

IceCube

First results of the IceCube Observatory on High Energy Neutrino Astronomy

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TAUP 2007, Sep. 12, Sendai, Japan

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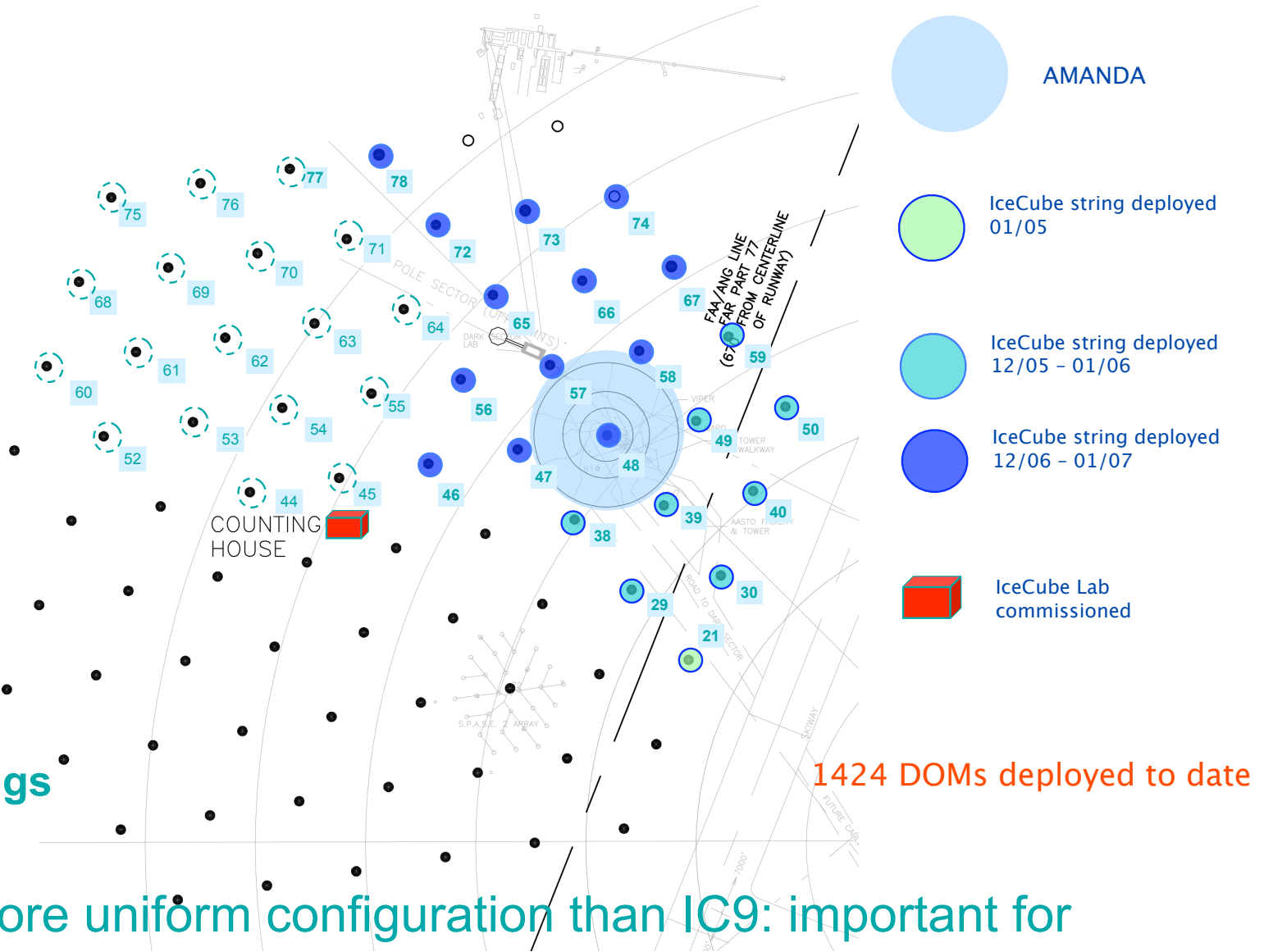
- **Steady point source searches:**
 - AMANDA-II published results
 - New method: unbinned likelihood
 - AMANDA-II Results on point-source searches (2005 unblinded, 2006 these days)!
 - IC9 results
 - foreseen performance of IC22, IC40, IC80
- **Time dependent searches:**
 - GRBs
 - MWL campaigns

2005-2008 configurations

1 + 9 + 13 =
22 strings
 to date
 +26 IceTop
 stations

2007/08: add
 14-18 strings
 2011: 80 strings

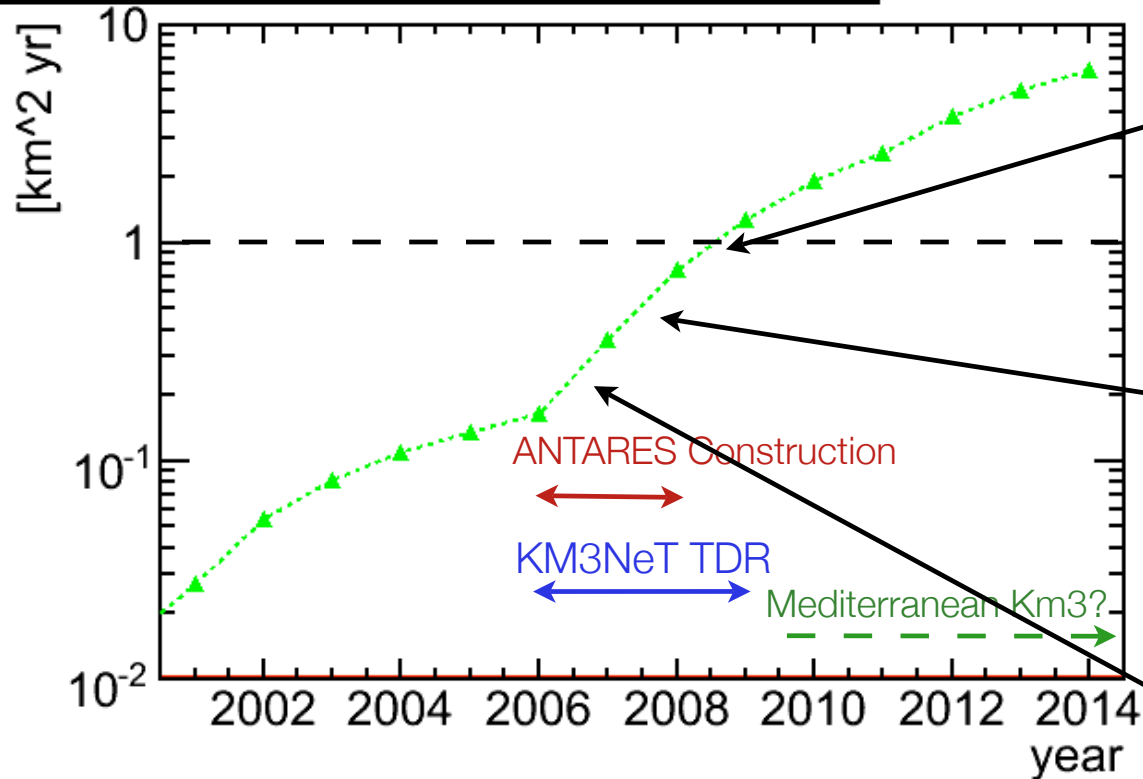
IC22 is a more uniform configuration than IC9: important for angular resolution improvement and isotropy!



1424 DOMs deployed to date

IceCube Accumulated Exposure with time

Accumulated Exposure at 100 TeV



IC36-40: Science Run starts in Apr 2008 (GLAST launch Jan 2008)

IC22: Science Run started in May 2007 until Mar 2008 more uniform than IC9 Milagro, VERITAS, Magic, Argo,...

Jun-Nov 2006 data
IC9≈AMANDA-II sensitivity
Point-source results presented at ICRC2007

Effective area for muons at 100 TeV

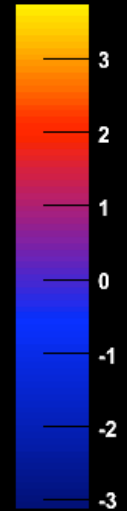
AMANDA-II Skymap

2000-2004 data

4282 neutrino candidates selected in 1001d
purity $\approx 95\%$

24h

Significance / σ

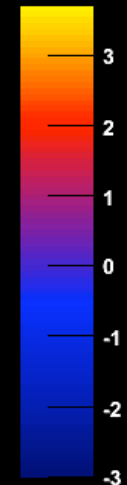


Largest fluctuation 3.7σ

12.6h, +4.5deg
69 out of 100 sky maps with randomized events show an excess higher than 3.7σ

Largest fluctuation in AMANDA-II between 33 sources

Significance / σ



Crab nebula

Random events

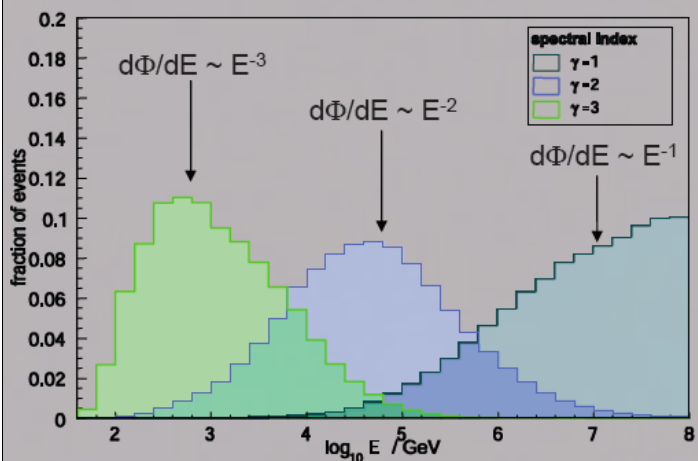
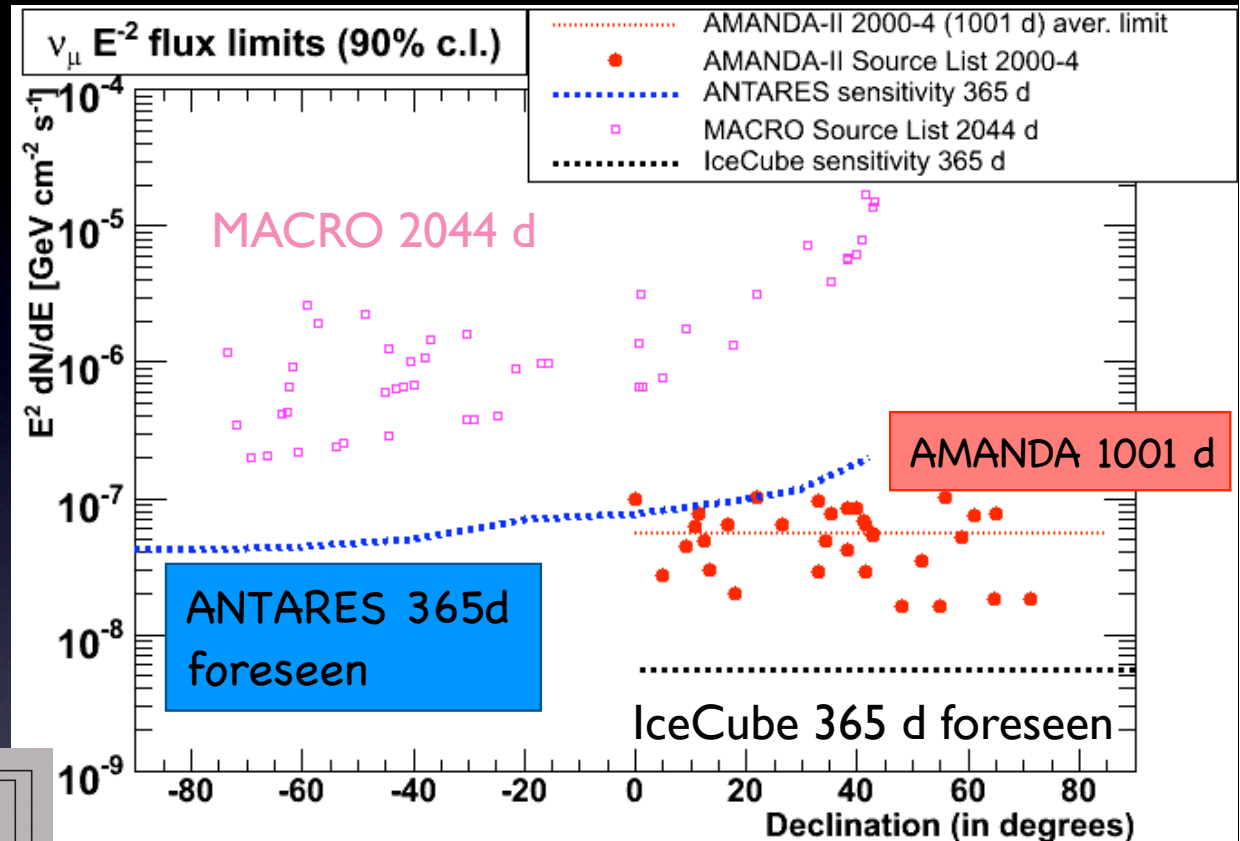
N_{observed}

10

$N_{\text{background}}$

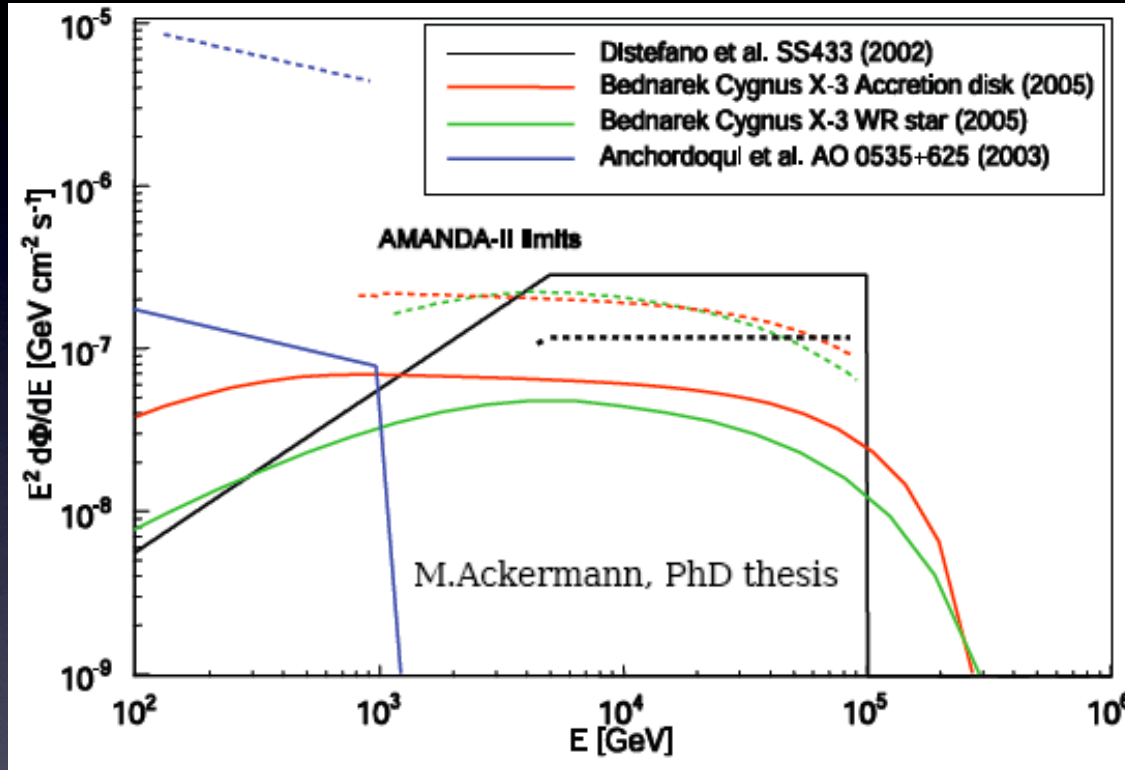
6.74

Flux limits and sensitivities

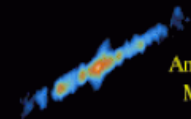


MACRO: astro-ph/0002492
 AMANDA: astro-ph/0611063
 ANTARES: A. Heijboer, Ph.D. thesis
 IceCube: astro-ph/030519

An example of interpretation: X-Ray Binaries



SS433	
$N_{\text{obs}} / N_{\text{bg}}$	4 / 6.14
Cygnus X-3	
$N_{\text{obs}} / N_{\text{bg}}$	7 / 6.48
AO 0535+625	
$N_{\text{obs}} / N_{\text{bg}}$	7 / 6.48



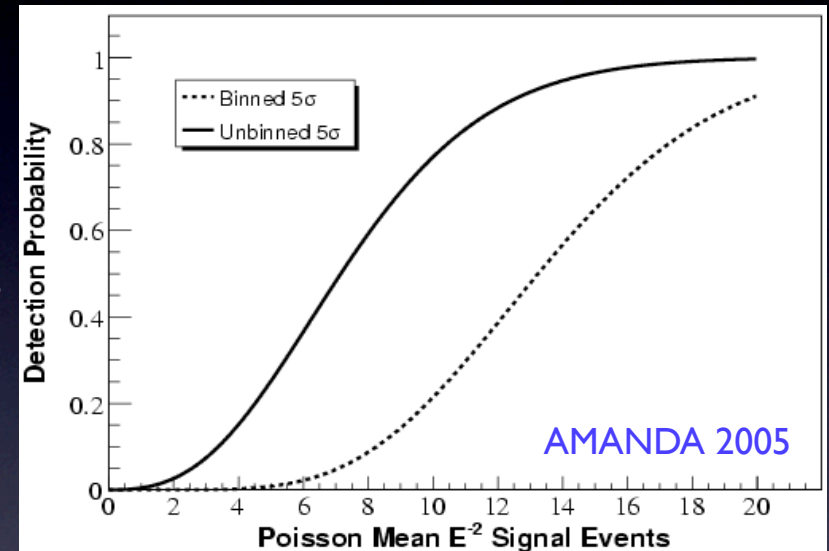
Amy Mioduszewski
Michael Rupen
Craig Walker
Greg Taylor

Microquasar SS433 (VLBA)

- **Distefano et al.:** $p\gamma$ -interaction in the jet with int. and ext. photons ($N_{\nu, \text{exp}} = 7.8$ for SS 433)
- **Bednarek:** pp -interaction in WR star and accretion disk after photo-dissociation of heavy nuclei in the jet ($N_{\nu, \text{exp}} = 2.1 / 1.4$ for Cygnus X-3)
- **Anchordoqui et al.:** Protons accelerated in electrostatic gap interact in accretion disk ($N_{\nu, \text{exp}} = 0.12$ for AO 0535+625)

2005-6 AMANDA-II and IceCube analysis

- likelihood method utilizes event direction, detector PSF and energy estimator (eg Nch)
- improves up to 40%
- time dependent LH can be introduced (eg lightcurve from X-ray, TeV, optical telescopes)



- In preparation: 1997-99 (AMANDA B10)+2000-6 (AMANDA-II)
- IC9 presented at ICRC07
- now working on IC22

LH method

Source hypothesis in IC9 analysis uses **individual point spread functions** for each event, based on **angular uncertainty estimate** of track reconstruction. 2D gaussian approximation works also well.

Background hypothesis based on **declination distribution of data events** (i.e. scrambled in right ascension) **to correctly account for all backgrounds**

Spectra reconstruction using $P_i(N_{ch}|spectral\ index)$

- Partial Probability for each event

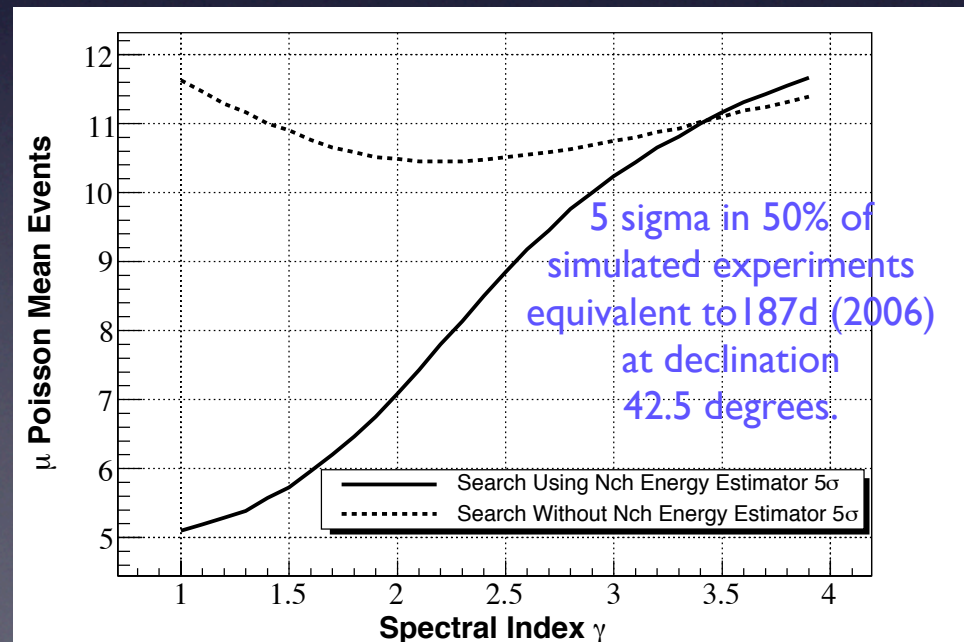
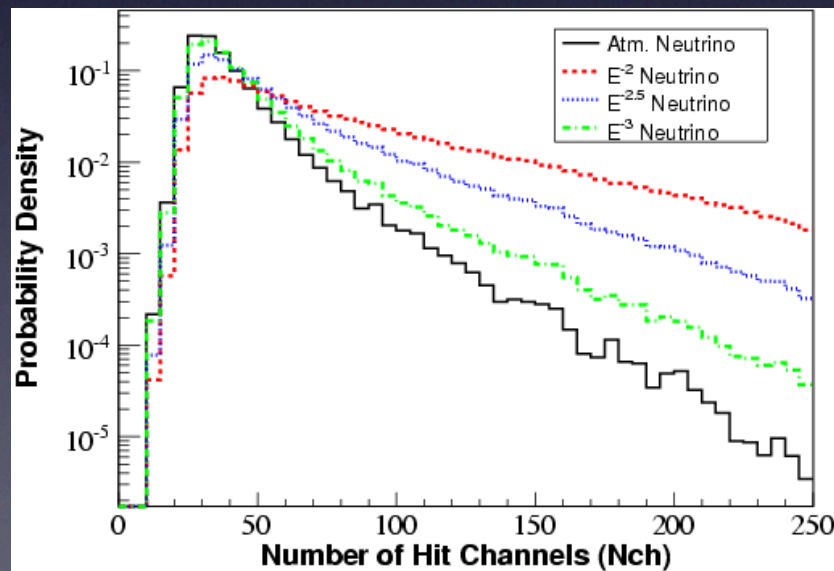
$$P_i(x, n_s) = \frac{n_s}{N} S_i(x) + \frac{N - n_s}{N} B_i(x)$$

- Likelihood function

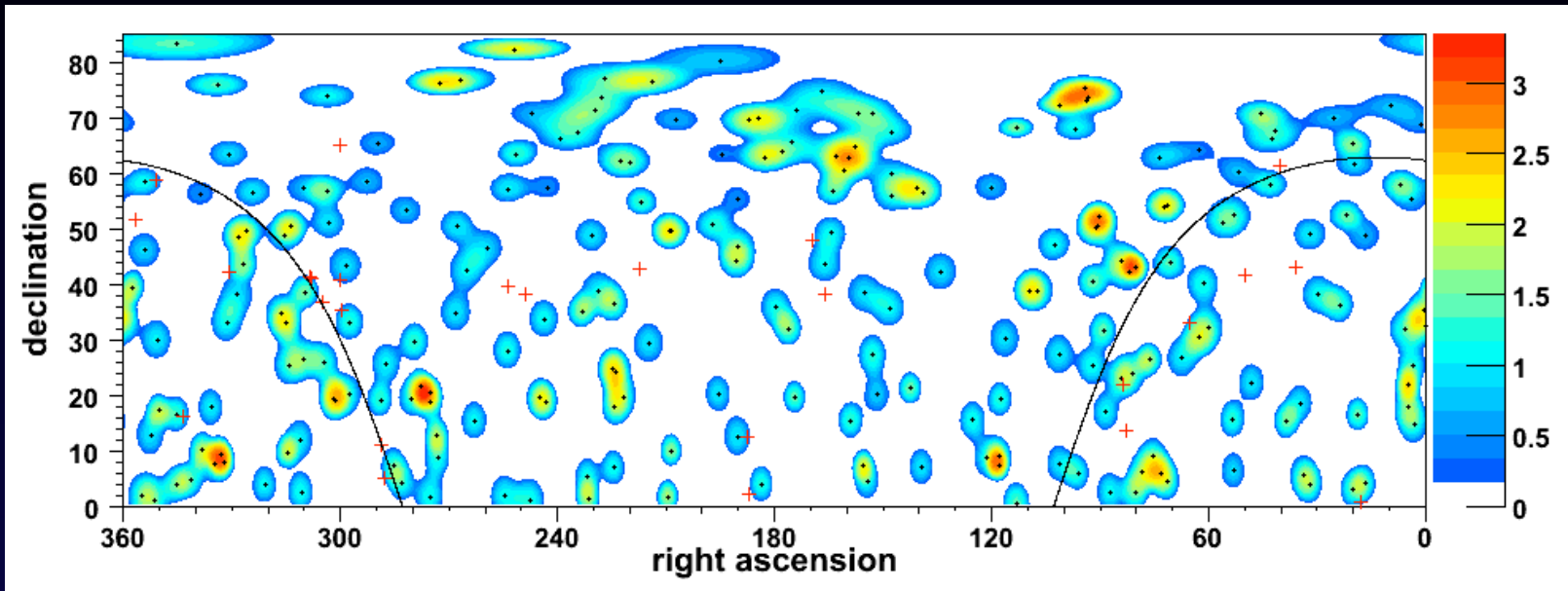
$$L(n_s) = \prod P_i(x_i, n_s)$$

- Log Likelihood Ratio

$$\log \lambda = \frac{\log L(\hat{n}_s)}{\log L(n_s = 0)}$$



1st IceCube data Sky Map



The maximum deviation is 3.35 sigma, at r.a. = 276.6° , dec = 20.4°.

Random clustering of background: **60%** of simulated background trials (data scrambled in right ascension), have a maximum deviation (anywhere) of **3.35 sigma** or greater.

Largest deviation from background: sigma = 1.77 (one-sided p-value = 0.04), in the direction of the Crab Nebula when looking at IC9 26 source list.

Chance to obtain a p-value of 0.04 or lower with 26 independent trials is **65%**.

137 d IC9 Averaged Sensitivity ($E^{-2} \nu_{\mu}$):
 $12 \times 10^{-8} (E/\text{GeV})^{-2} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

1001 d AMANDA-II Averag.
 Sensitivity ($E^{-2} \nu_{\mu}$):
 $5 \times 10^{-8} (E/\text{GeV})^{-2} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 (sys error ~15%)

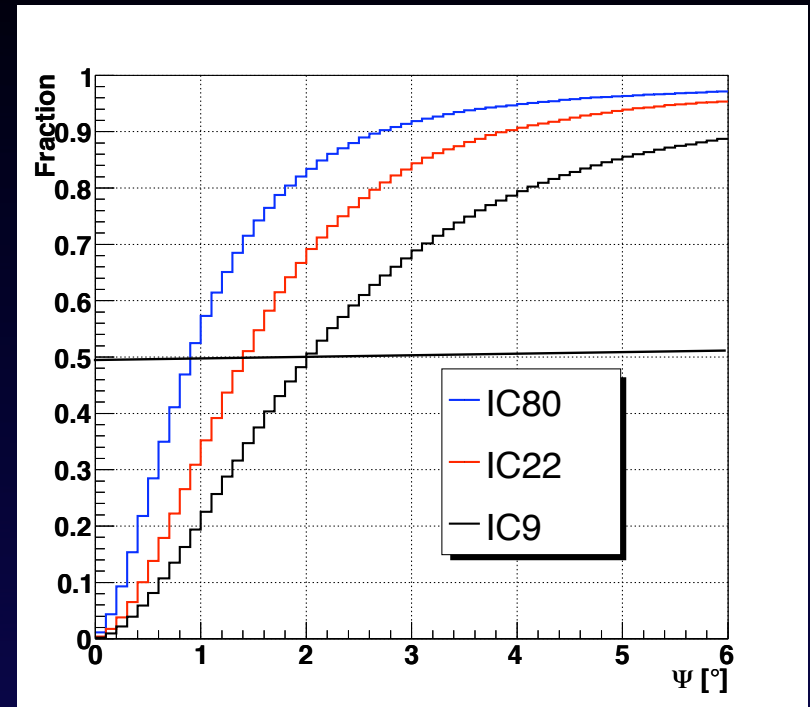
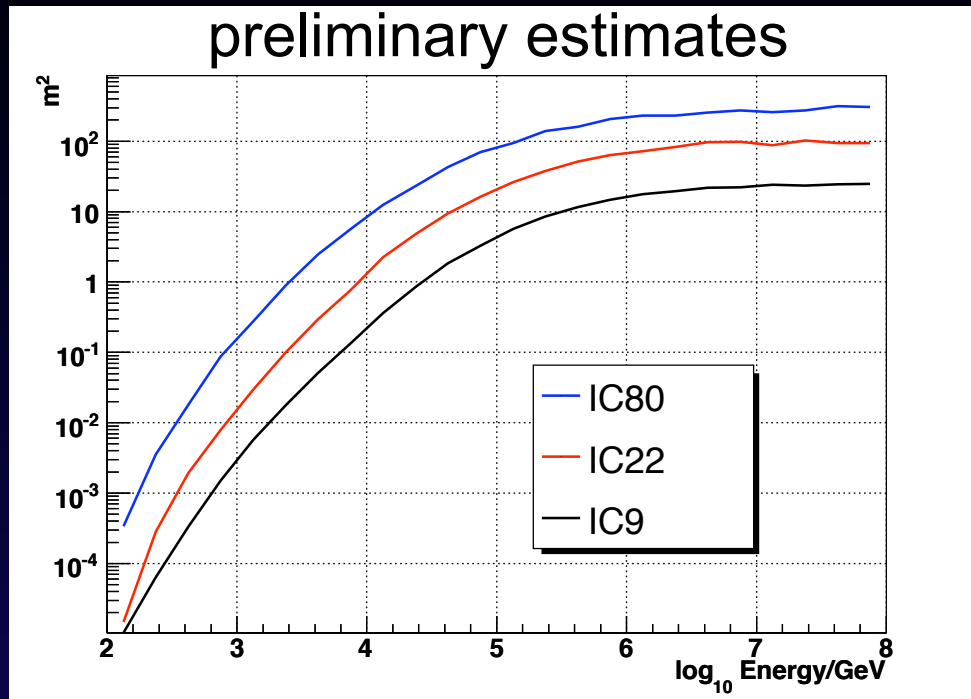
Results: Source List Search

Object	(r.a. , dec)	:	sigma	n_s est.	n_s	90% C.L. upper limits Φ
MGR0 J2019+37	(304.8, 36.8)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	12.7
Cyg OB2/TeV J2033+4130	(308.3, 41.3)	:	0.23	0.2	2.9	14.0
Mrk 421	(166.1, 38.2)	:	0.00	0.0	2.9	13.1
Mrk 501	(253.5, 39.8)	:	0.00	0.0	2.7	11.5
1ES 1959+650	(300.0, 65.2)	:	0.00	0.0	3.3	14.6
1ES 2344+514	(356.8, 51.7)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	11.4
H 1426+428	(217.1, 42.7)	:	0.00	0.0	3.0	14.5
BL Lac (QSO B2200+420)	(330.7, 42.3)	:	0.28	0.4	3.2	15.7
3C66A	(35.7, 43.0)	:	0.00	0.0	3.0	13.3
3C 454.3	(343.5, 16.1)	:	1.08	0.7	3.6	14.4
4C 38.41	(248.8, 38.1)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	12.6
PKS 0528+134	(82.7, 13.5)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	10.3
3C 273	(187.3, 2.0)	:	0.00	0.0	2.5	11.0
M87	(187.7, 12.4)	:	0.67	0.5	3.2	11.4
NGC 1275 (Perseus A)	(50.0, 41.5)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	13.4
Cyg A	(299.9, 40.7)	:	0.41	0.4	3.0	14.5
SS 433	(288.0, 5.0)	:	0.12	0.1	2.4	8.2
Cyg X-3	(308.1, 41.0)	:	0.51	0.4	3.0	14.5
Cyg X-1	(299.6, 35.2)	:	0.52	0.4	3.0	12.2
LS I +61 303	(40.1, 61.2)	:	0.00	0.0	3.2	14.2
GRS 1915+105	(288.8, 10.9)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	9.8
XTE J1118+480	(169.6, 48.0)	:	0.00	0.0	2.8	12.4
GRO J0422+32	(65.4, 32.9)	:	0.65	0.8	3.1	13.5
Geminga 98.48	(17.8, 0.6)	:	0.65	0.8	3.0	16.4
Crab Nebula	(83.6, 22.0)	:	1.77	1.6	5.2	21.8
Cas A	(350.9, 58.8)	:	0.67	0.5	4.4	19.9

Φ Flux Units: $10^{-11} (E / \text{TeV})^{-2} \text{TeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

None of the a priori source locations shows significant excess

IC9 (2006-7), IC22 (2007-8), IC40 (2008-9), IC80 (2010-11)



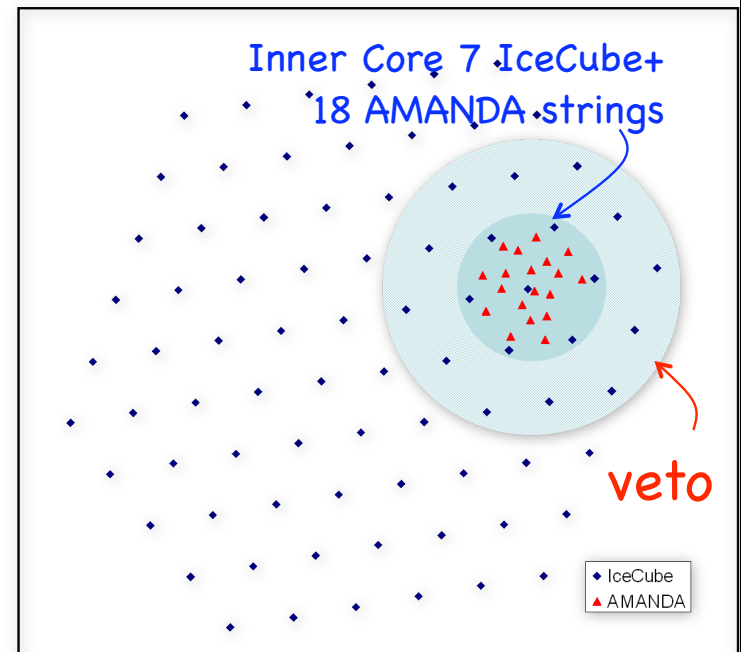
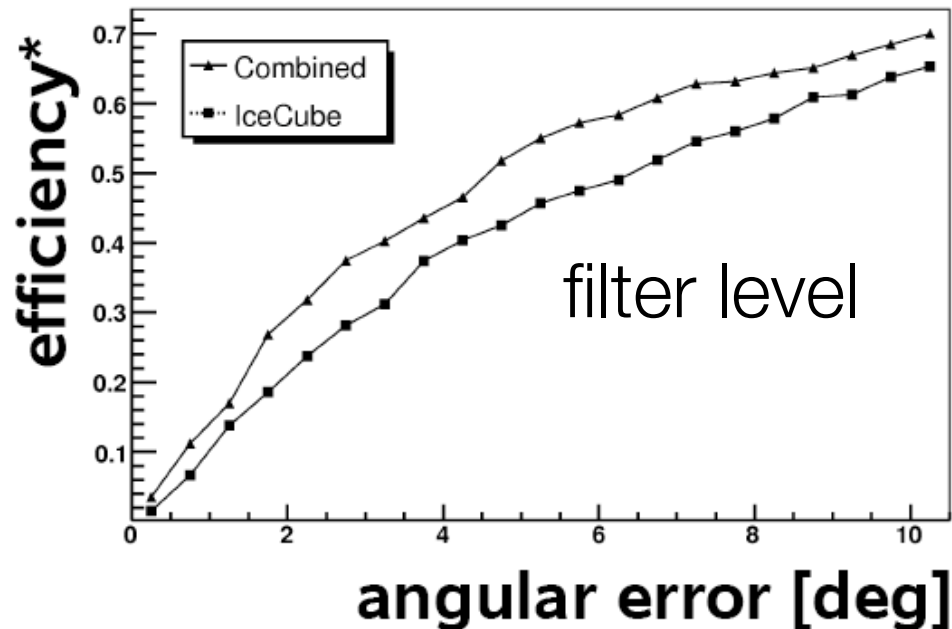
IC22, IC80 analysis not optimized yet (reconstruction and cuts optimized for IC9), nonetheless ang res already for IC22 much better than for IC9 (median 1.5° compared to 2° in IC9)

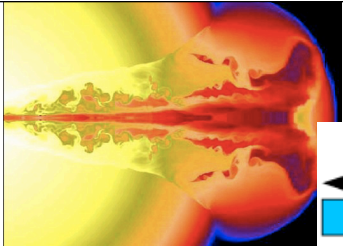
In 2008 IC40 will collect about 12000 atm neutrinos/yr and the background in a bin of radius 1.5° is 4 ev/yr (> 1 TeV \Rightarrow 1.8 ev/yr). The sensitivity will improve by about 8 respect to IC9.

IC80 eff area will be about 1 order of magnitude larger than IC9

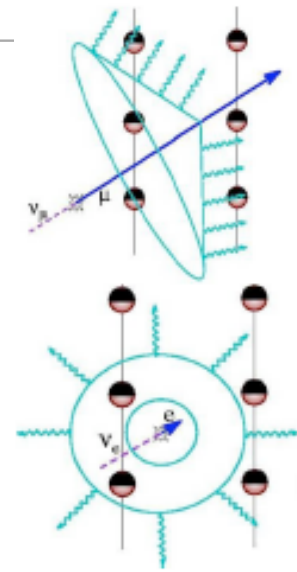
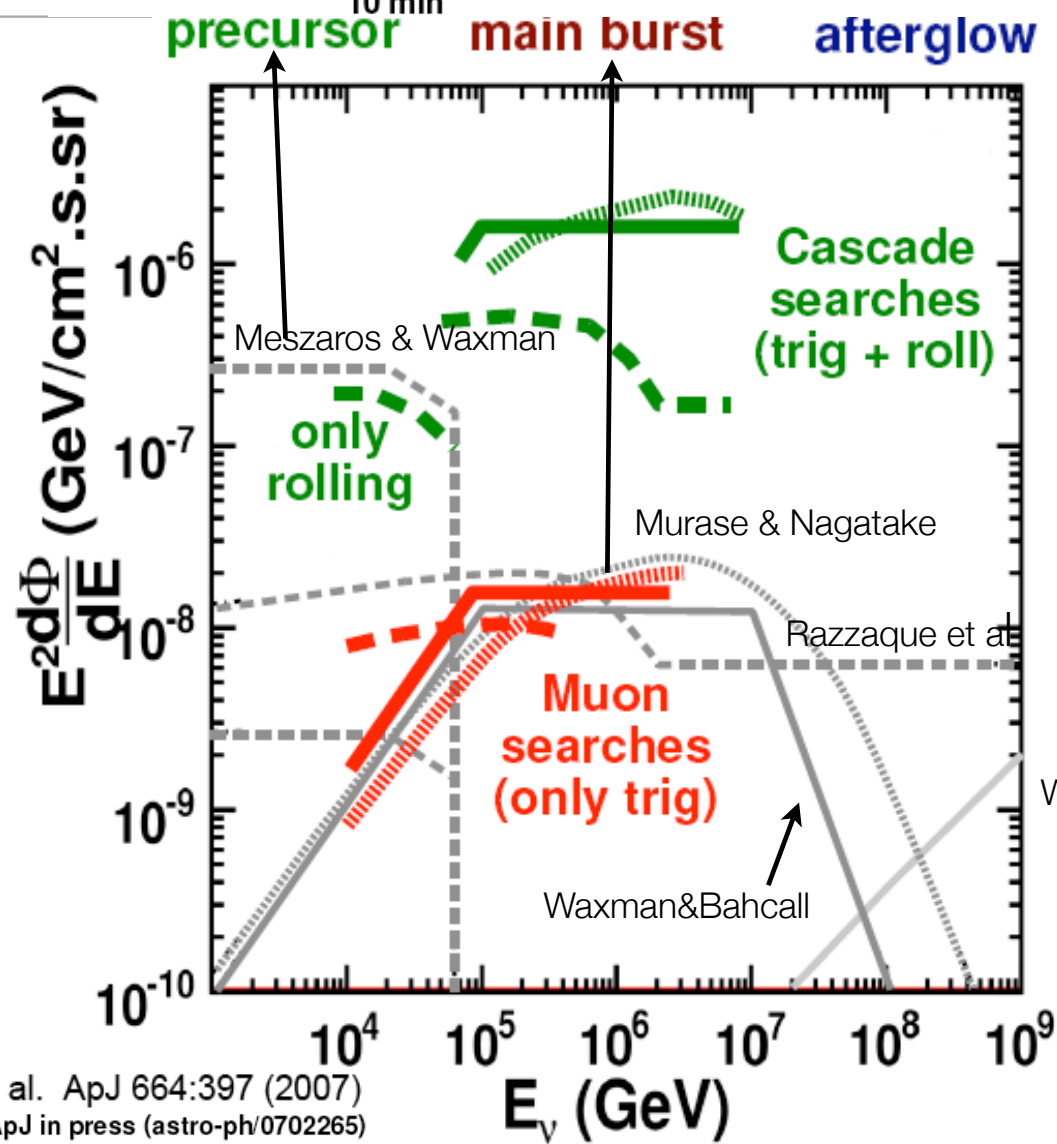
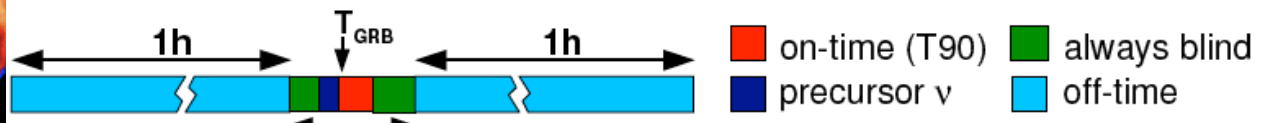
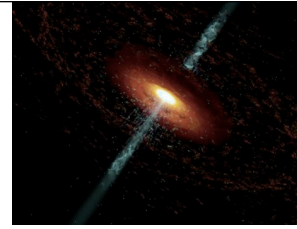
The low energy core of IceCube: AMANDA

- Larger event rates for galactic sources: 10% more events for source cut-off at 3-10 TeV for IC22+AMANDA than IC22 standalone.
- Threshold at about 30 GeV, good for atmospheric neutrino studies. For point-sources increased background BUT better angular resolution
- Using IceCube as VETO possible identification of neutrinos interacting in the inner core detector.





Gamma-ray Bursts



flavor ratio at Earth (1 : 1 : 1)

Achterberg A. et al. ApJ 664:397 (2007)
 A. Achterberg et al, ApJ in press (astro-ph/0702265)

GRBs in IceCube

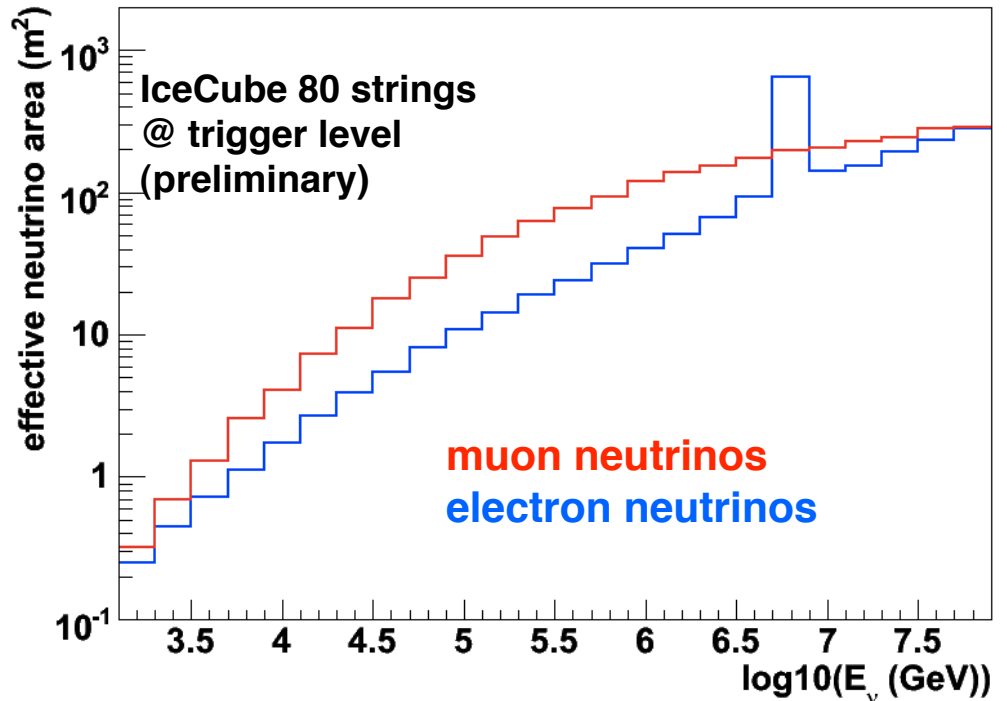
- Satellite bandwidth for IC22: 30 GB/d
- Online Filter (>Jun 2007): all data in ± 1 hr around GCN alert transferred to North

IC80

3σ sensitivity for Waxman-Bahcall GRB flux with ~ 100 (~ 300) detected bursts in muon (cascade) channel

(GLAST ~ 200 bursts per year, 4π)

SWIFT 100/yr



		FoV (sr)	PSF	Band	Operation
Integral	IBIS	0.02	12'	15 keV – 10 MeV	Oct '02 -
Swift	BAT	1.4	15'	15 – 150 keV	Nov '04 -
Agile	SuperAgile	1	6'	15 – 60 keV	Jun '07 -
	mCal	N/A	N/A	300 keV – 100 MeV	
GLAST	GBM	9.5	1.5°	8 keV – 30 MeV	Apr '08 -
	LAT	2.4	15'	20 MeV – 300 GeV	



Multi-wavelength programs



★ **Offline Programs:** many offline analyses, SGR1806-20 Dec 2005 flare, WIYN-VERITAS-IceCube, HESS sources with muons from gammas, Milagro data, and many more GLAST Guest Investigator proposals Cycle 1: GRBs with GBM data, transient sources with LAT data

★ **Online programs:**

★ Neutrino alerts: NToO test run AMANDA-Magic and proposal of ToO for GRBs and SNe with networks of Optical Telescopes

★ SN collapse - IceCube should enter SNEWS this year

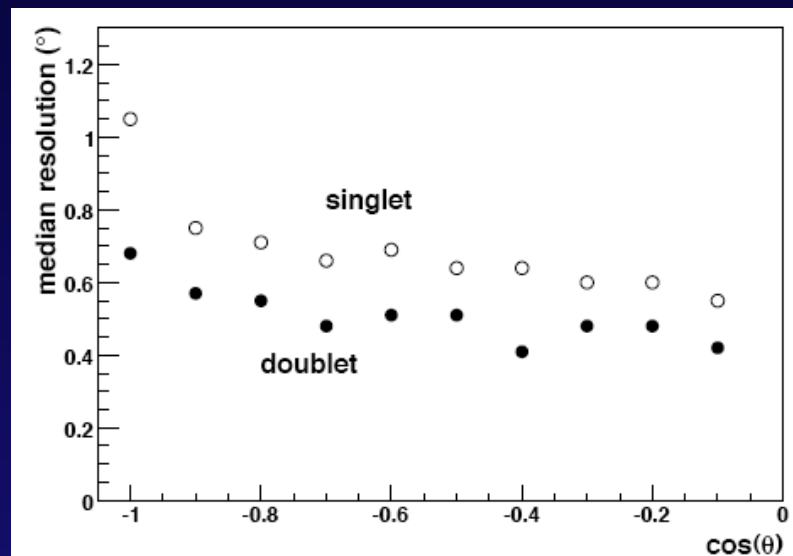
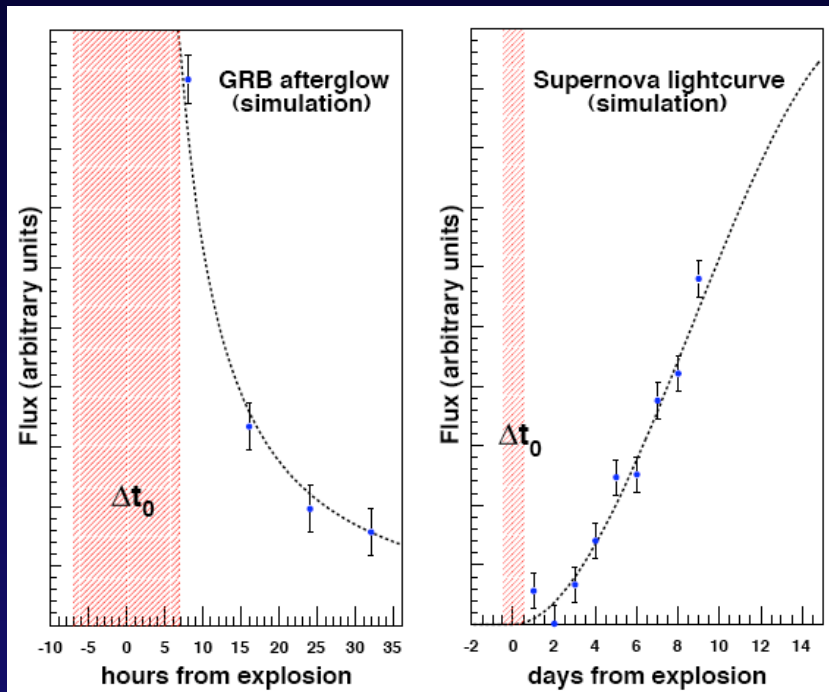


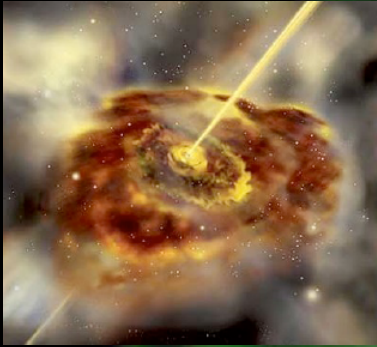
Optical follow-up for neutrino events

Kowalski & Mohr, astro-ph/0701618

- ν event direction reconstructed online and if energy or multiplicity $>$ a given threshold a notice is sent to a network of optical telescopes
- t_0 can be reconstructed from light curves with precision < 1 d from GRB afterglows and SNe light curves
- Rate of doublets of atm. neutrino backg. for max separation of 3° and $\Delta t = 100$ s \Rightarrow 30/yr hence follow-up feasible

ROTSE-III: 4 automated telescopes would cover $> 80\%$ of IceCube PSF for doublets





Conclusions

- IC22 science run now under way:
- expected to deliver 10 months lifetime
 - sensitivity: ~ x4 AMANDA-II (1001d)
- IC40 (April 2008) will be 1/2 completed detector and angular resolution close to optimal
- Beginning of 2009: km³ yr integrated exposure