Calibration

Summer Blot (DESY) IceCube M&O Review Madison, WI January 8, 2019

Calibration scope

- DOM response
- Geometry
- Ice properties

Waveform





08/01/2018





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Calibration devices

- DOM on-board self-calibration system (DOMCal)
- LED flashers (12 @ 400nm / DOM; 16 cDOMs with)
- 2 lasers "Standard Candles"
- 2 rotating video cameras "Sweden cameras" both motors dead
- 8 dust logs from pre-string deployment
- Functioning inclinometers on 47 DOMs
- Pressure sensors
- Atmospheric muons

Calibration devices: DOMCal



In-ice OM stability



SPE recalibration

- Recalibration of SPE charge distribution resulted in gain correction of approx. -4% for all DOMs
- Resulted in "pass2" re-processing of all data
- Further improvement to improve low level charge distribution modelling: personalized SPE templates for each DOM in Monte Carlo simulation



- 12 / DOM @ 400 nm; 6 horizontal, 6 vertical
- 16 cDOMs with 340, 370, 450 and 505 nm
- Documentation via wiki pages



Include Dima's table showing model error progression from SpiceMie to Spice 3.2.1



Anisotropy of scattering*: ~7%

*New models of anisotropy with glaciological underpinning currently being tested

Some more specific slide on anisotropy



- In 2017-18 collected X TB of single LED data
- Investigating DOM-wise systematics: e.g. tilt, cable shadow
- Azimuthal position of main cable known better than 1% for most OM's



Plot showing cable shadow fits

- In 2017-18 collected X TB of single LED data
- Investigating DOM-wise systematics: e.g. tilt, cable shadow
- Azimuthal position of main cable known better than 1% for most OM's
- **New!** Direct simulation of photon propagation through bubble column

Plot showing new flasher derived hole ice models

Direct sim picture

Additional in-ice calibration devices

• Standard candle

- 337 nm pulsed nitrogen laser with Cherenkov cone emission pattern
- Energy scale, linearity
- Sweden cameras
 - Monitor deployment, freeze-in process
 - Qualitative assessment of local ice properties: bubbly ice
 - New! Simulation of camera optics to make quantitative measurements

Image from Sweden camera

Atmospheric muons

- High statistics, natural calibration source
- Verify many calibration constants
 - DOM efficiency
 - Anisotropy of ice properties
 - Absolute pointing (moon shadow)

Some image, maybe from recent moon shadow paper

Atmospheric muons



Atmospheric muons

Will reformat plot so that the slide looks nicer



Current status of calibration activities

- DOM response is stable since gain re-calibration
- Constantly improving understanding of the ice and developing new fitting techniques
 - New: using machine learning techniques to speed up fitting
- Physics analyses constantly pushing the limits of reconstruction and require more precise modeling of ice and DOM-wise properties
 - Astrophysical tau identification, hadronic cascade identification from early muons and delayed neutron capture, inelasticity
- Starting to reach the limits of current calibration device capabilities
- The need to reduce systematic uncertainties is one of the driving forces behind the IceCube Upgrade

Lab measurements

- DOM efficiency, DOM crossing muons
- Picture of C. Wendt's setup at madison
- Snolab noise measurements

Calibration: looking towards the future

- Several devices in R&D/prototype phase for IceCube Upgrade and Gen2
- Building on experience with IceCube to determine new device capabilities and requirements
- Using the SPIceCore at South Pole to cross-calibrate ice properties while simultaneously testing many of these new technologies



SPIceCore

Busy logging season 2018/19: dust logger, UV logger, luminescence logger, Gen2 camera logger, ARA radio pulser

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Outlook

- Finalize DOM efficiency verification study using muons
- Achieve better understanding and modelling of anisotropy
- Continue to develop new fitting techniques and data samples
- Further improve communication and coordination with other work groups for faster incorporation of new calibration constants