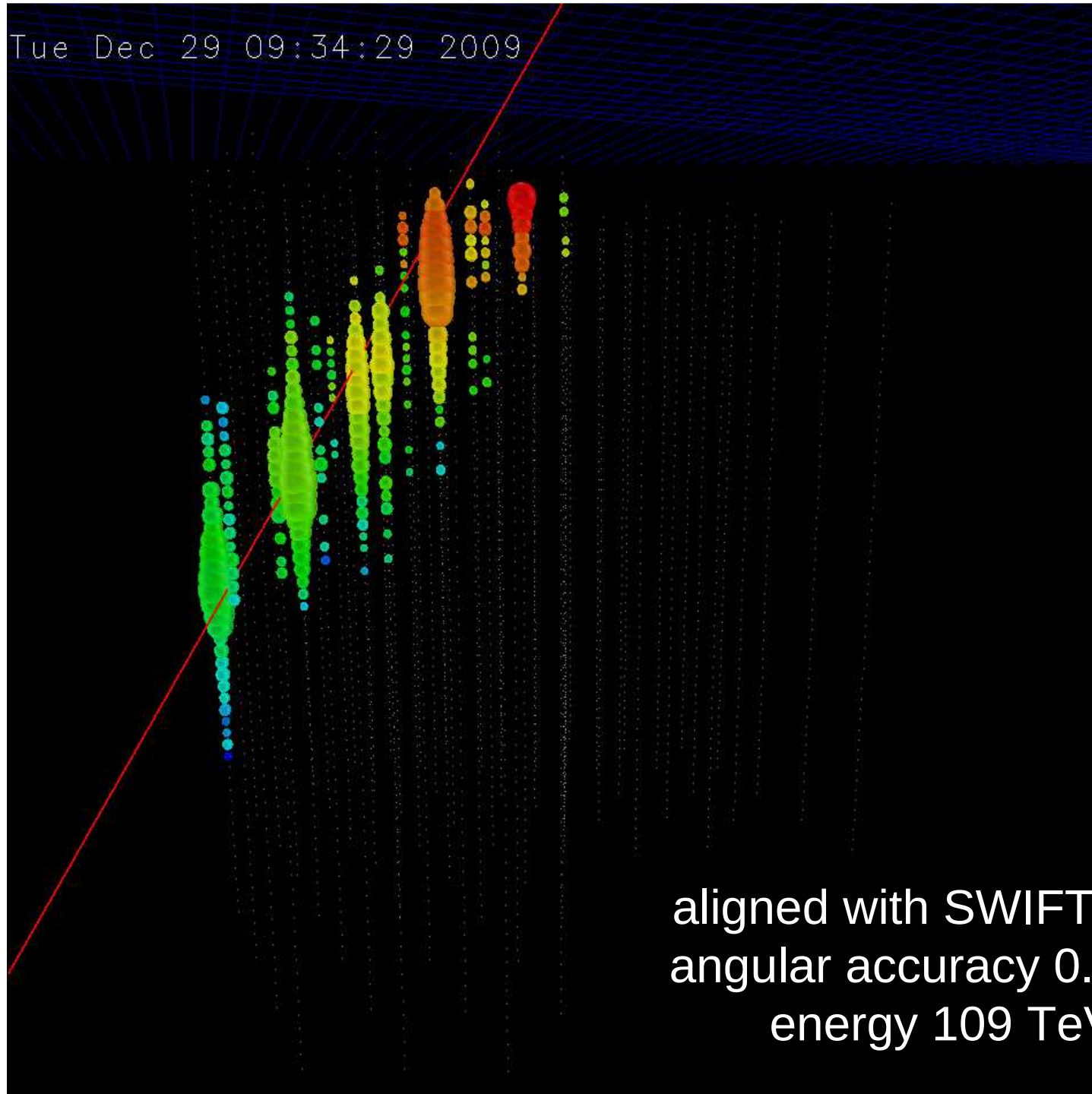


very low background $\rightarrow$ 1 event can be significant !

- 98 bursts (northern sky) observed with IceCube 59 strings
- Individual modeling of neutrino fluxes (fireball model)

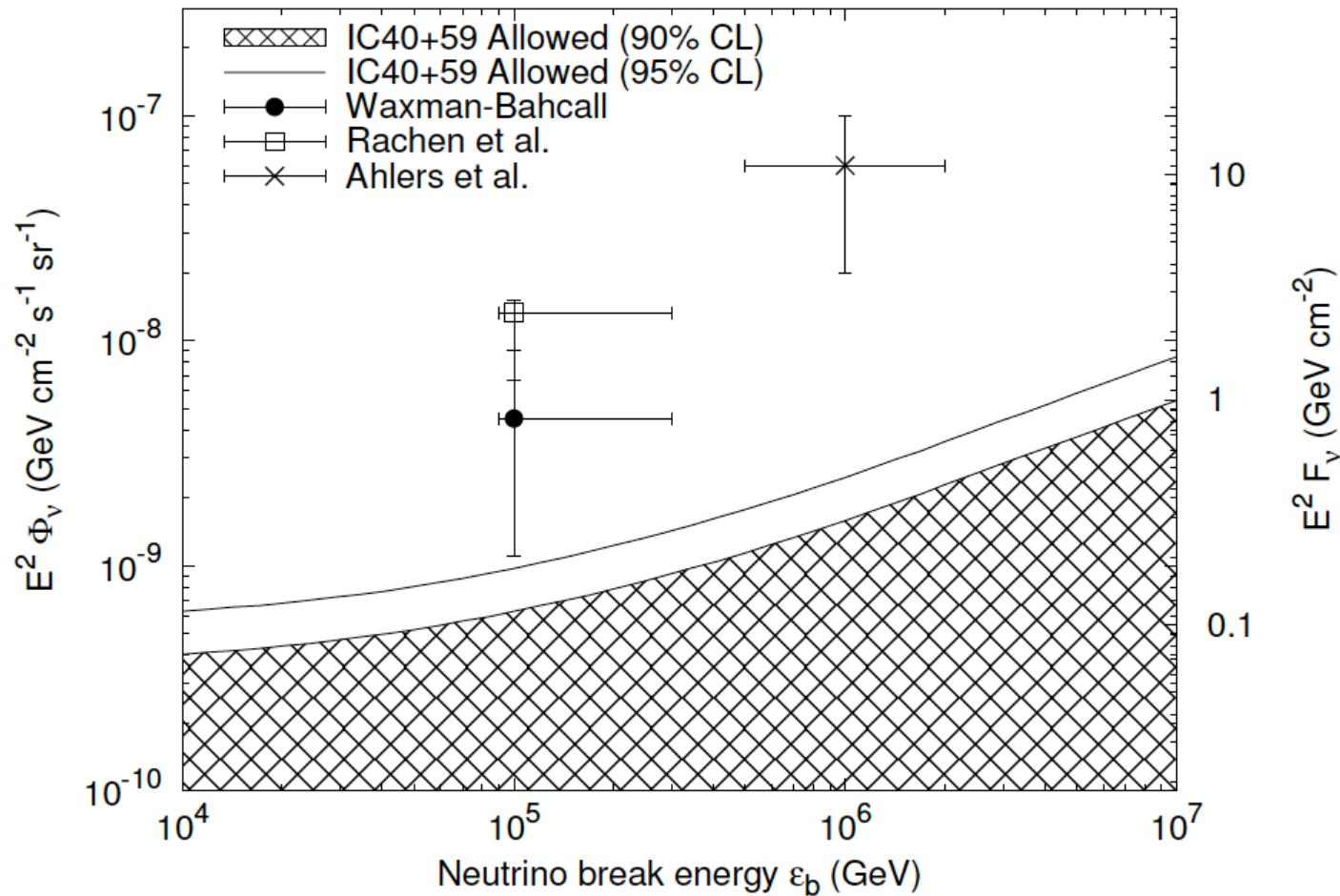


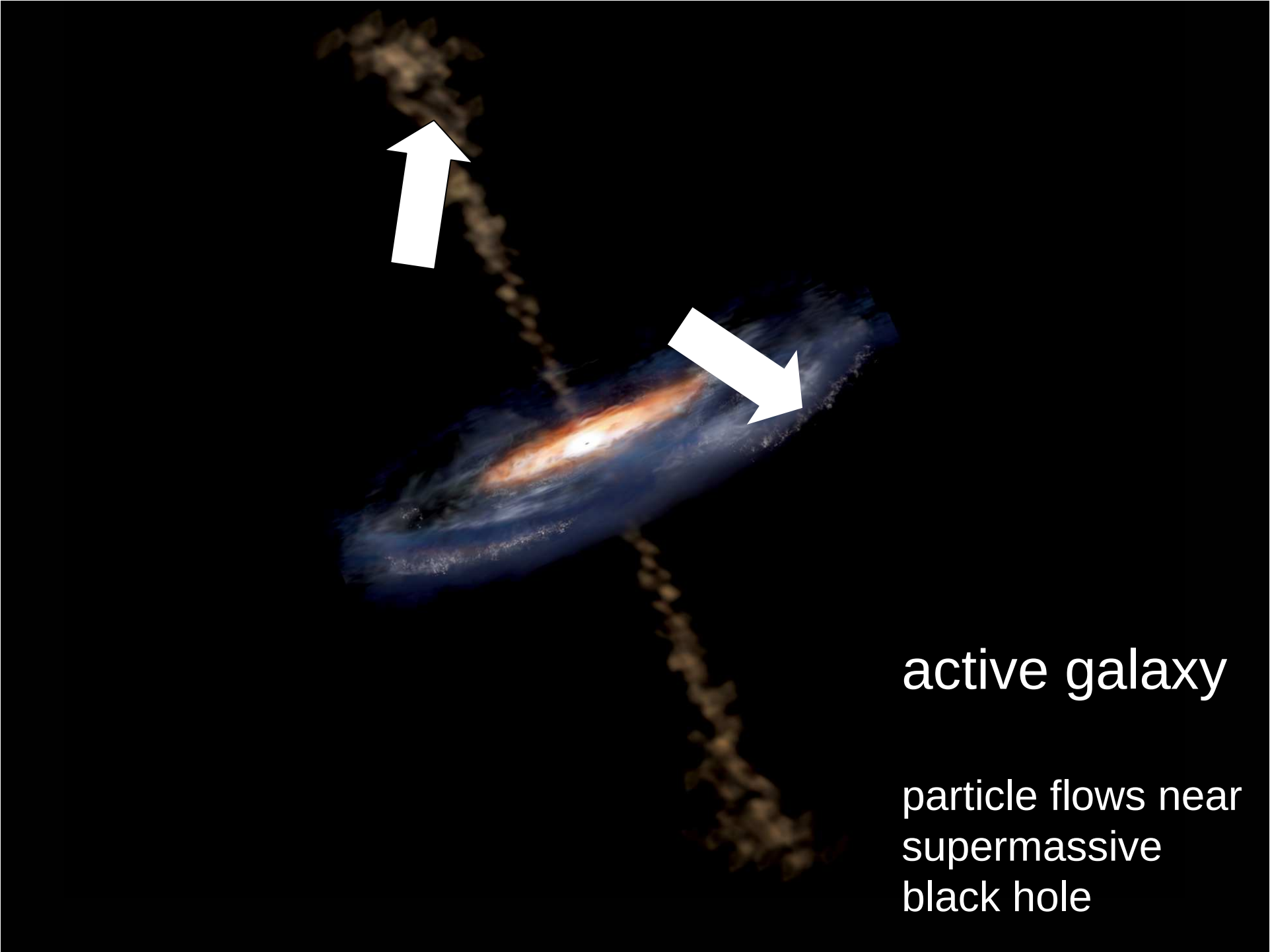
Tue Dec 29 09:34:29 2009



GRB on probation

Model	Predicted ν	Fractional Upper Limit
Reference Fireball (CR-normalized)	$\gtrsim 84$	0.04
Waxman 2003 (CR-normalized)	27	0.11
Guetta et al. (γ -normalized)	14	0.21

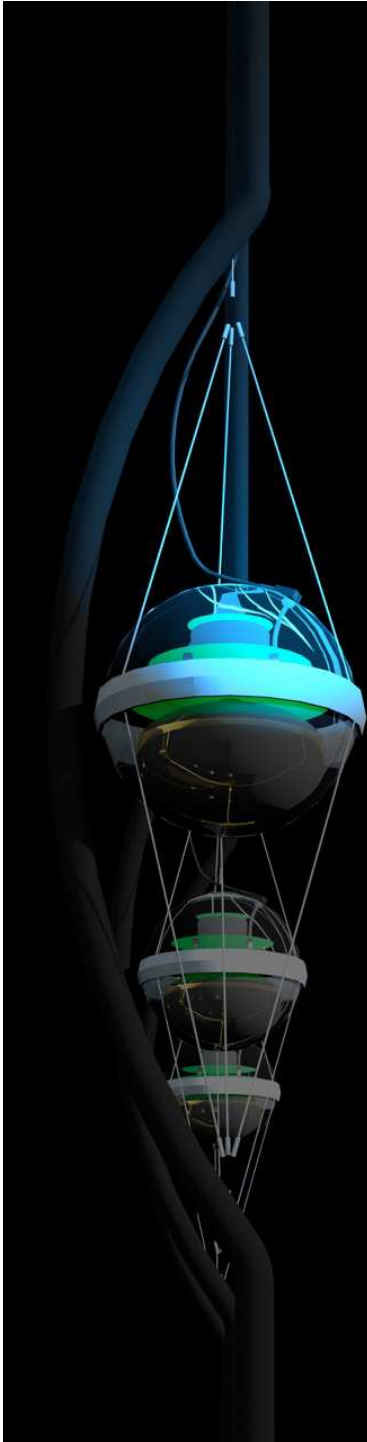




The image shows a central galaxy with a bright, orange-yellow core and a blue, elongated disk. Two long, thin, brownish, filamentary structures extend from the core, one towards the top-left and one towards the bottom-right. A white arrow points upwards from the top-left filament, and another white arrow points towards the right side of the galaxy's disk. The background is black.

active galaxy

particle flows near
supermassive
black hole

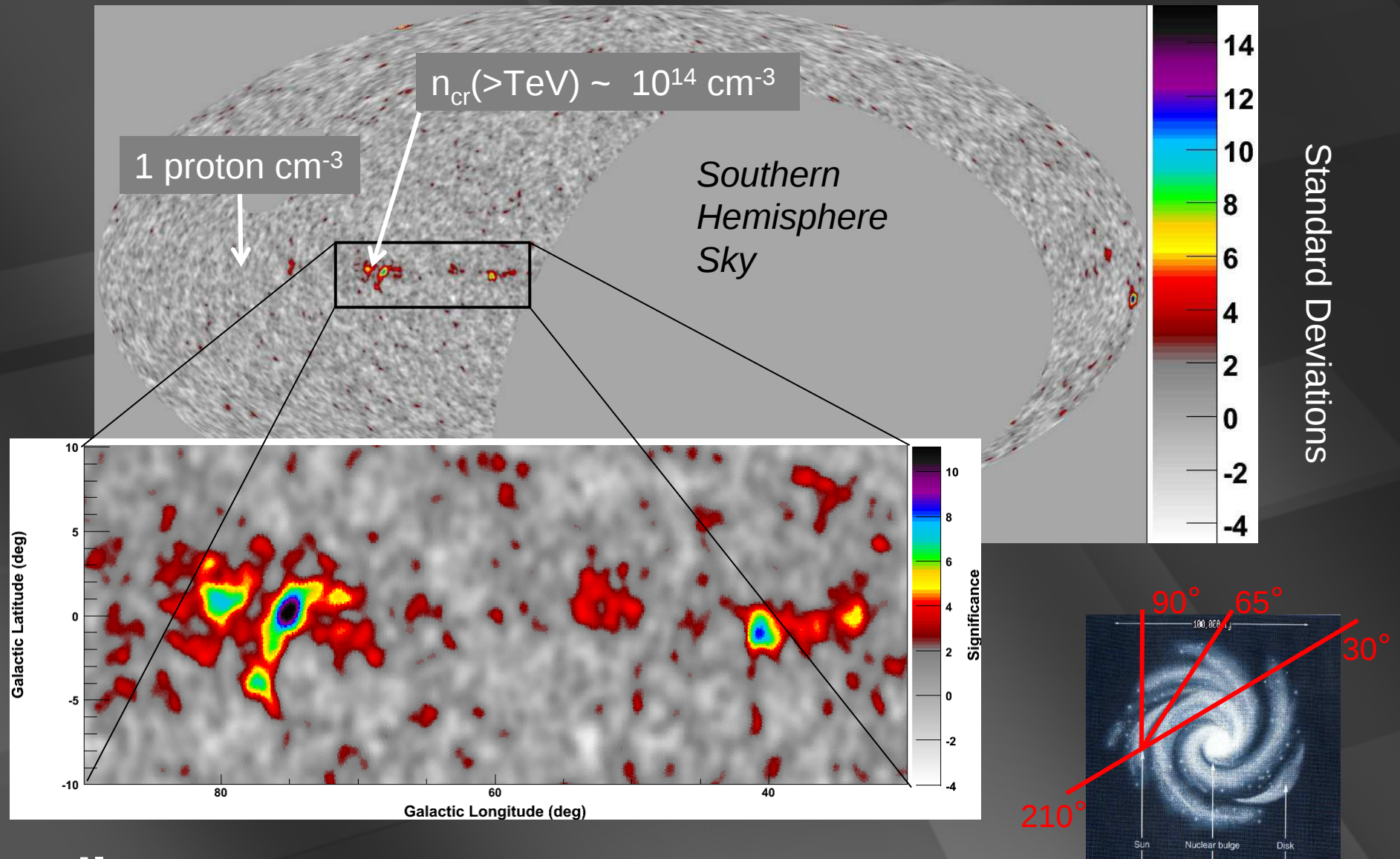


NOW 2012

- IceCube
- atmospheric and cosmic neutrinos
- the search for the sources of the Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

IceCube.wisc.edu

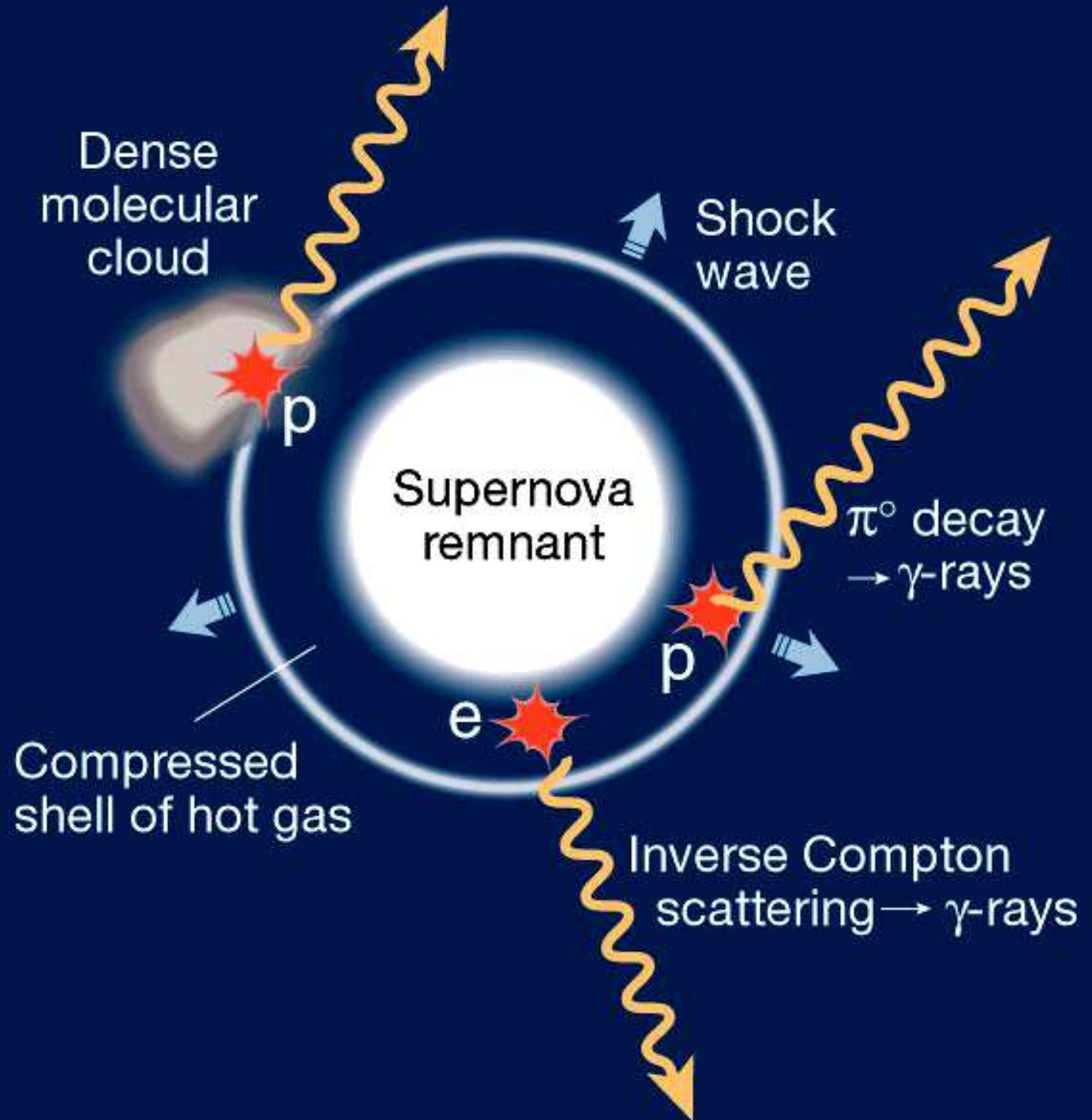
Galactic plane in 10 TeV gamma rays : supernova remnants in star forming regions



milagro

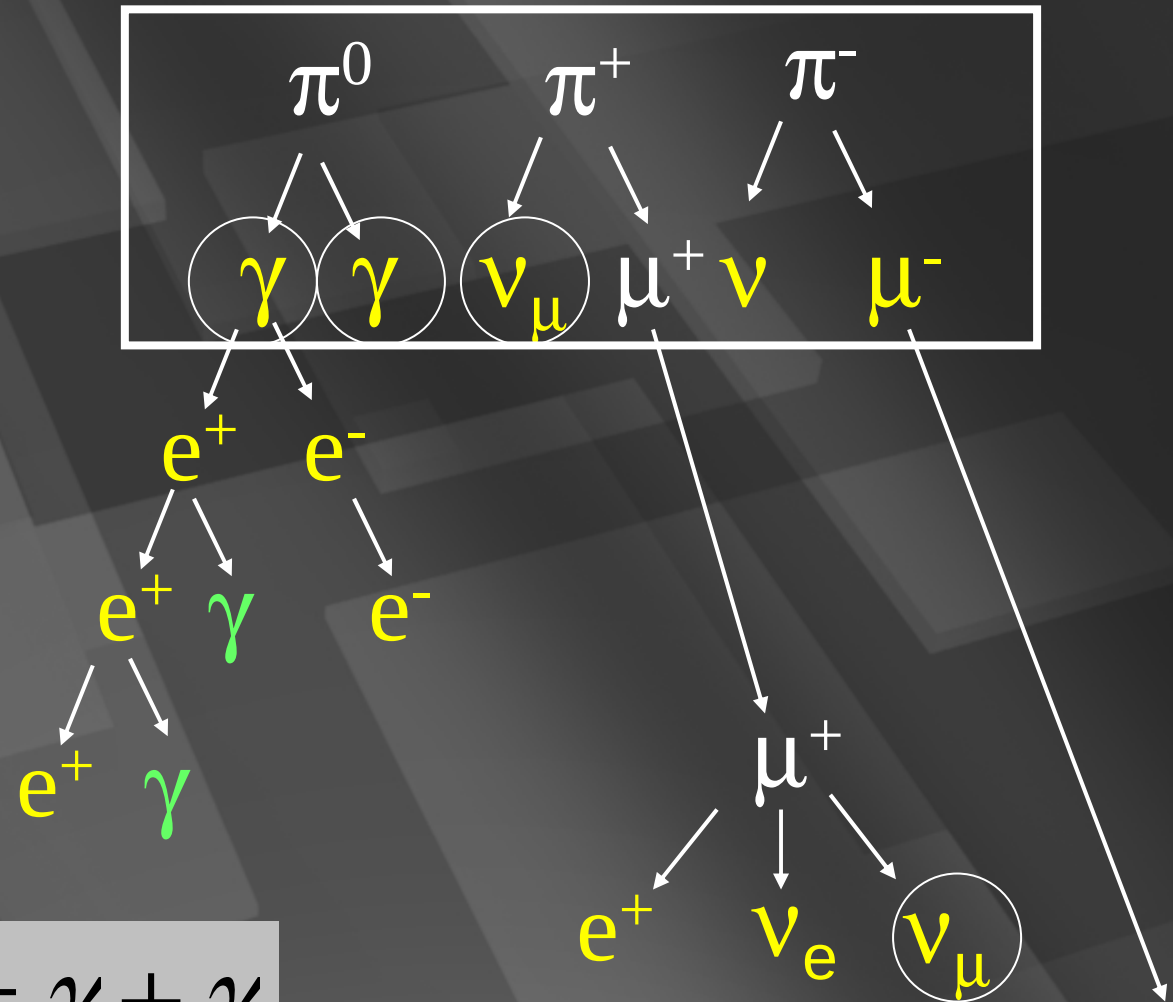
neutrinos
from
supernova
remnants :

molecular
clouds as
beam dumps



neutral pions
are observed as
gamma rays

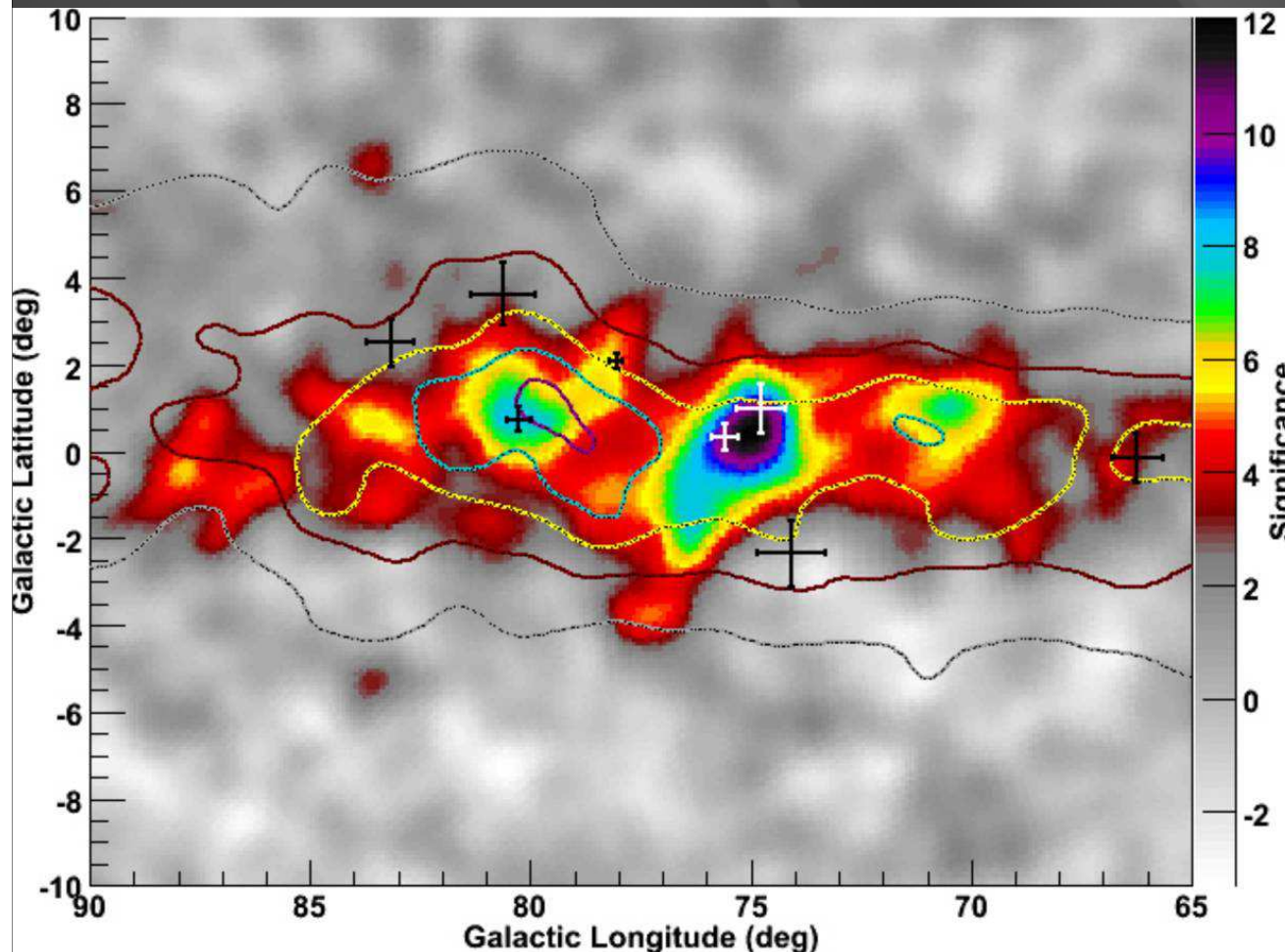
charged pions
are observed as
neutrinos



$$\nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu = \gamma + \gamma$$

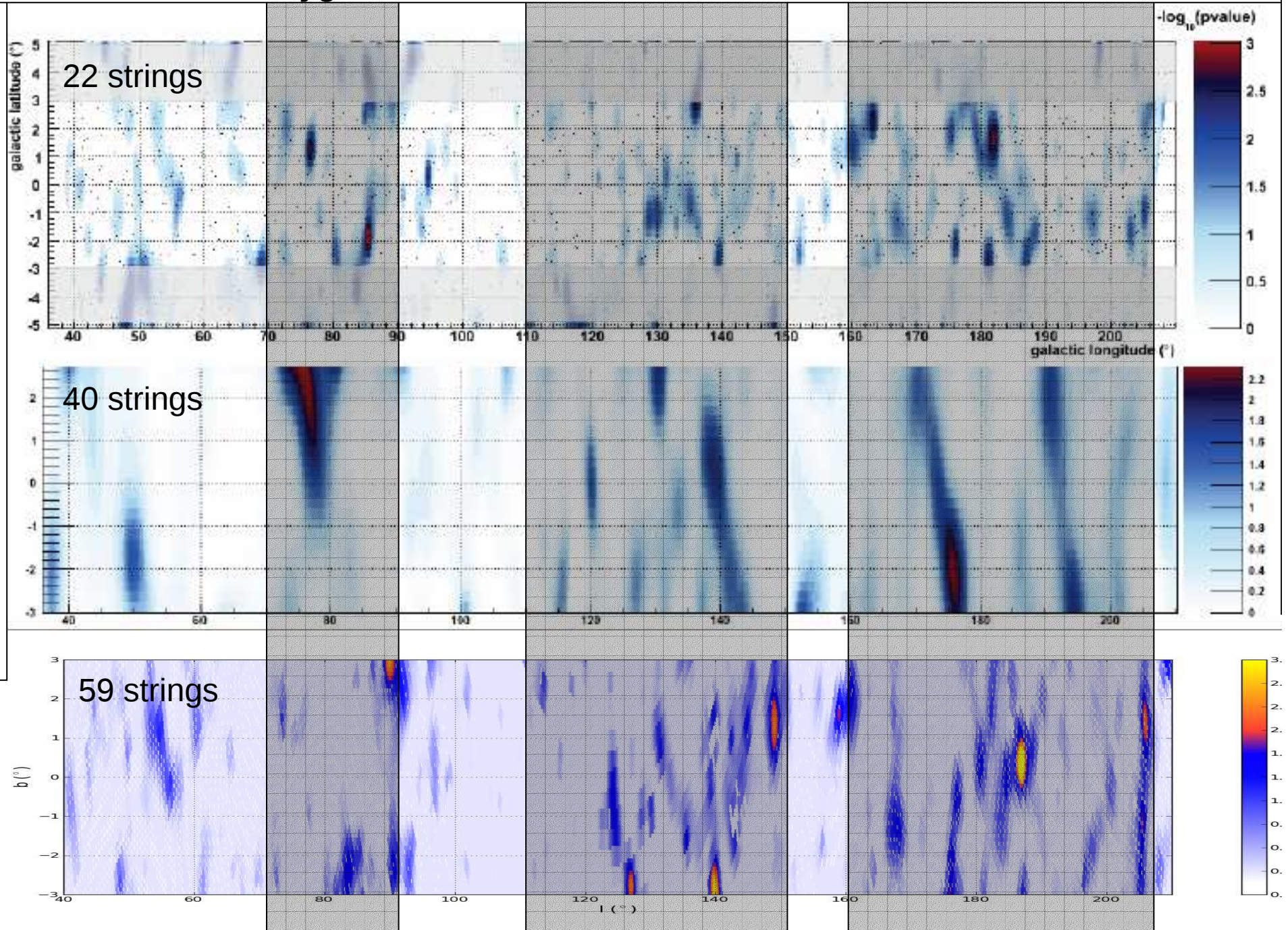
Cygnus region : Milagro

translation of
TeV gamma rays
into
TeV neutrinos :

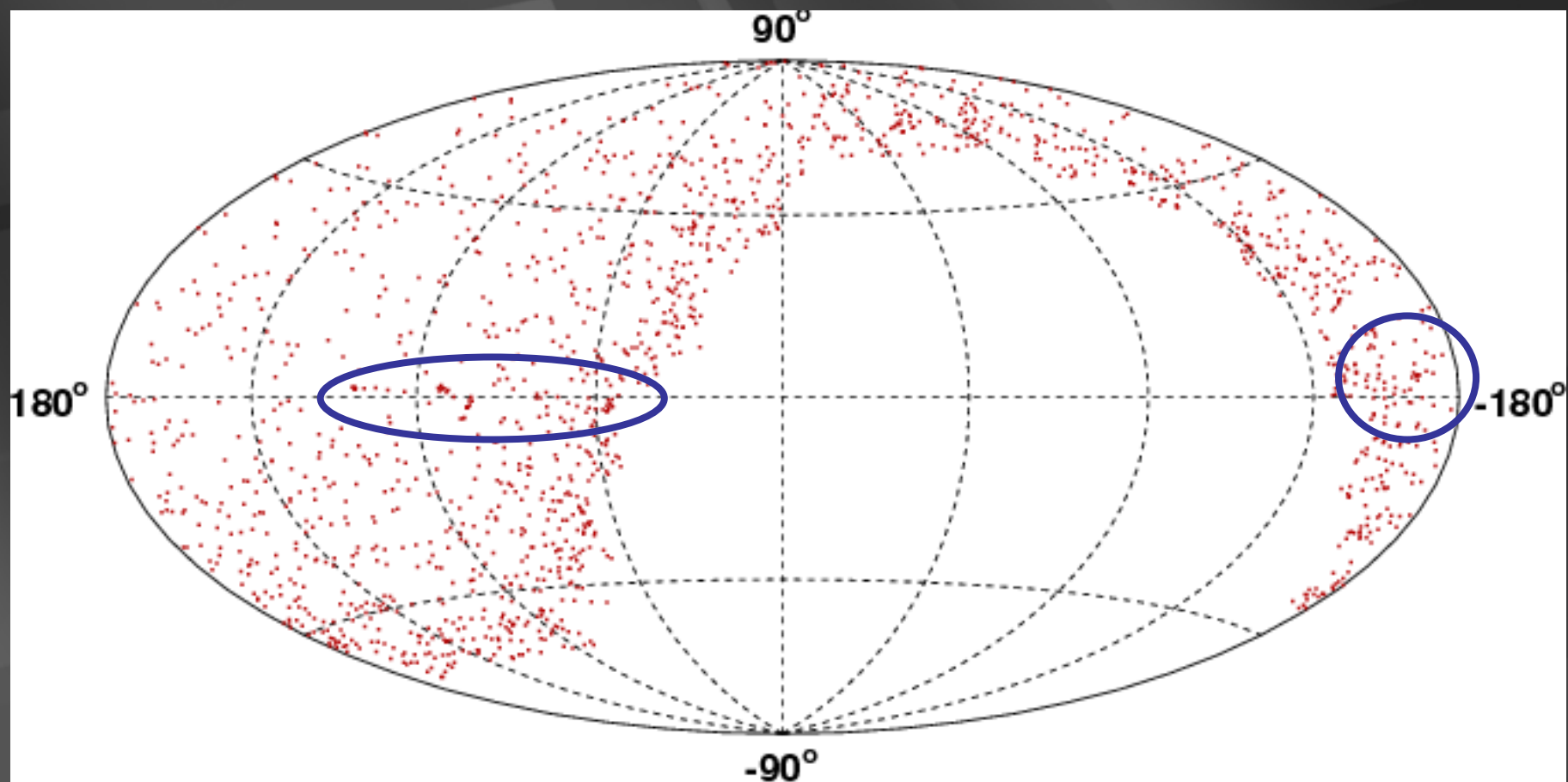


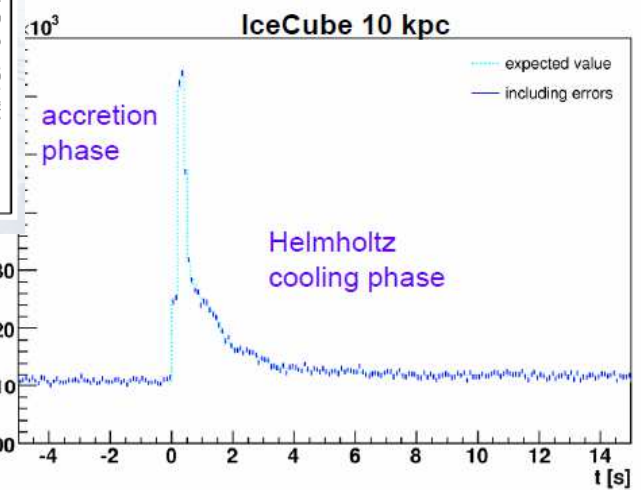
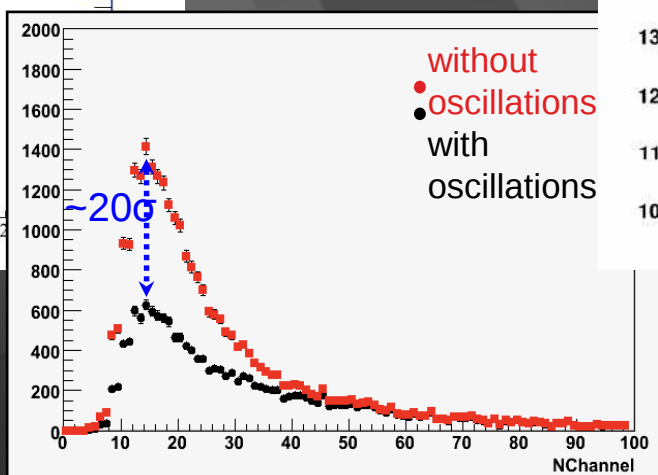
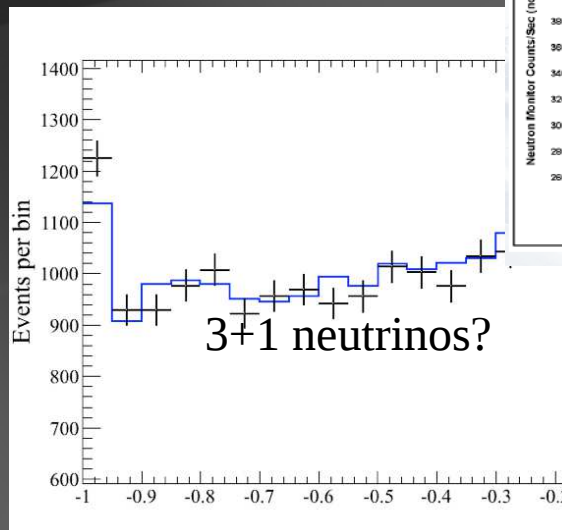
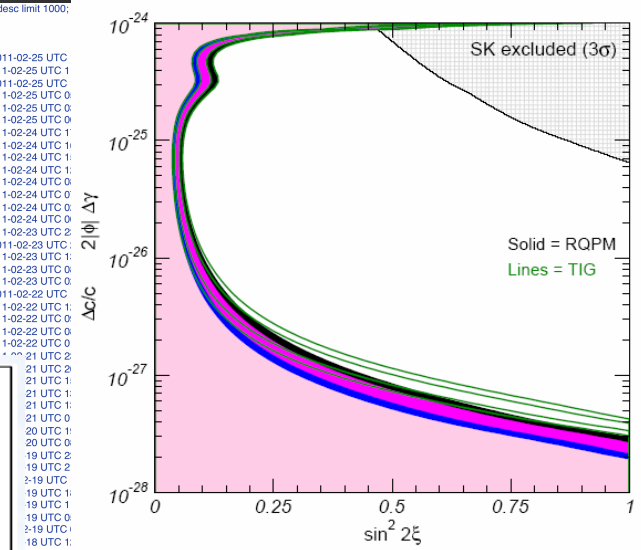
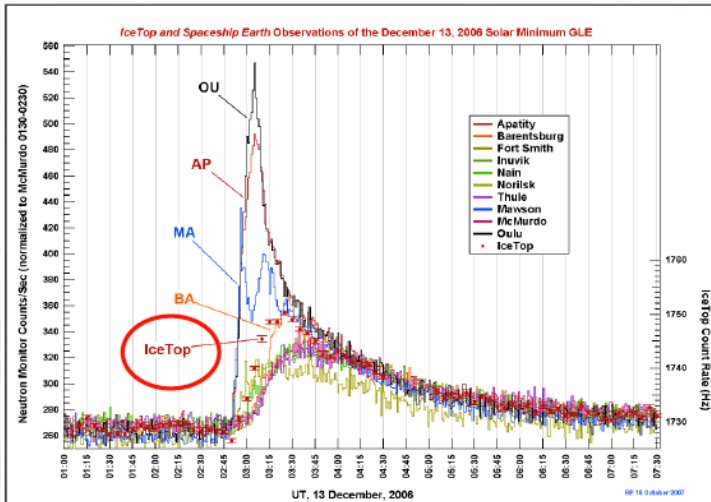
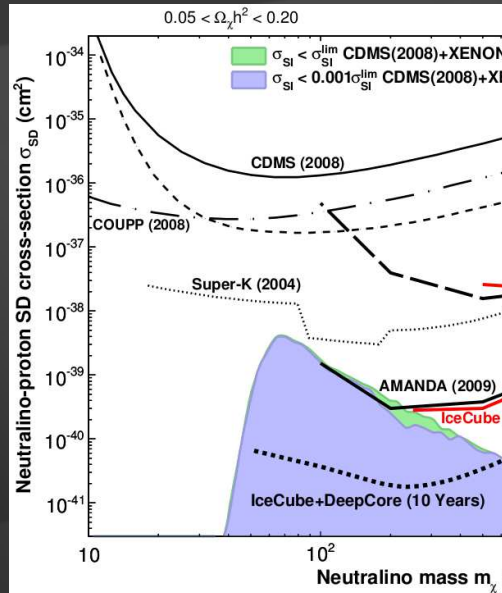
3 ± 1 ν per year in IceCube per source

Cygnus ← → Perseus arm



5 σ in 5 years of IceCube ...
IceCube image of our Galaxy > 10 TeV





IceCube

science

conclusions

- Hess 1912.... and still no conclusion
- the instrumentation is in place ...
- ... supernova remnants, cosmogenic ν and GRB are in very close range !
- first 86-string unblinding: two $>\text{PeV}$ events

The IceCube Collaboration

39 Institutions
~220 collaborators



International 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)
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)



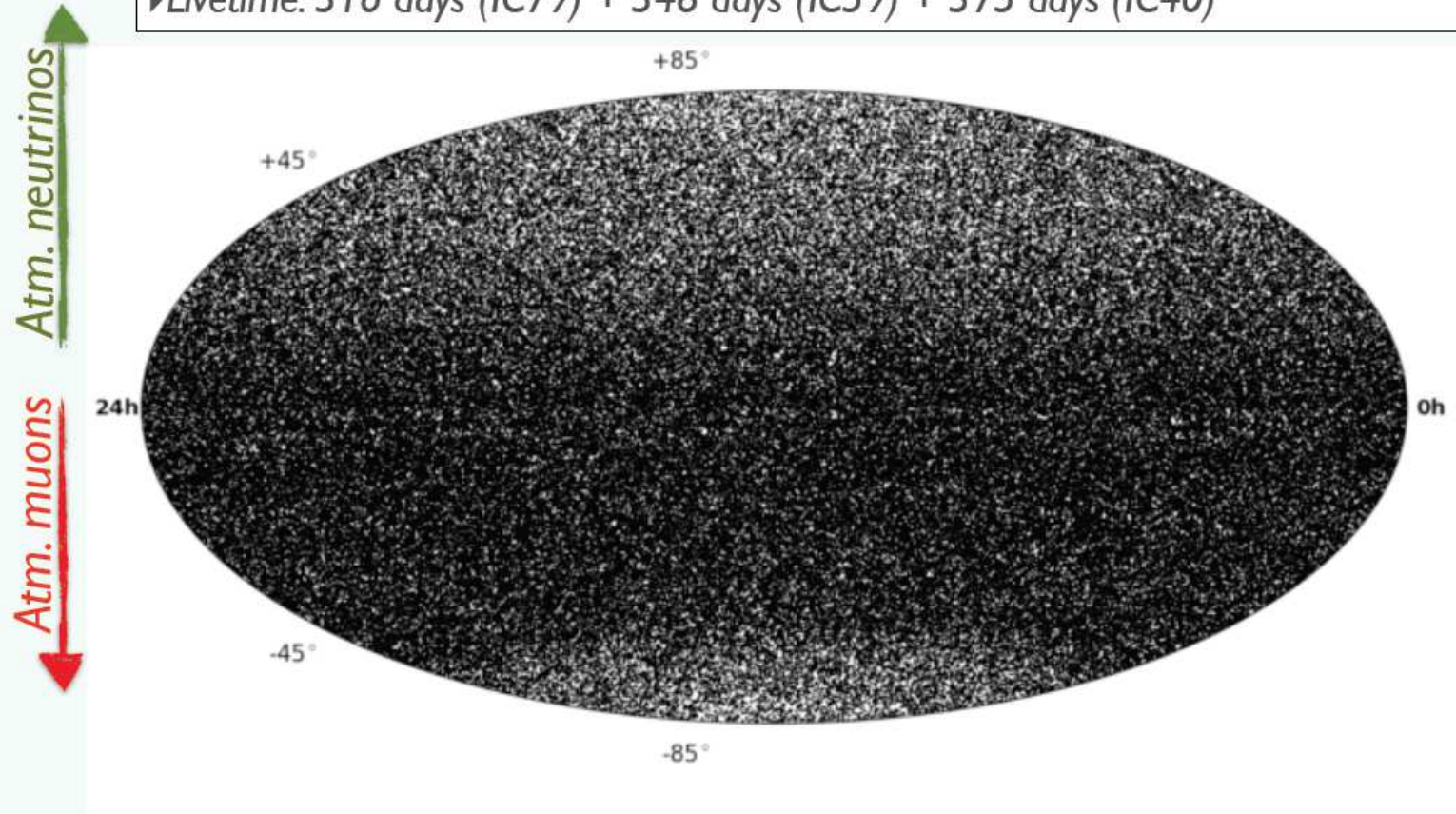
muon astronomy



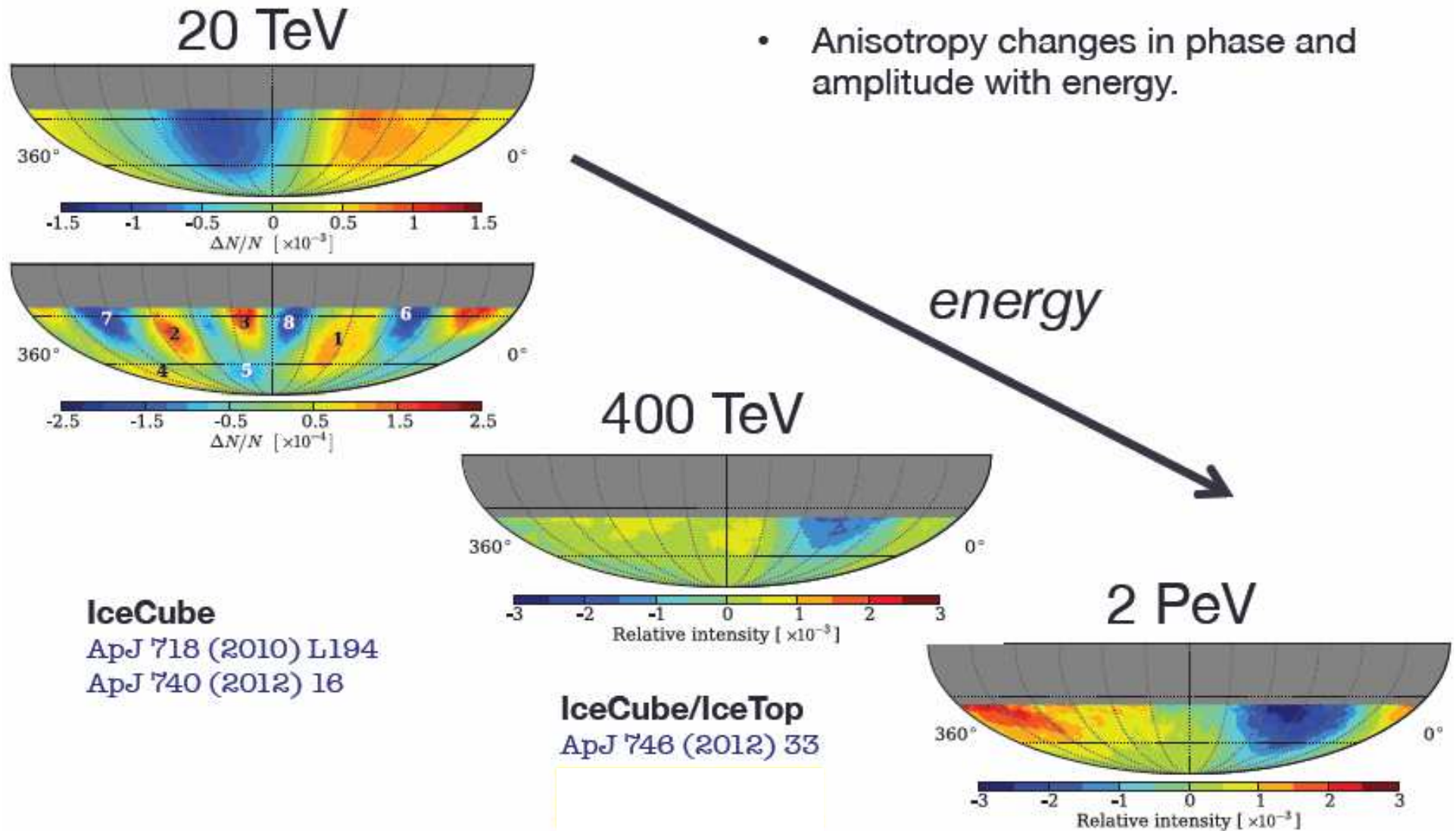
ICECUBE

+IC79 SKYMAP

- ▶ Total events (IC40+IC59+IC79): 108317 (upgoing) + 146018 (downgoing)
- ▶ Lifetime: 316 days (IC79) + 348 days (IC59) + 375 days (IC40)

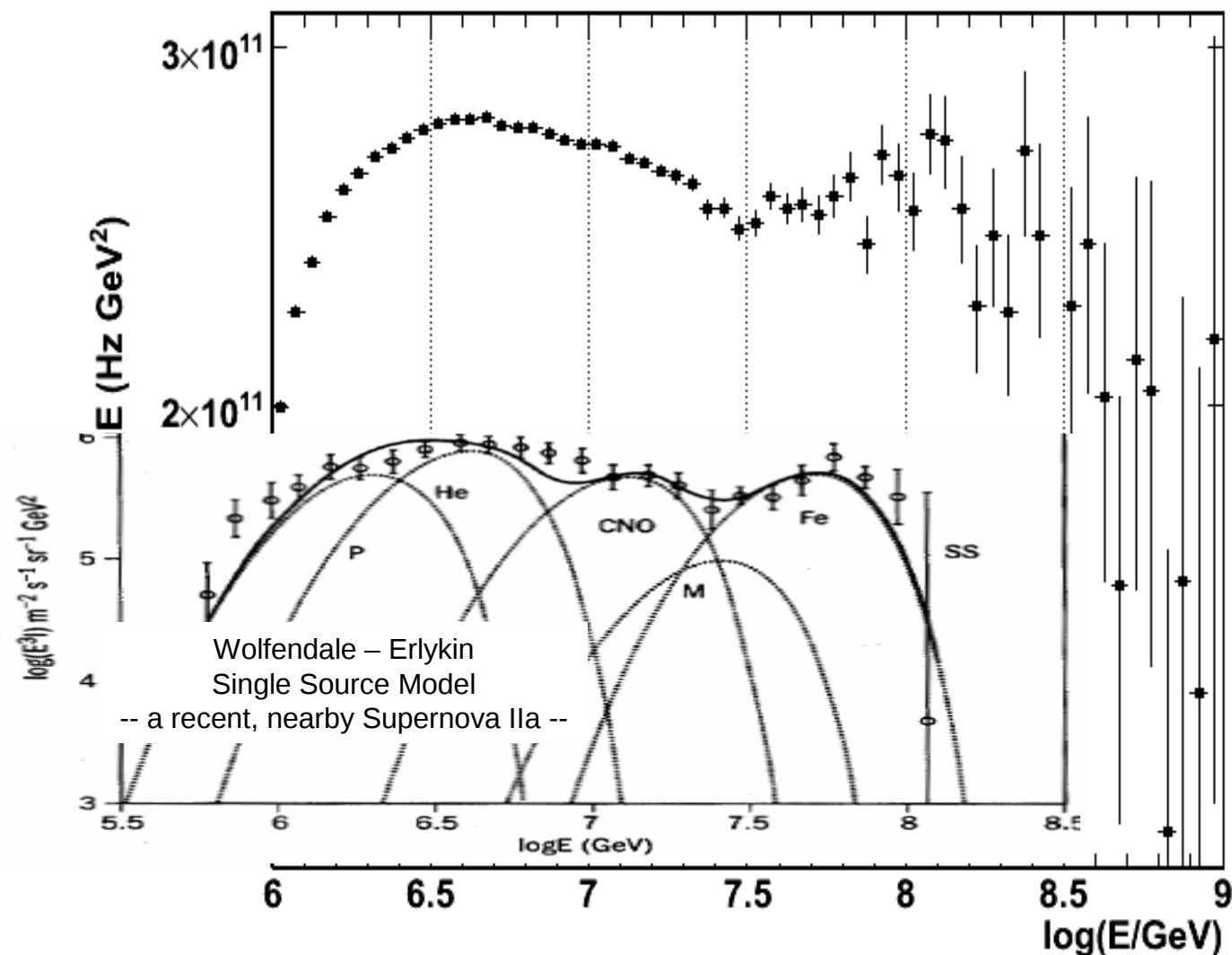


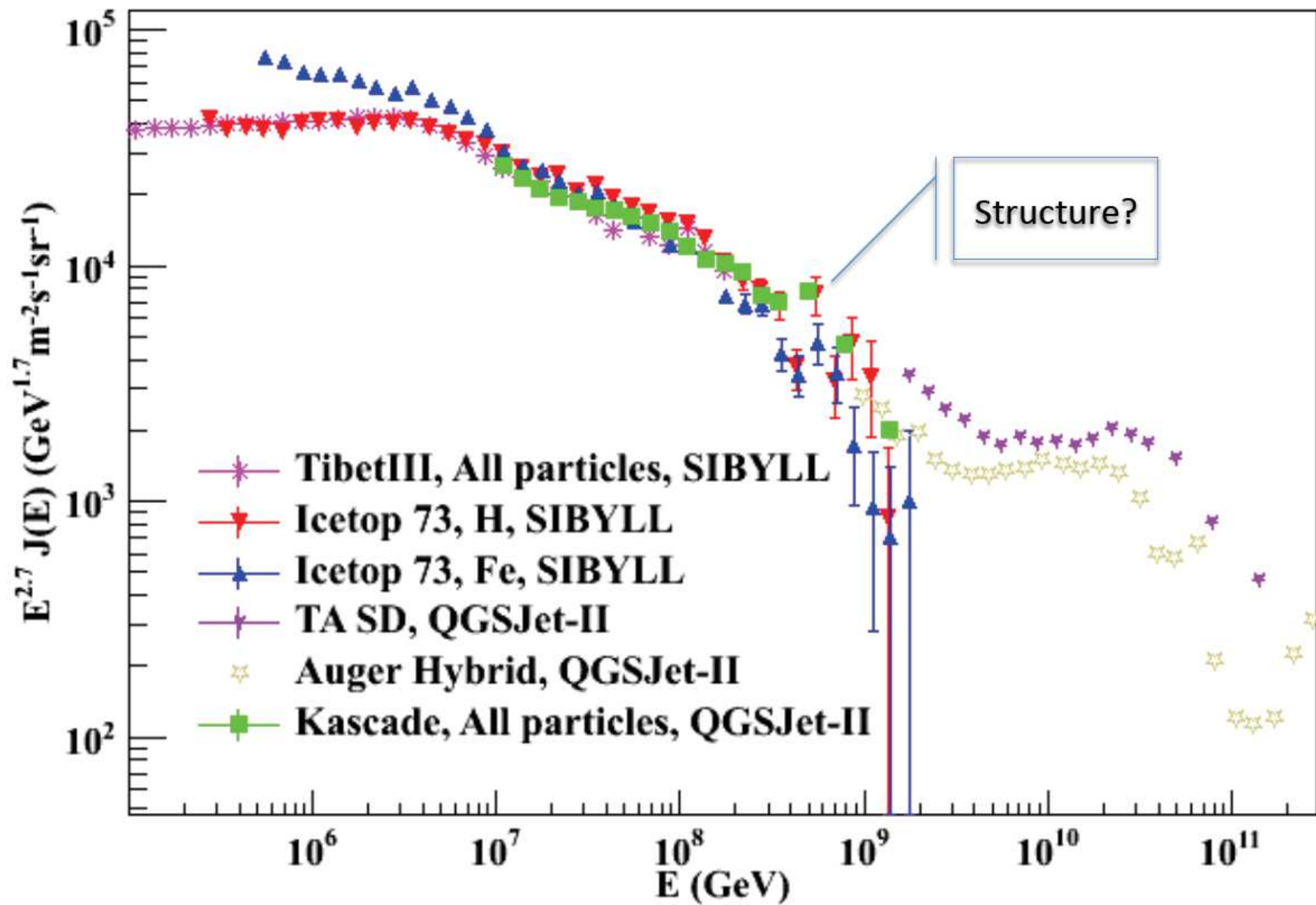
muon astronomy: nearby Galactic source(s)?

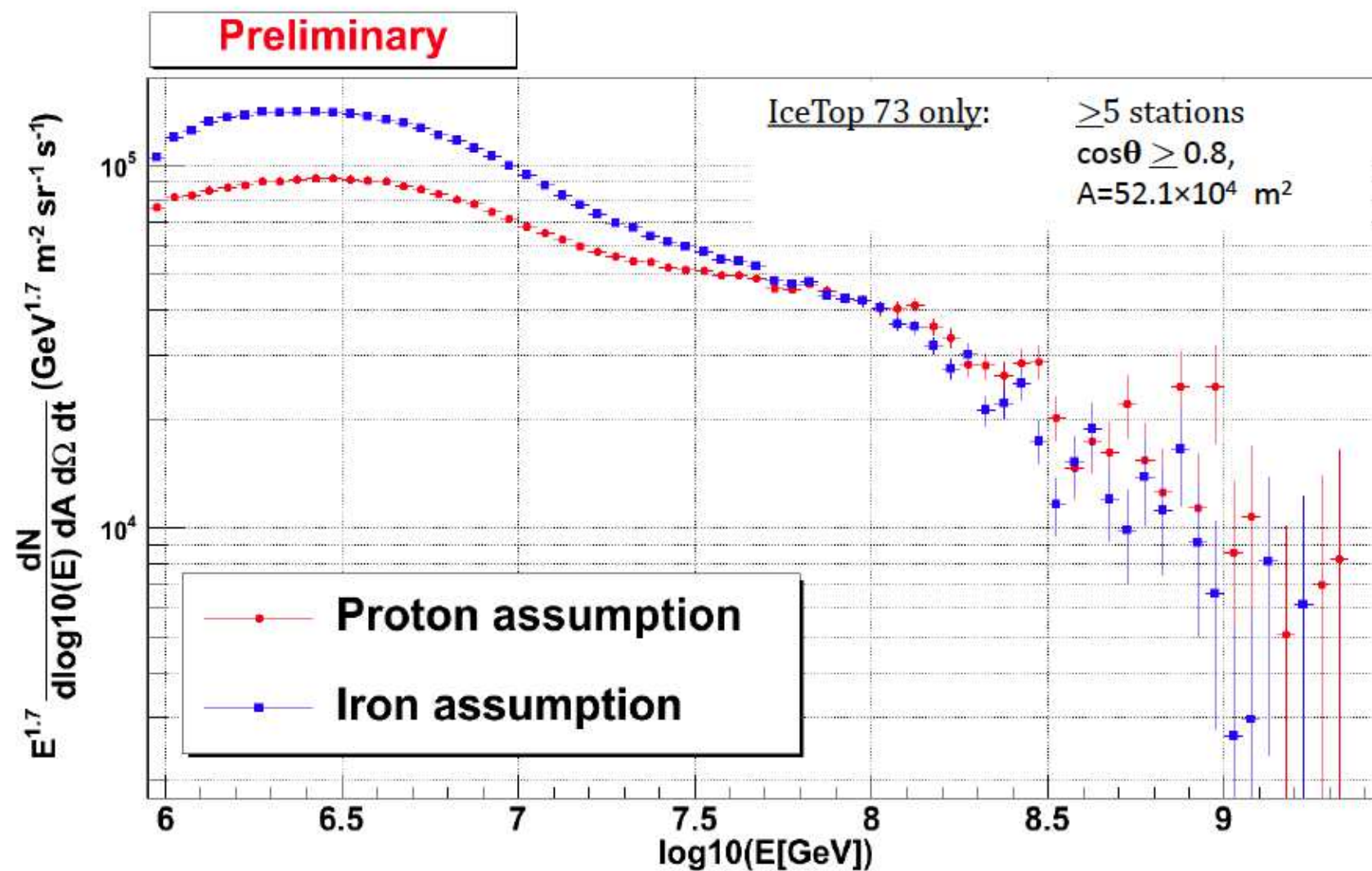


“diffusive” picture of nearby Galactic source(s)

the rare high energy particles at the end of the spectrum are produced by the closest source





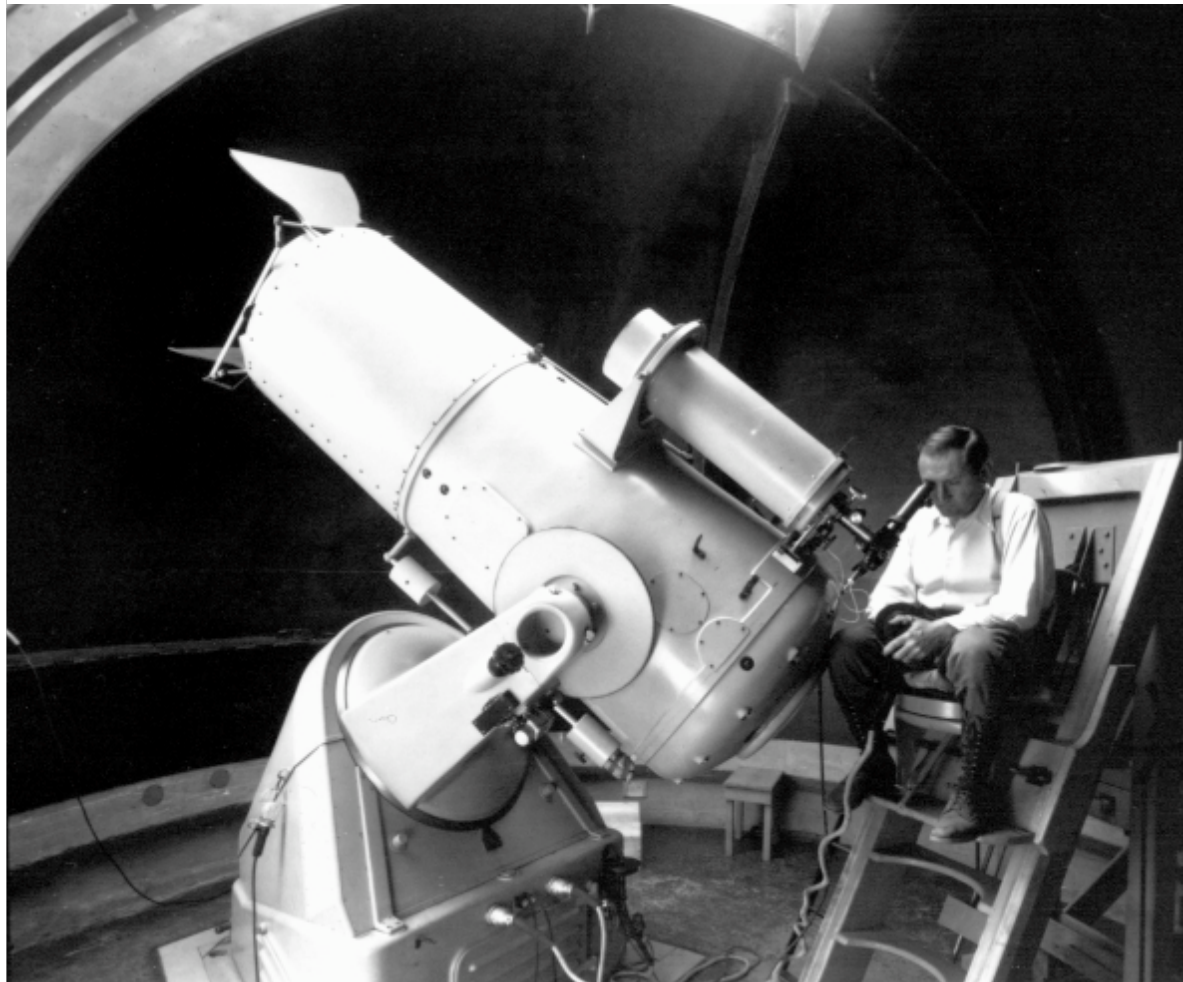


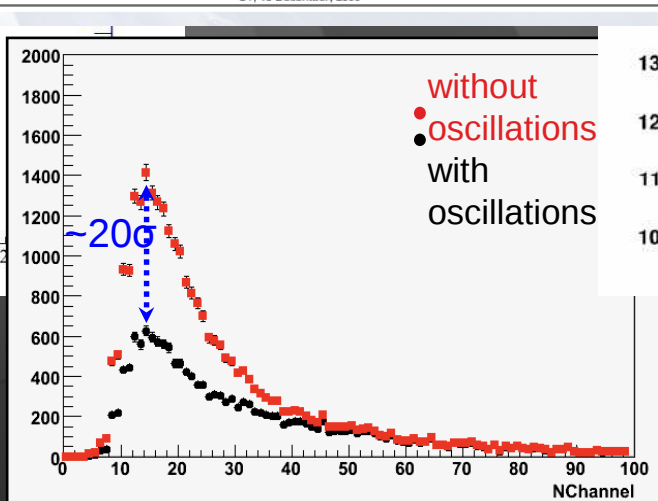
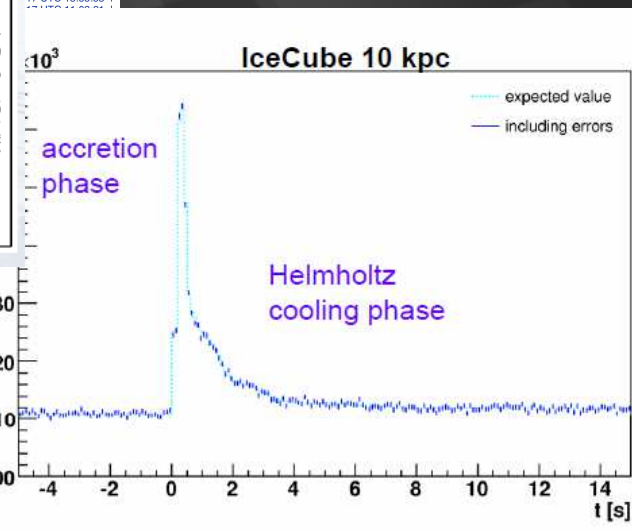
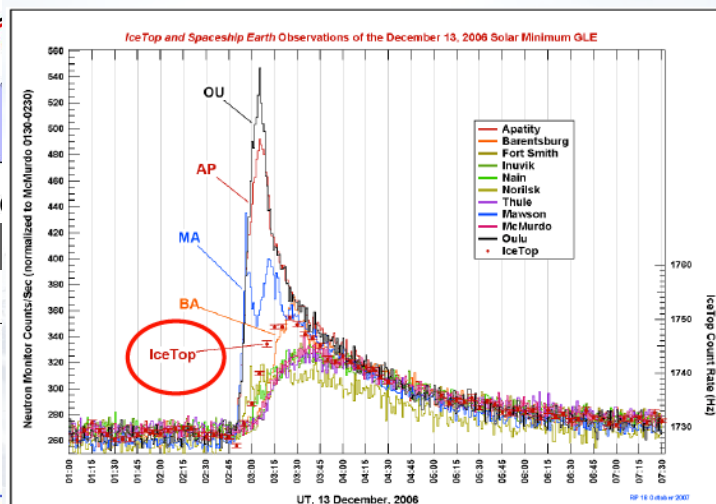
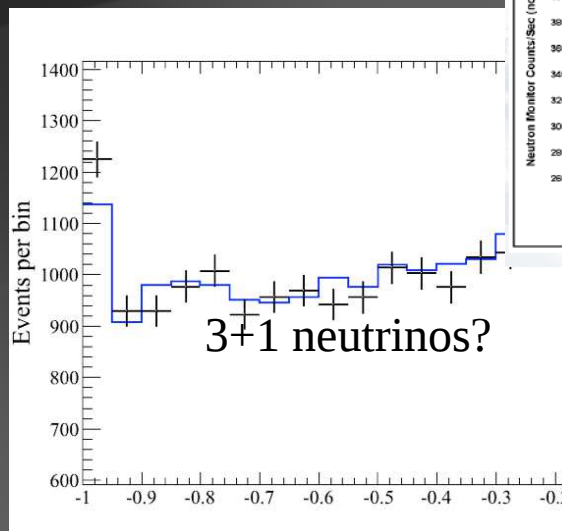
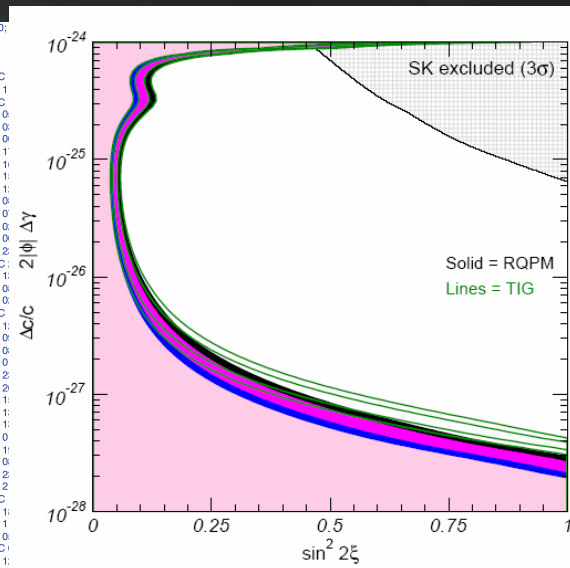
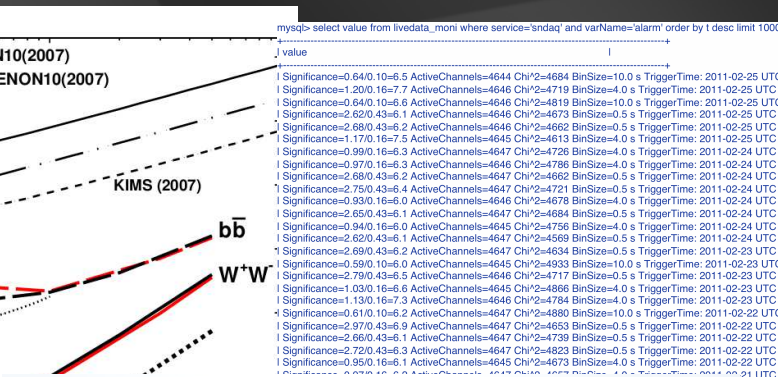
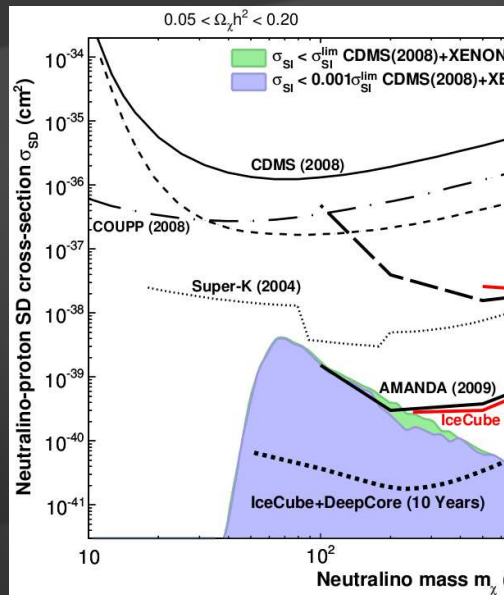
ON SUPER-NOVAE

BY W. BAADE AND F. ZWICKY

MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PASADENA

Communicated March 19, 1934





IceCube

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