

Technical progress

- detector performance, calibration, R&D efforts

Albrecht Karle

March 2019

The IceCube Neutrino Observatory

IceTop (surface array): 81 stations

IceCube: 86 strings

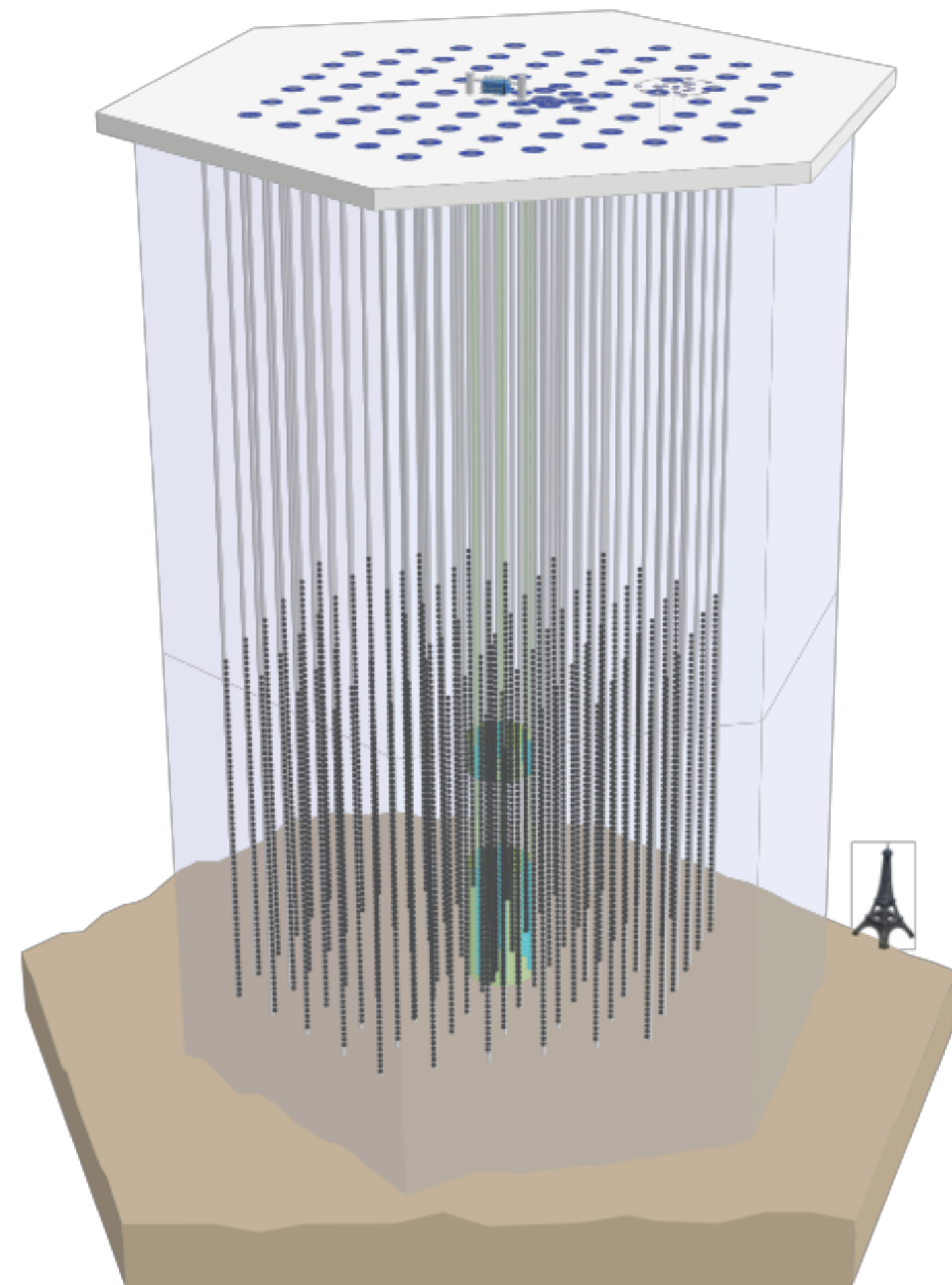
5160 optical sensors over 1 km³ volume

17 m vertical spacing

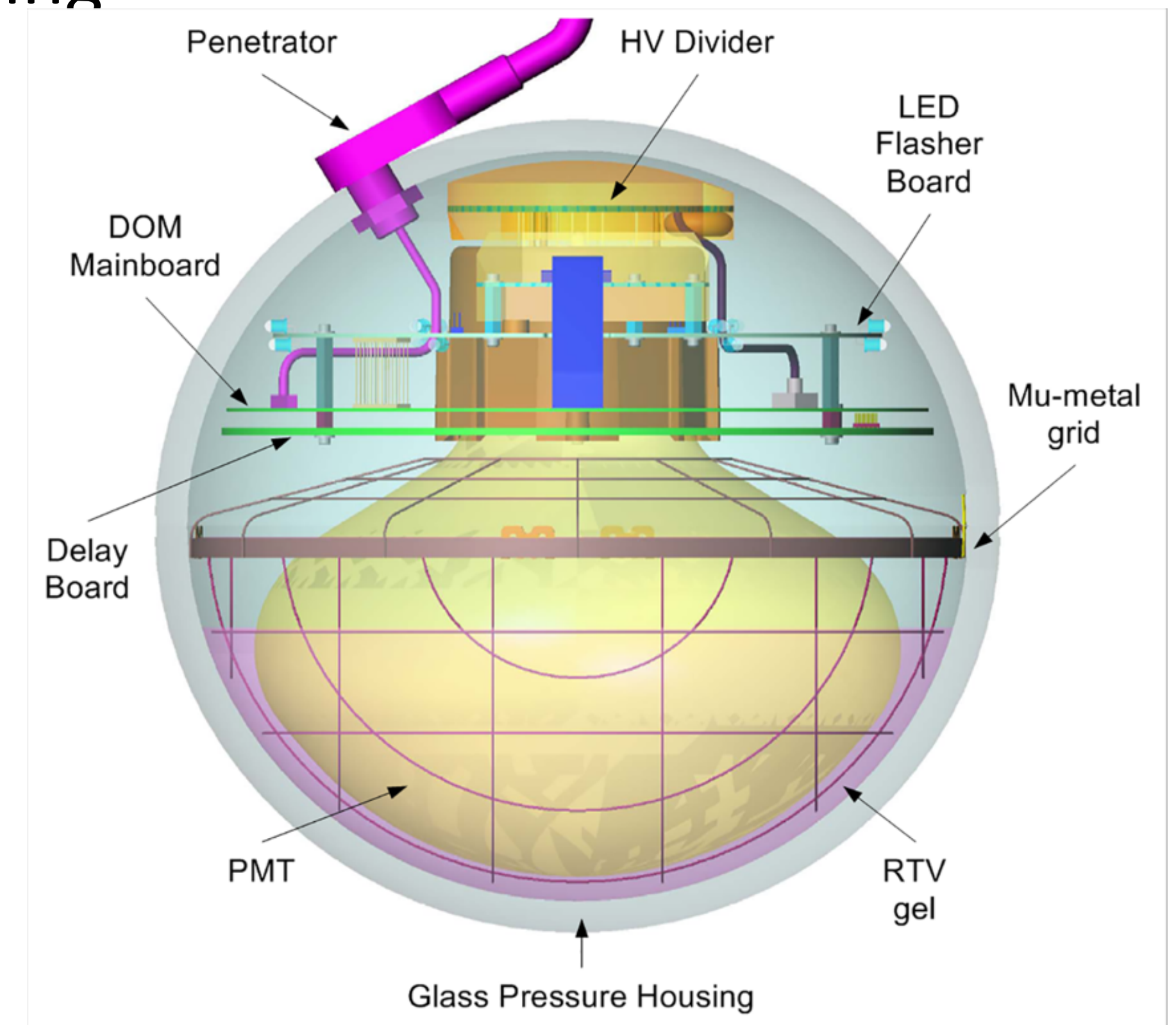
125 m horizontal spacing

Highly stable operation.

Since 2016: **livedtime** > 99.5%



DeepCore (low energy threshold)





South Pole 10m Telescope



MAPO



IceCube Laboratory (ICL)

TOS - Drilling site (79 & 80 in 10/11)

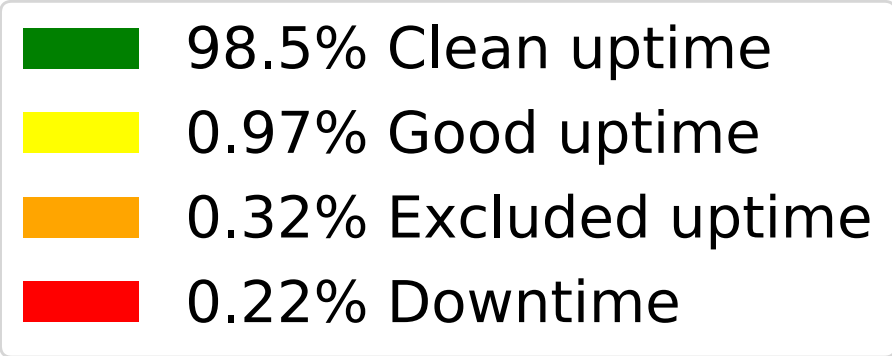
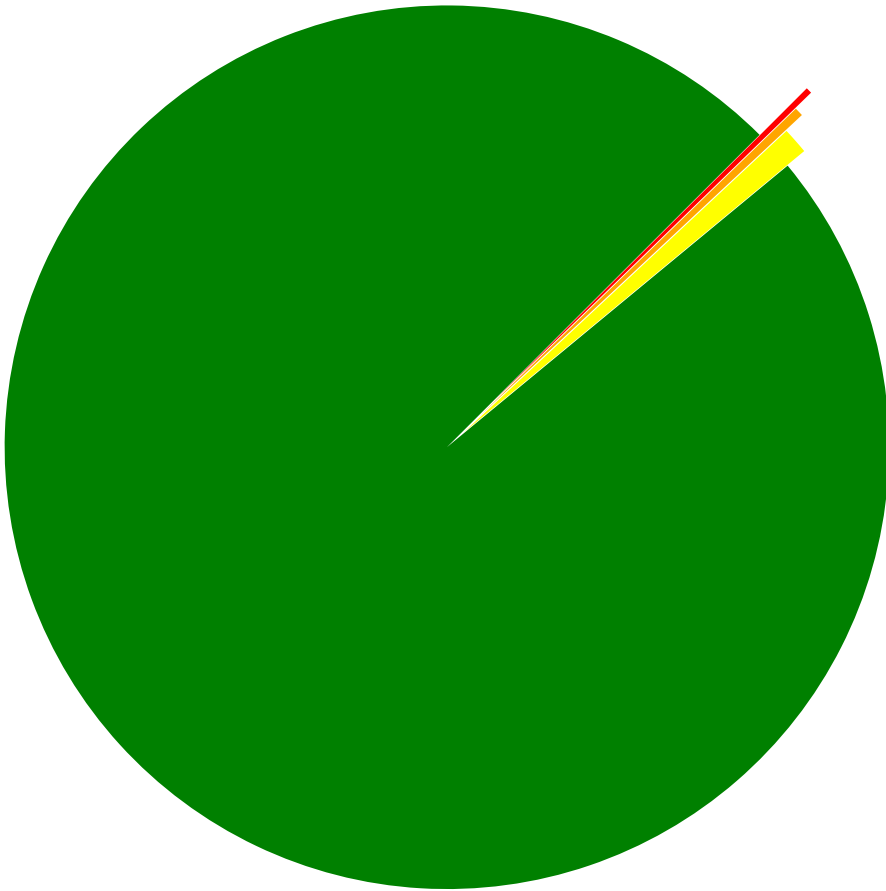


IceCube Enhanced Hot Water Drill (EHWD)

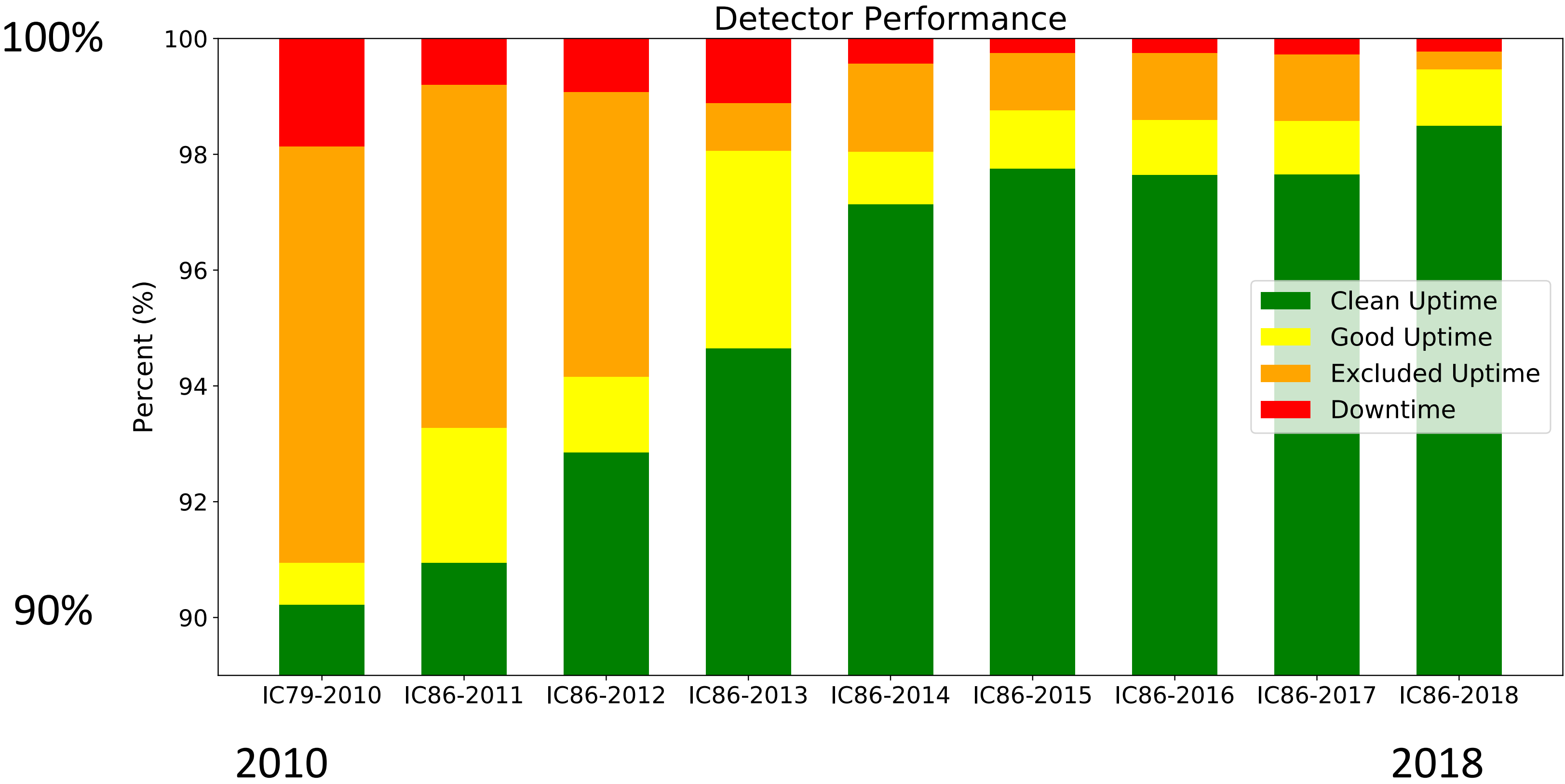


3100 sensors are deployed
to a depth between 1500
and 2500m.



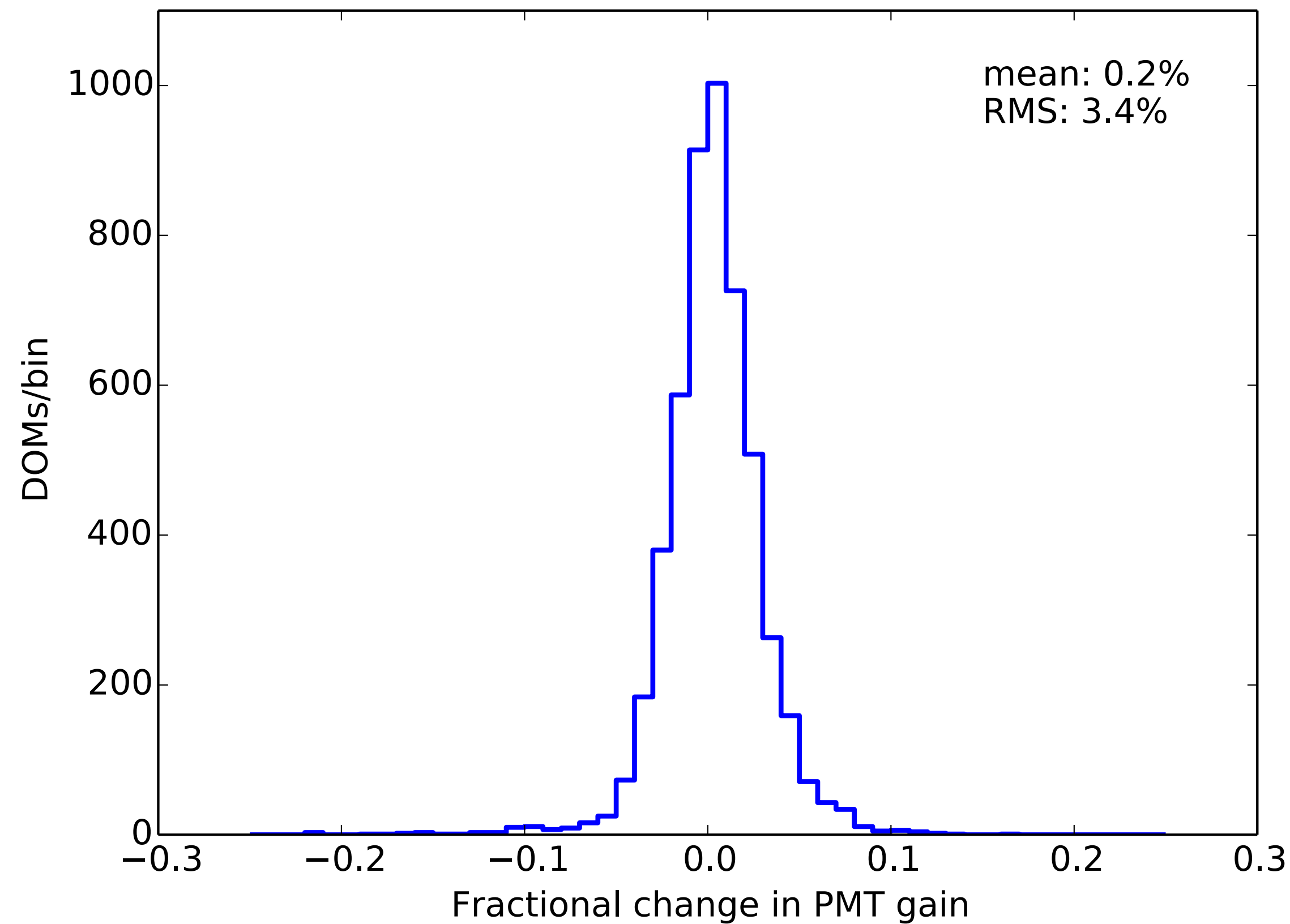


Detector Uptime



PMT gain stability 2011 - 2016

No indication for any changes since 2016.

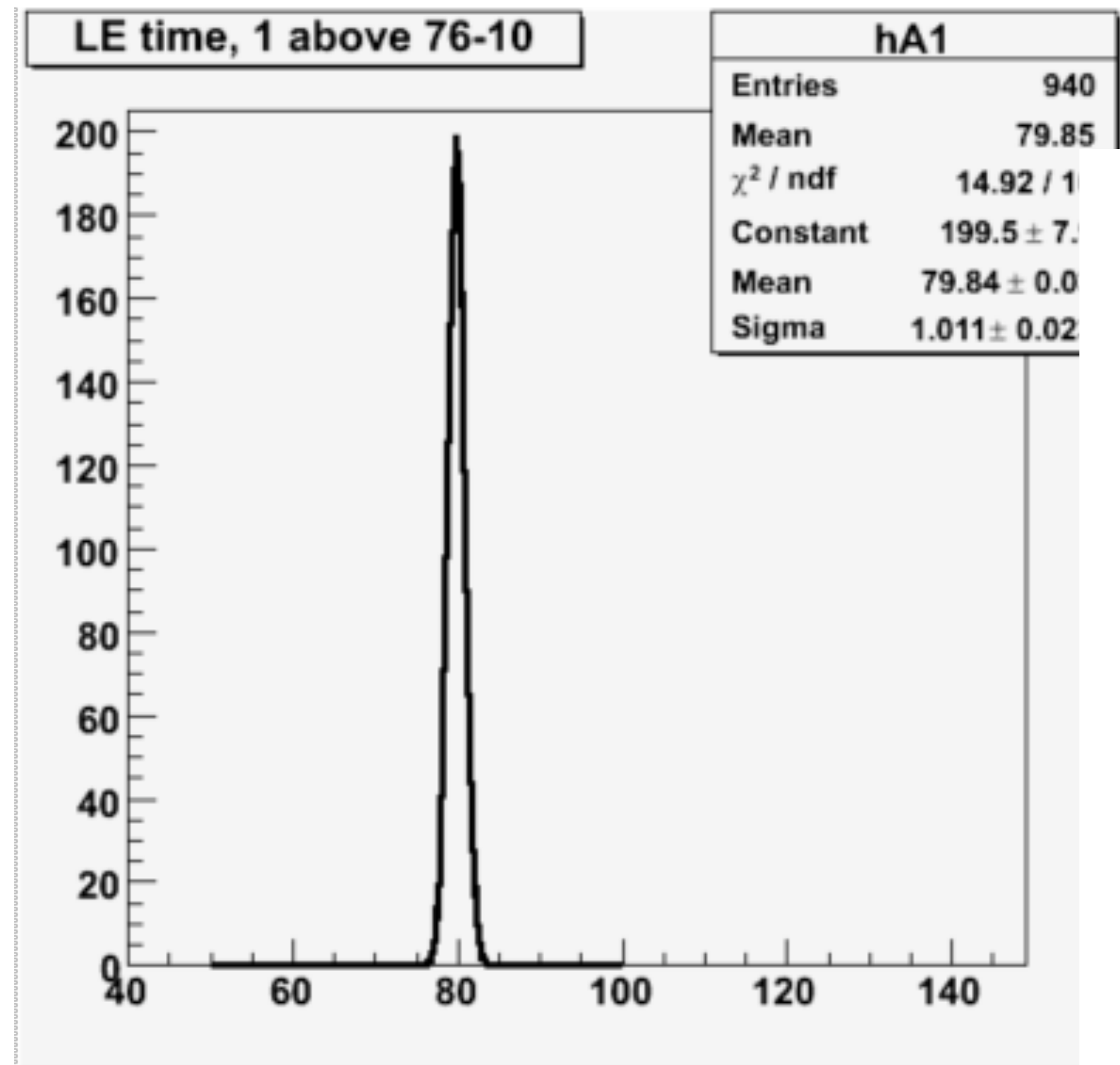


DOM gain appears stable!

(PMT gain of $1E7$ is small.
Noise rates are small.
→ Very small integrated current on anode.
→ No aging from that.

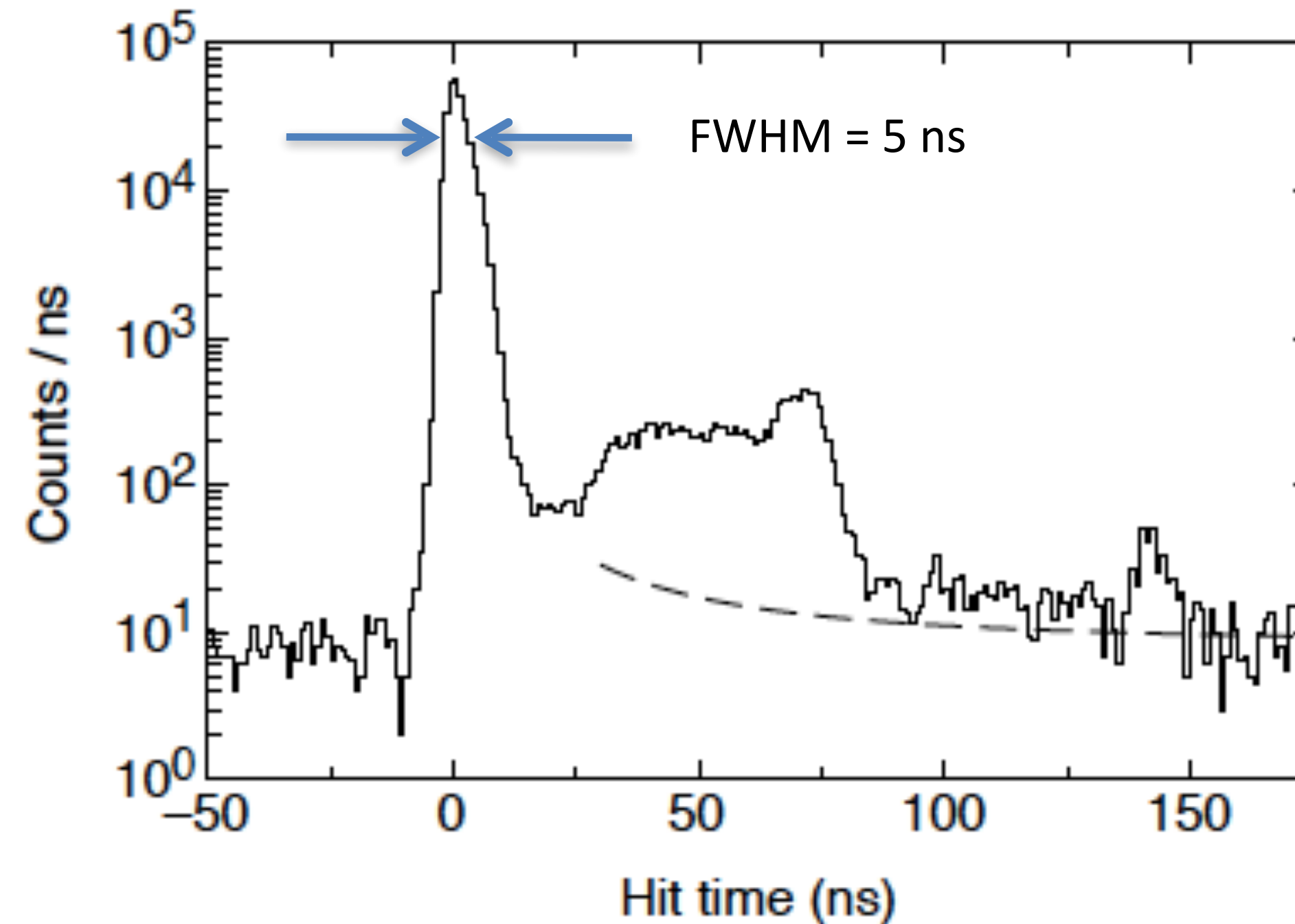
Time resolution: ~1ns for bright pulses

- Time difference between neighboring DOMs fired with (bright) flasher pulses: ~1 ns.
(this includes clock timing)



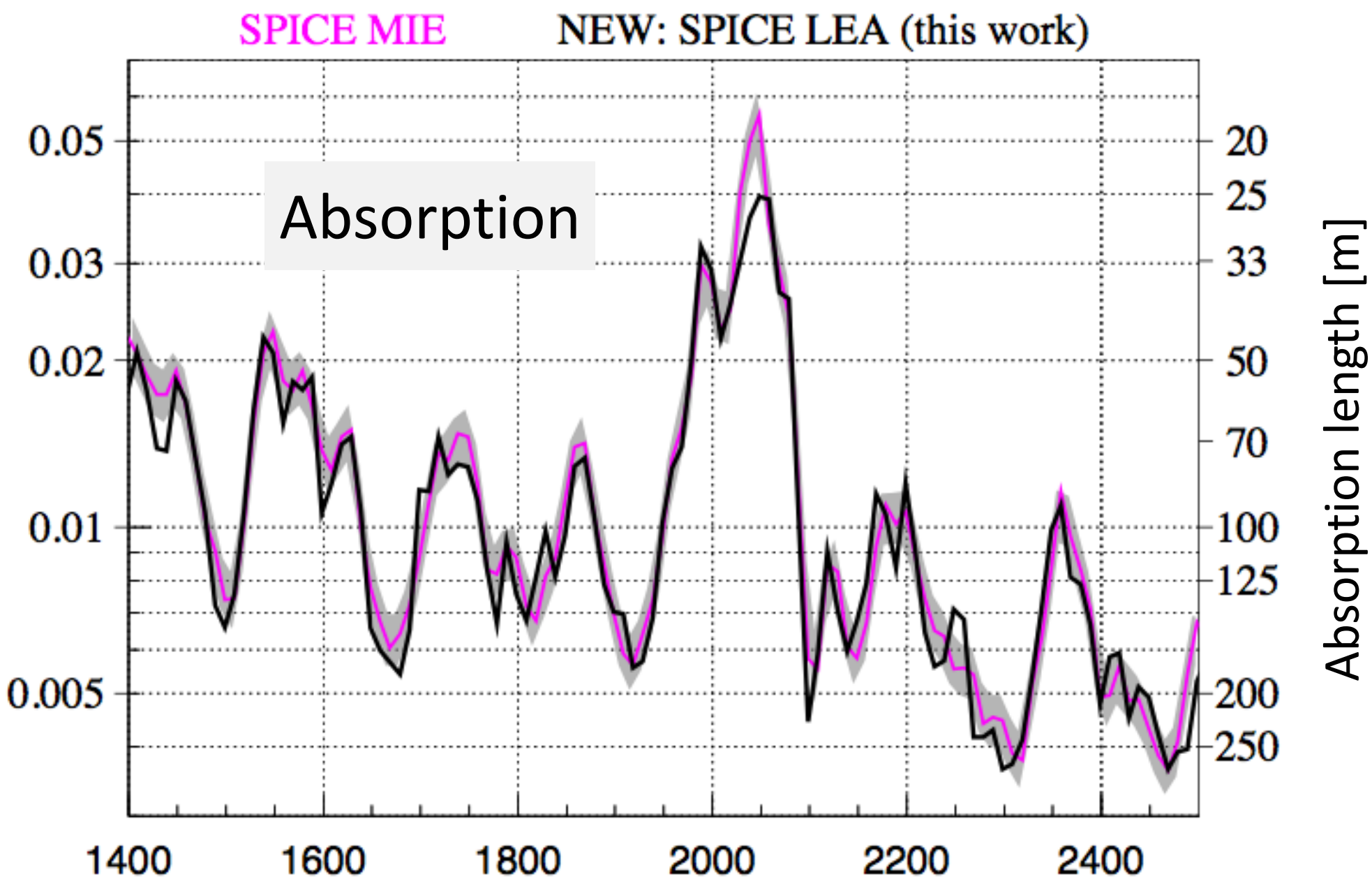
Single photoelectron pulse resolution limited by PMT.
RMS in the peak: ~2ns

Lab measurement with laser.



Understanding the ice

1. Vertical structure of ice parameters



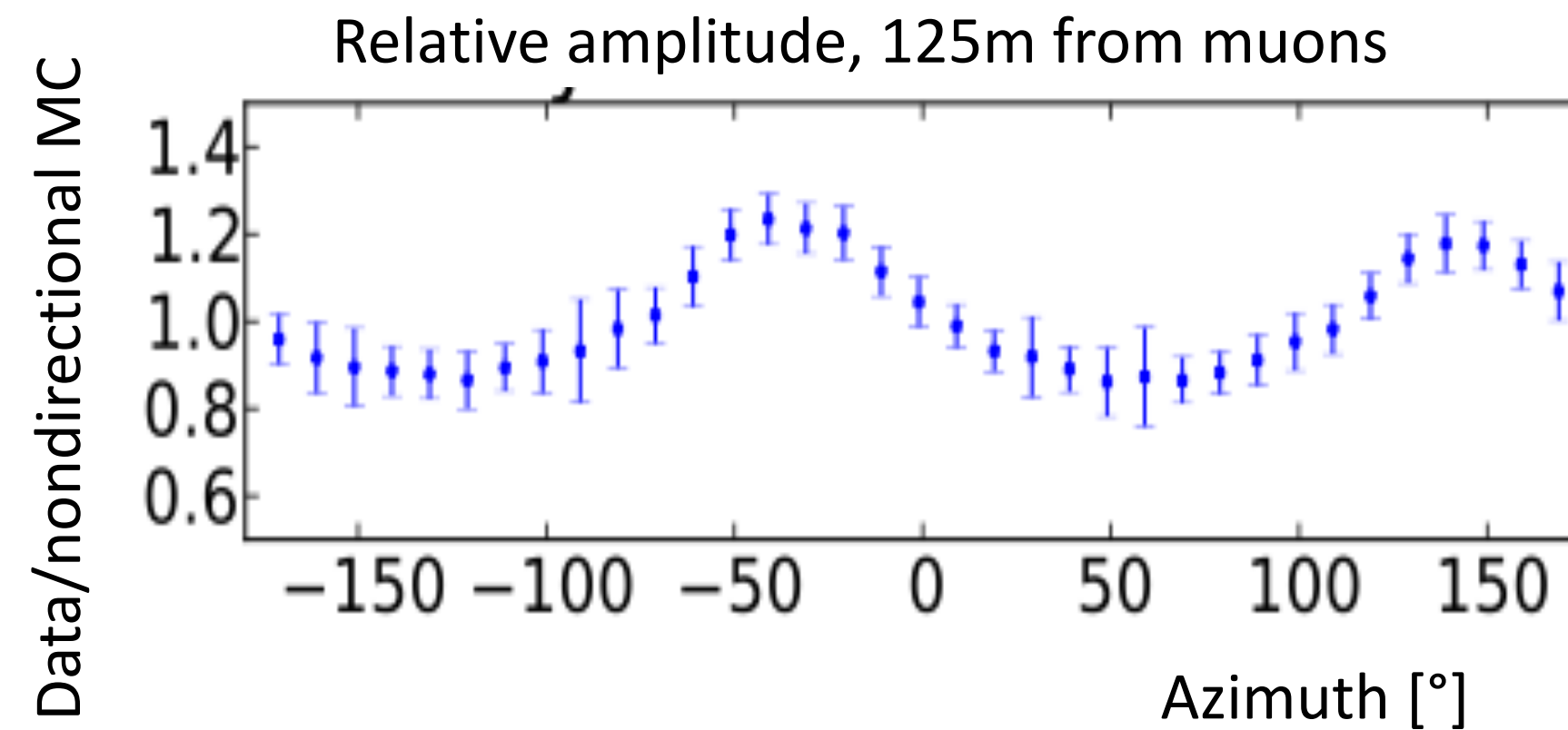
Scattering (eff.): 20 – 50 m
Absorption: 100 – 200 m

Measurement of South Pole ice transparency with the IceCube LED calibration system,

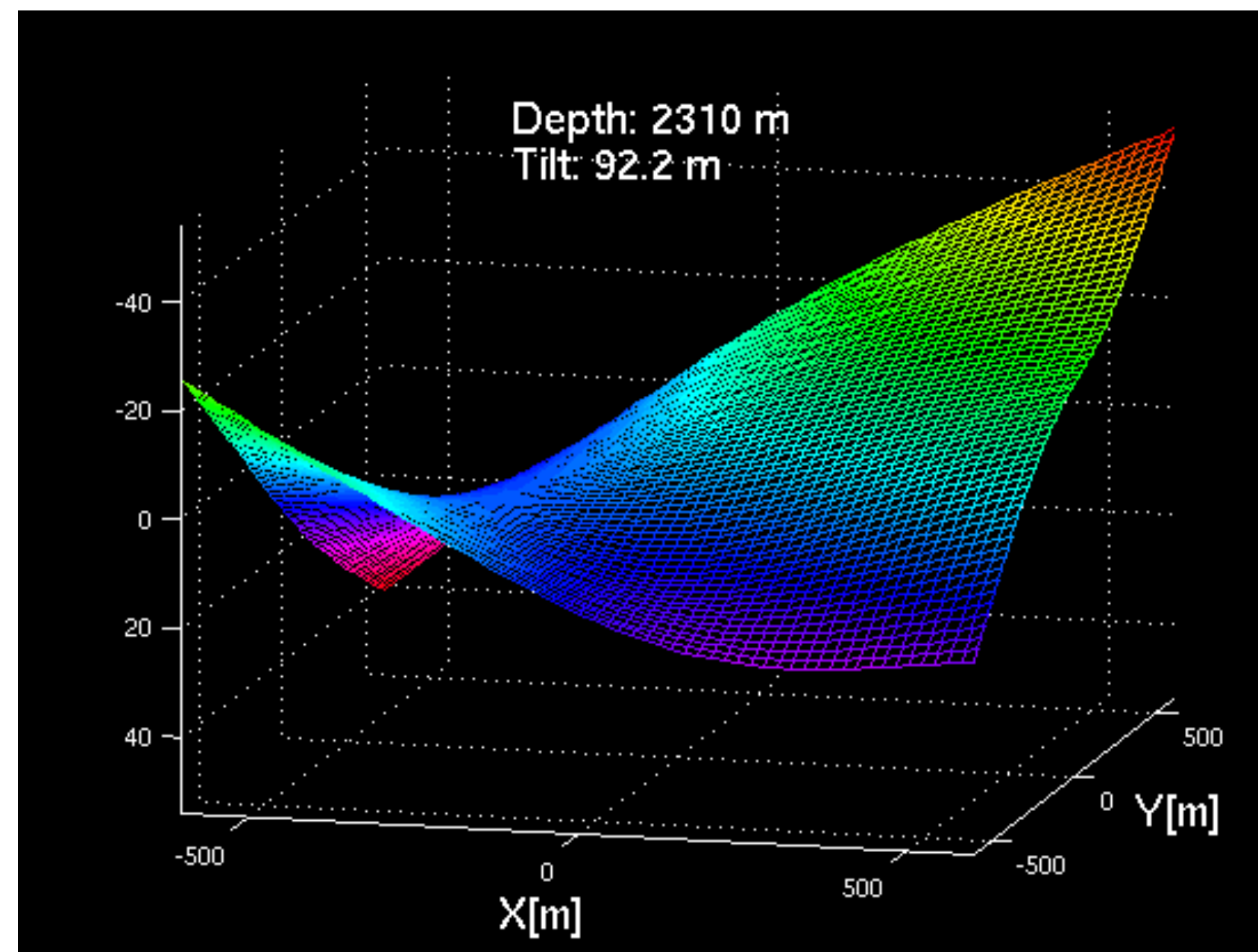
Aartsen et al., (IceCube Coll.), NIMA55353
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1301.5361>

2. Azimuthal variation in of scattering

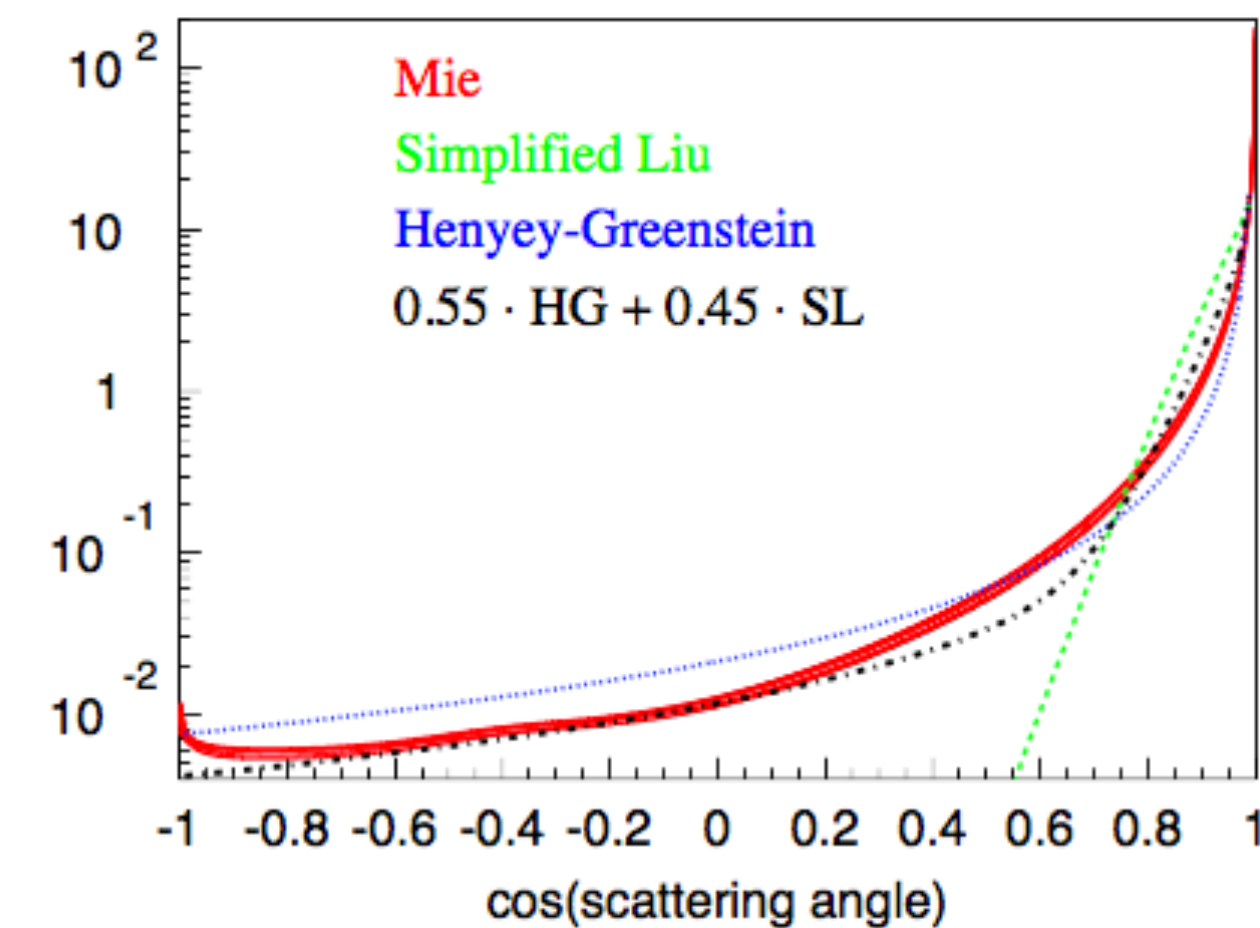
Less scattering in direction of ice flow:
→ up to ~10% /100m variation in amplitude



3. Ice layers are tilted – not planar



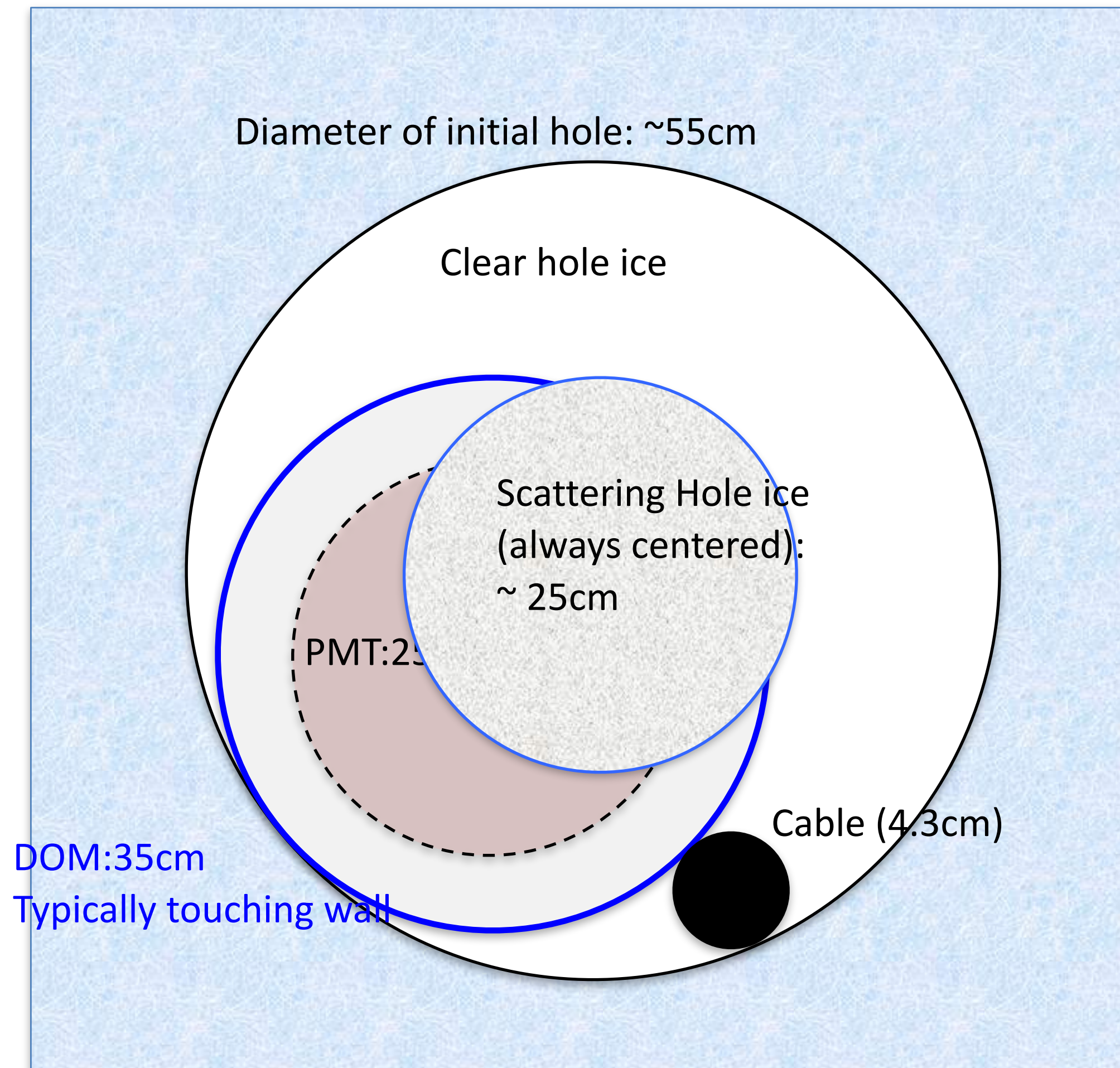
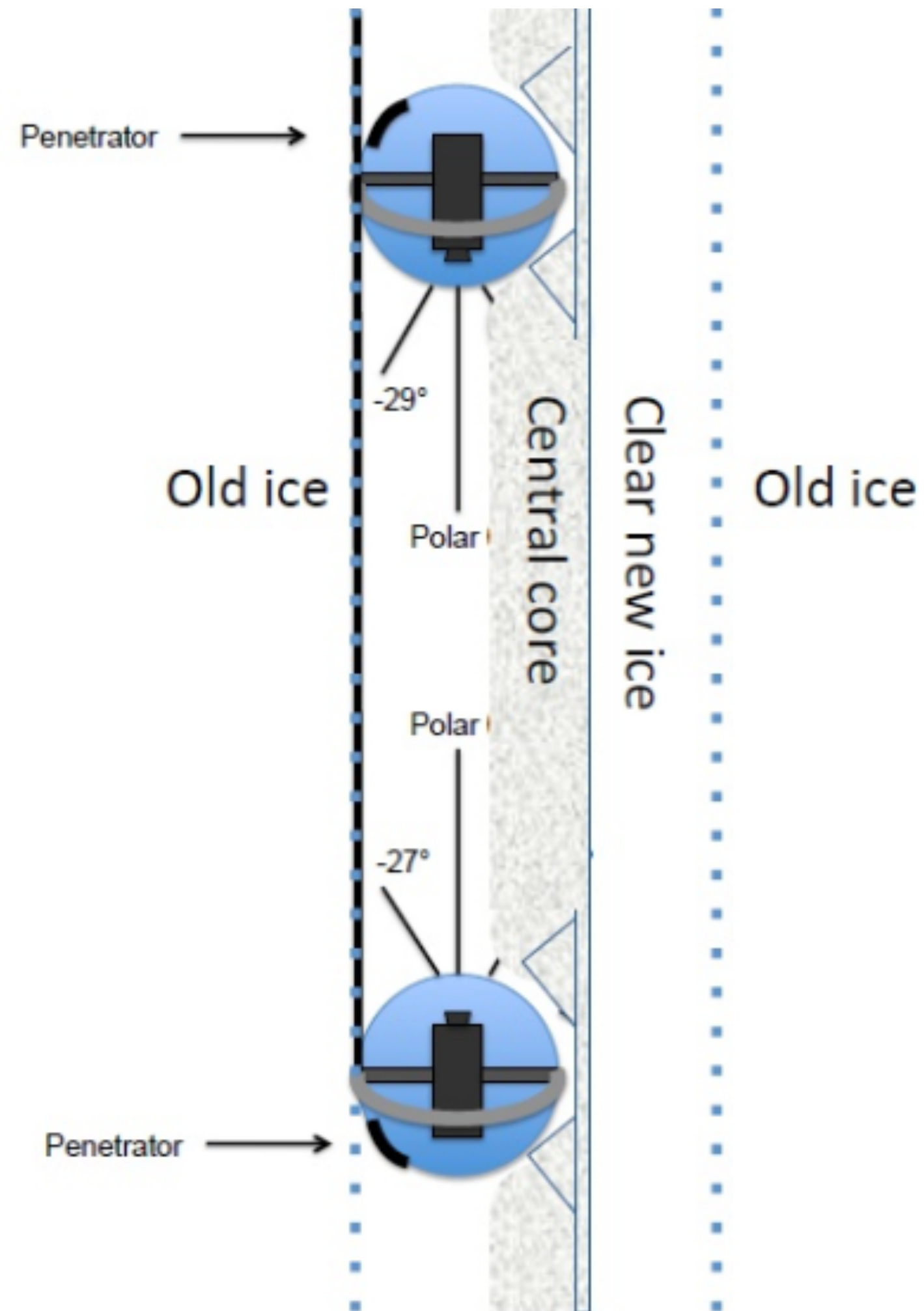
3. Scattering function



Systematic uncertainties: DOM and local ice

We plan to map the full surface sensitivity of every DOM precisely cable position to $<3^\circ$ (can be determined with local LEDs), then fit effect of hole ice.

Current picture of hole ice



DOM and local ice

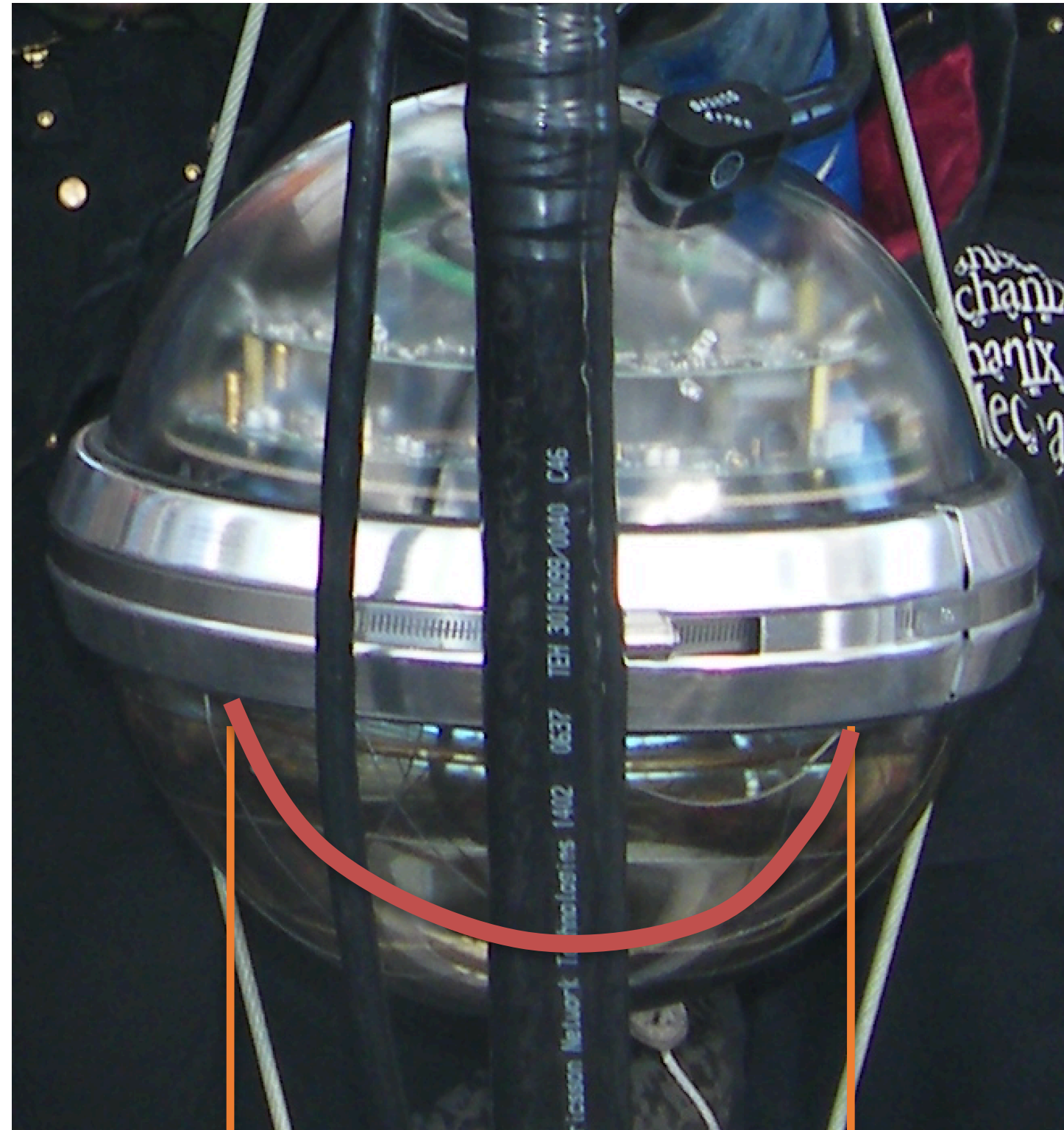
Images taken with camera ("Swedish Camera") during refreeze process:



Hole ice visible on the right.
Need to determine the effect
for every single DOM.

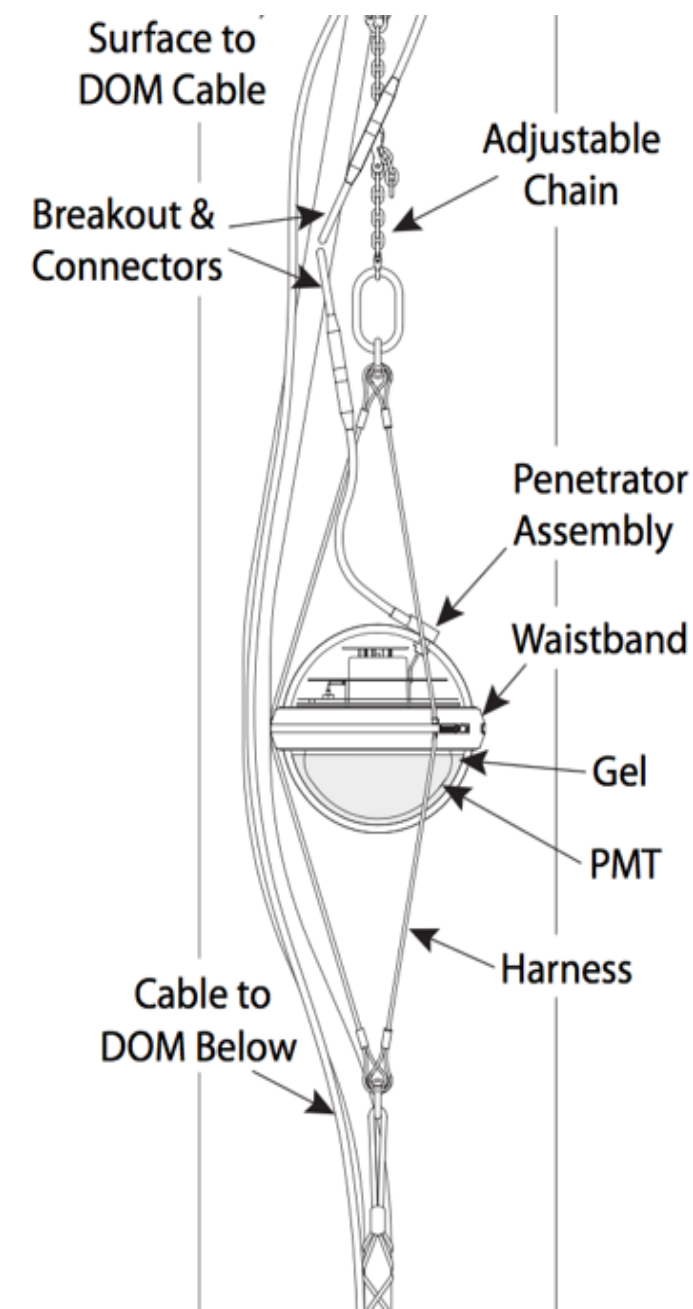
Cable shadow

Cable diameter: 4.5cm

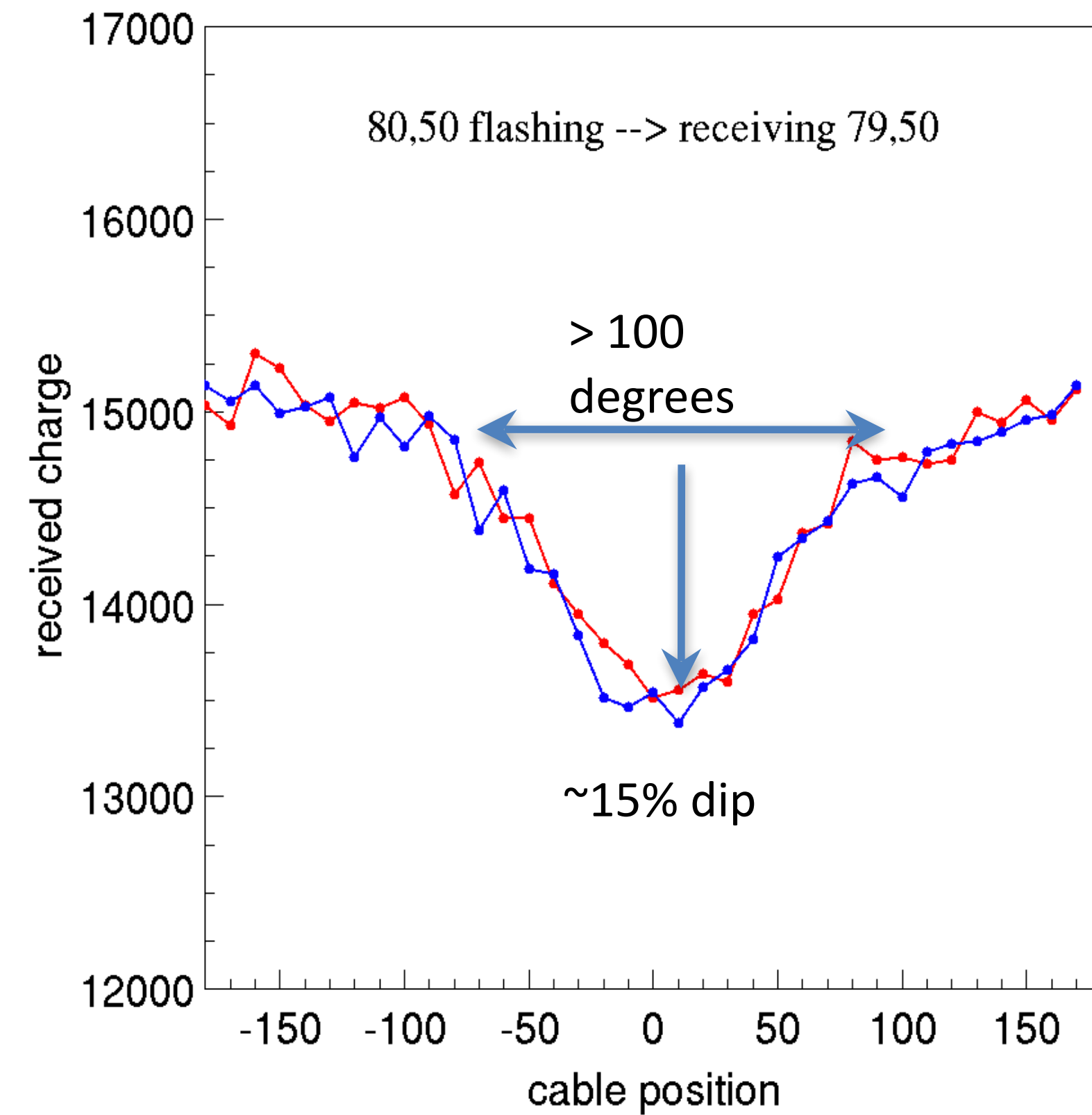


DOM sphere: 32.5

PMT cathode diameter: 22 cm



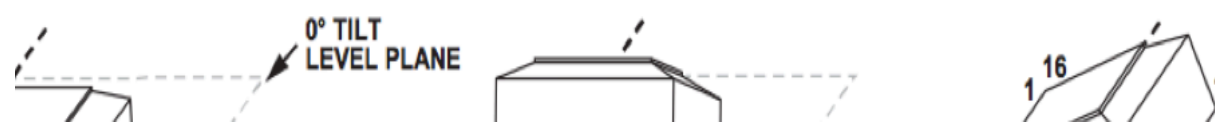
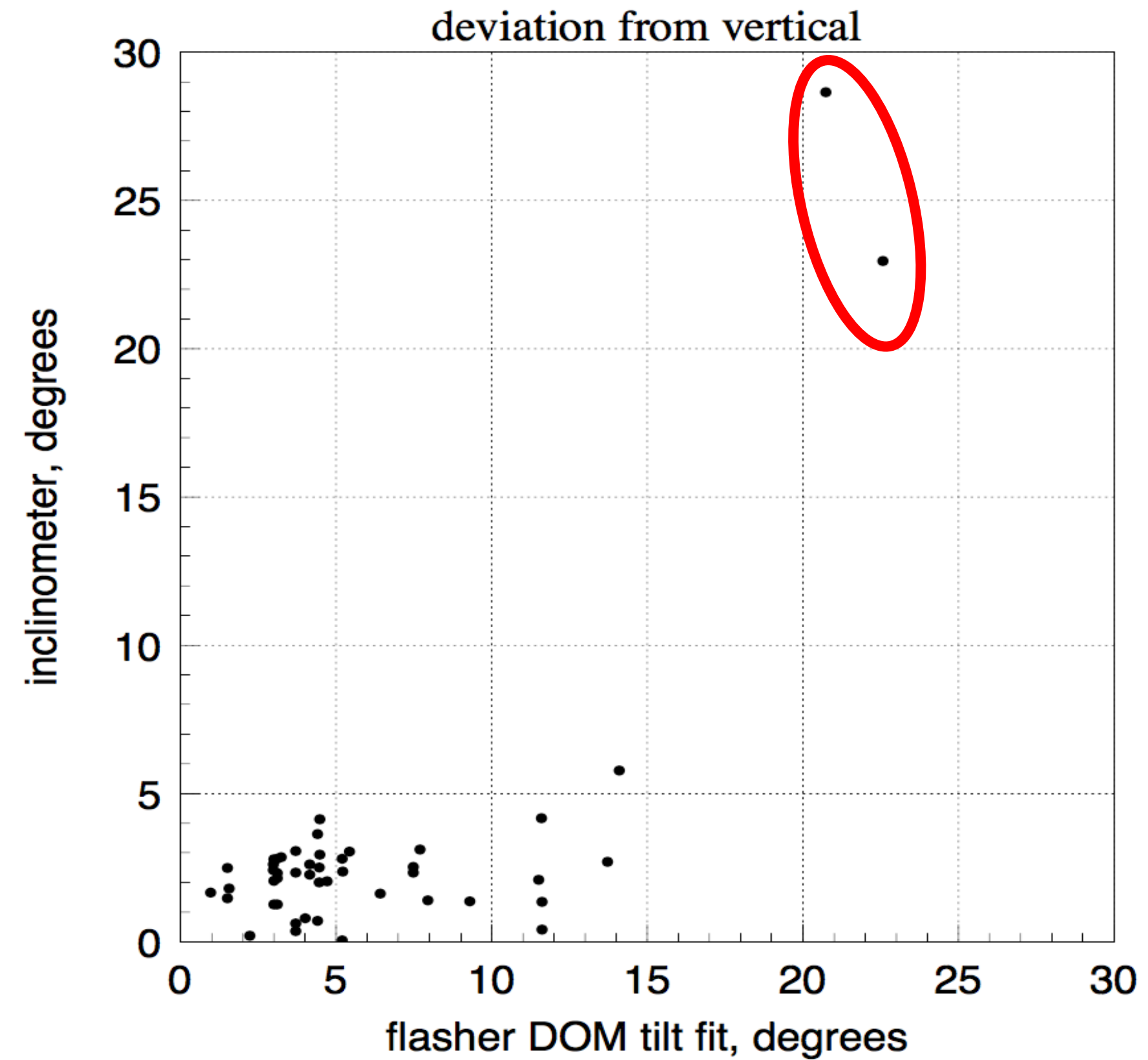
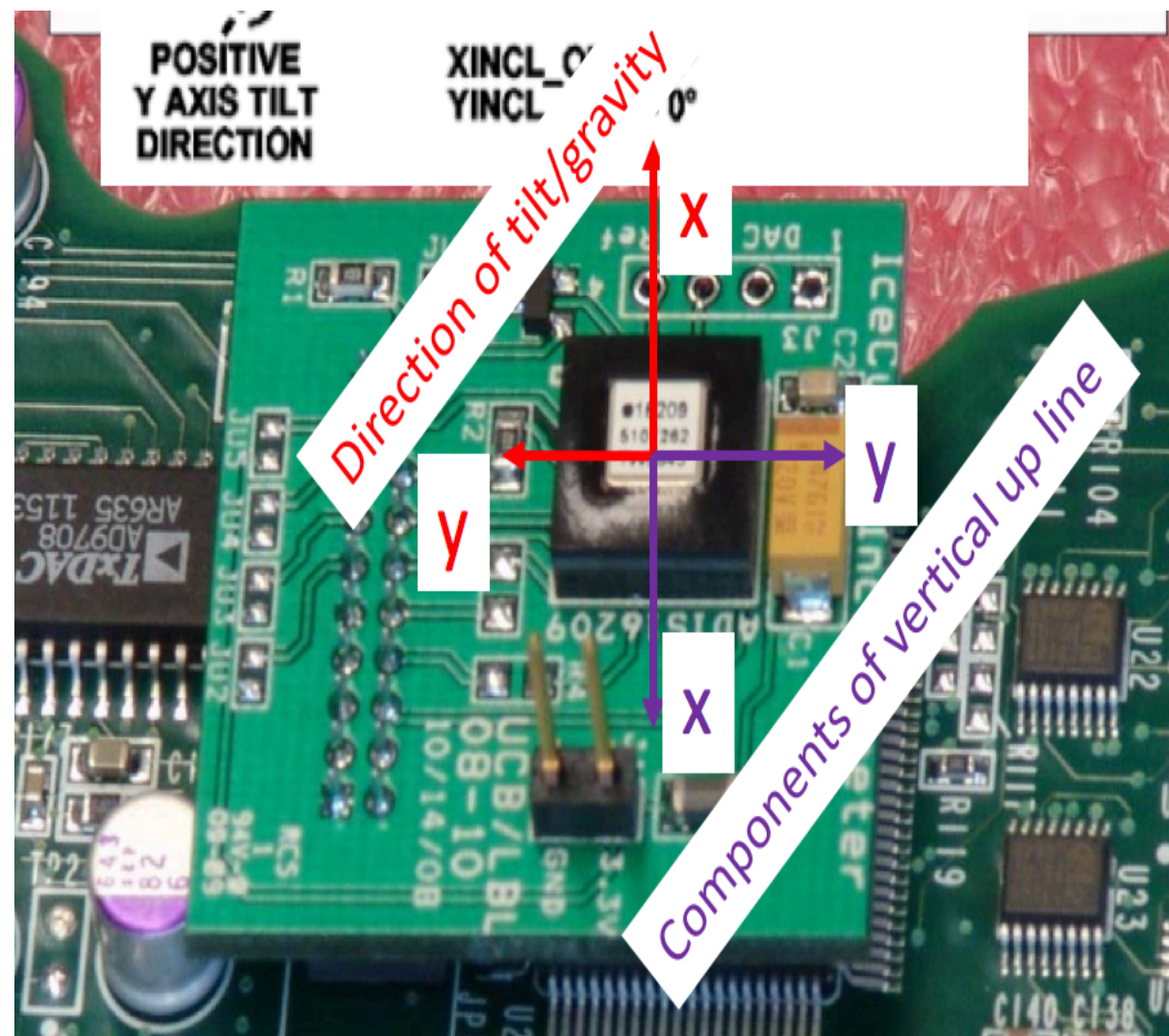
Azimuthal DOM response:
Simulated effect on receiving
DOM from flashers at close
distance.



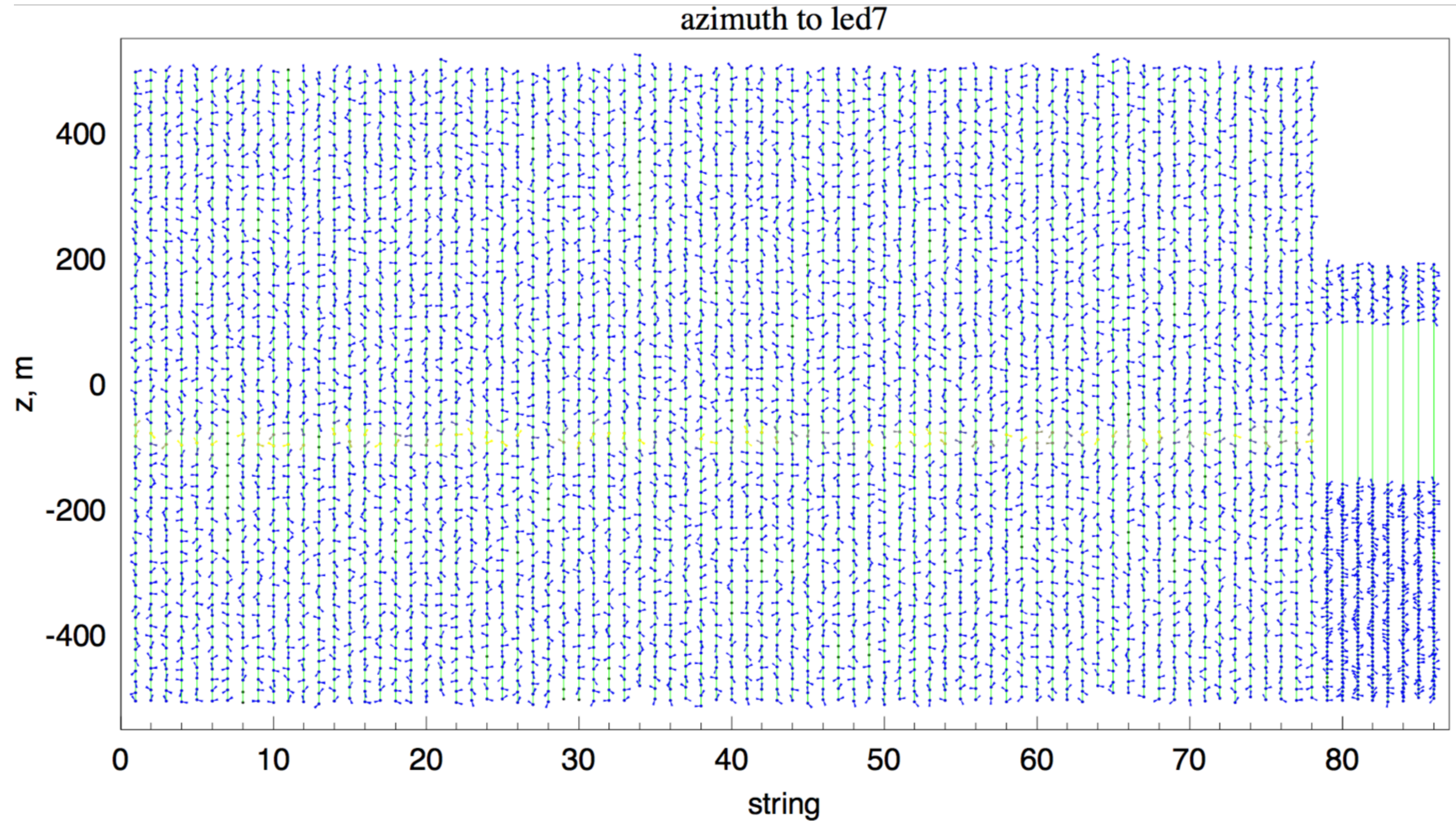
Built-in inclinometers vs DOM tilt fit

Indication of real tilt for 2 DOMs (out of 48)!

4 dozen DOMs have a built-in inclinometer, mounted on the mainboard, most of them have measured very small tilts, while 2 have tilts in excess of 20 degrees.

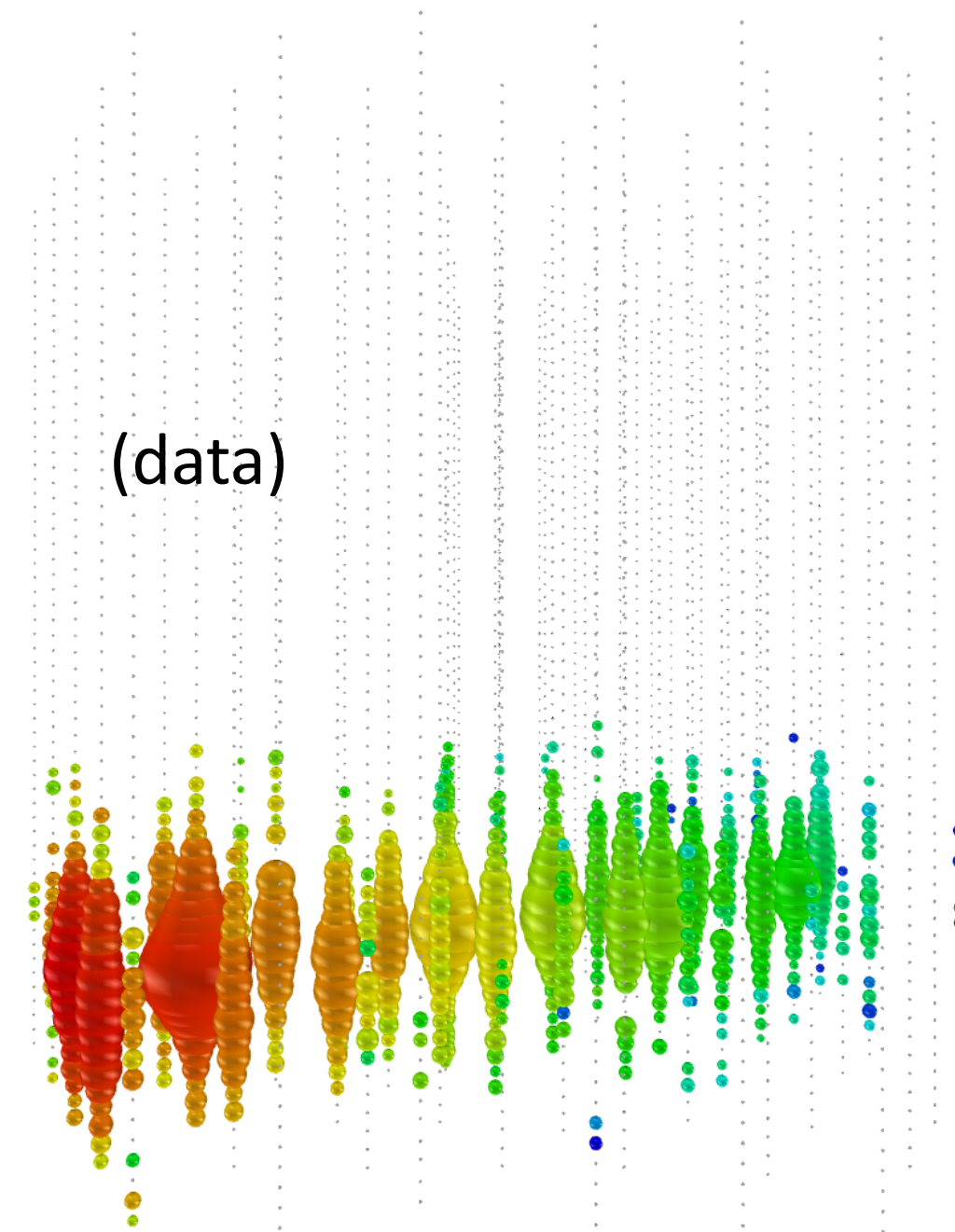


Example of DOM level calibration work:
determined position of individual cables near DOM to few degree
precision



Types of events and interactions

Charged-current ν_μ

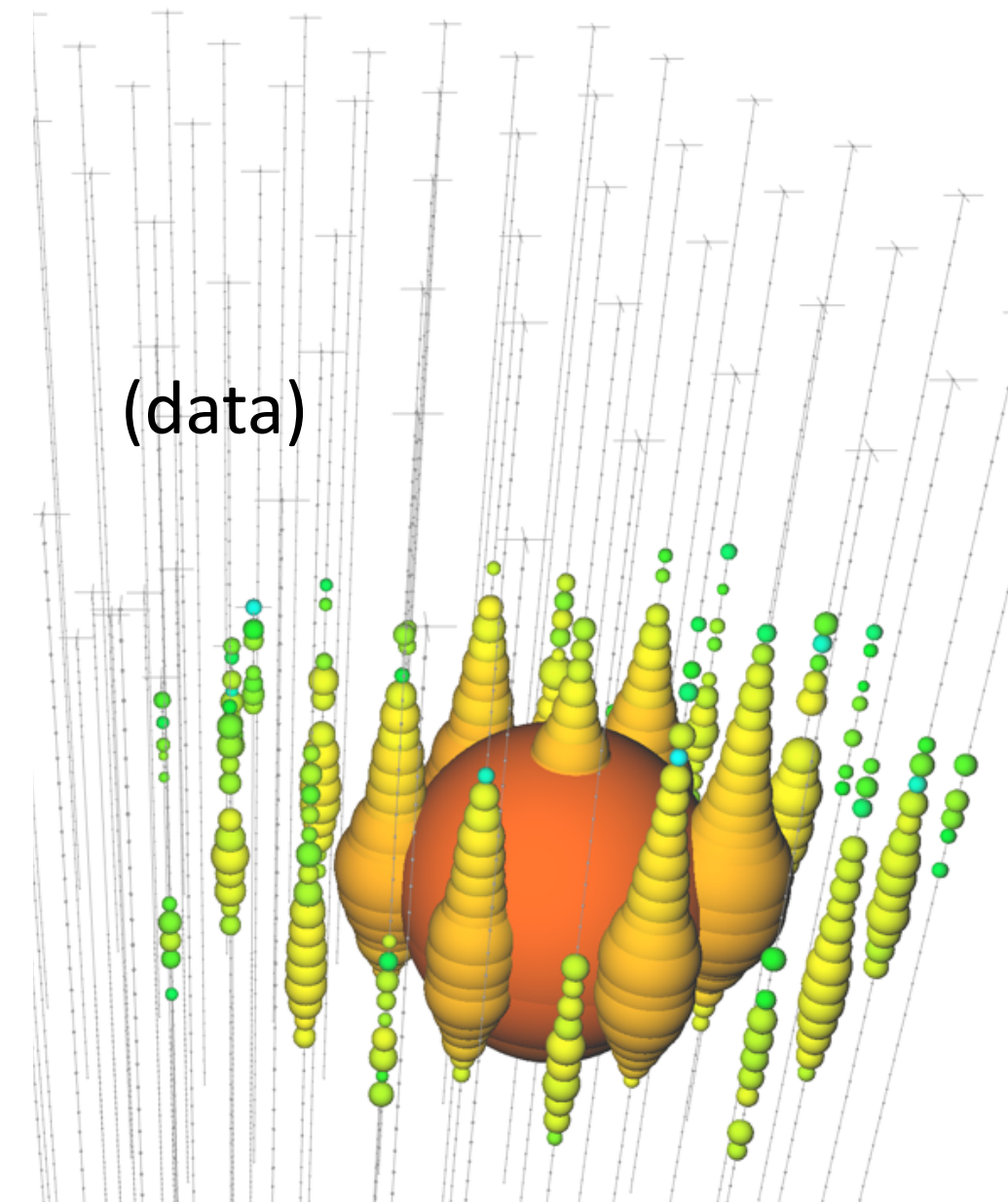


Up-going (throughgoing) track

Factor of ~ 2 energy resolution
 $\sim 0.5^\circ$ angular resolution

0.3° above 100 TeV

Neutral-current / ν_e



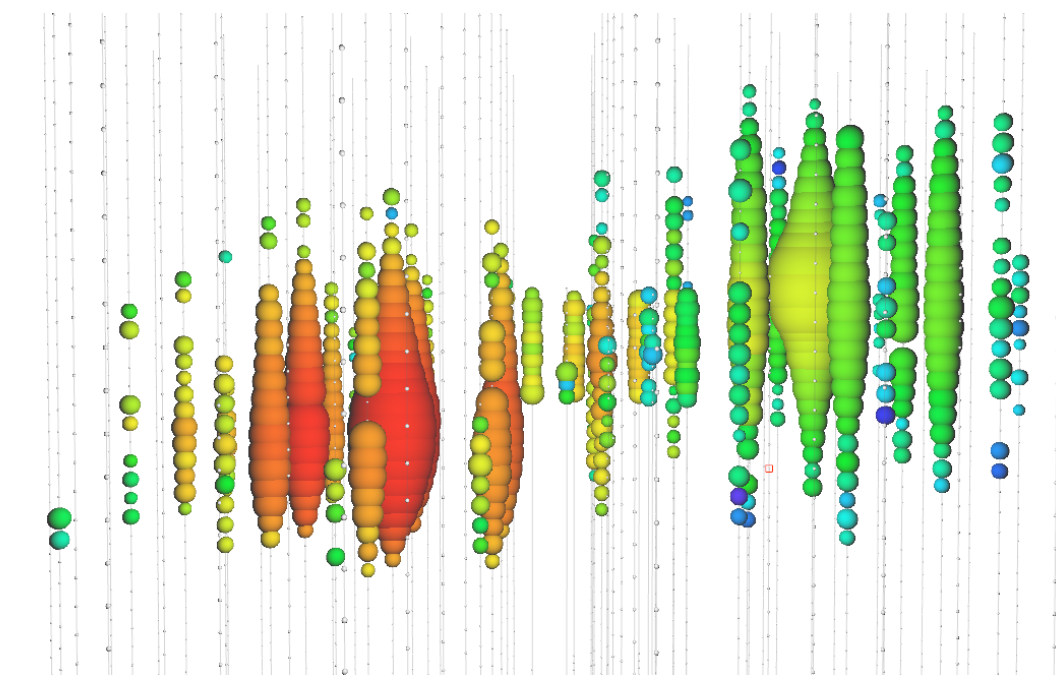
Isolated energy deposition
 (cascade) with no track

15% deposited energy resolution
 10-15° angular resolution (above 100 TeV)
 Working on improving that.



Charged-current ν_τ

(simulation)



“Double-bang”

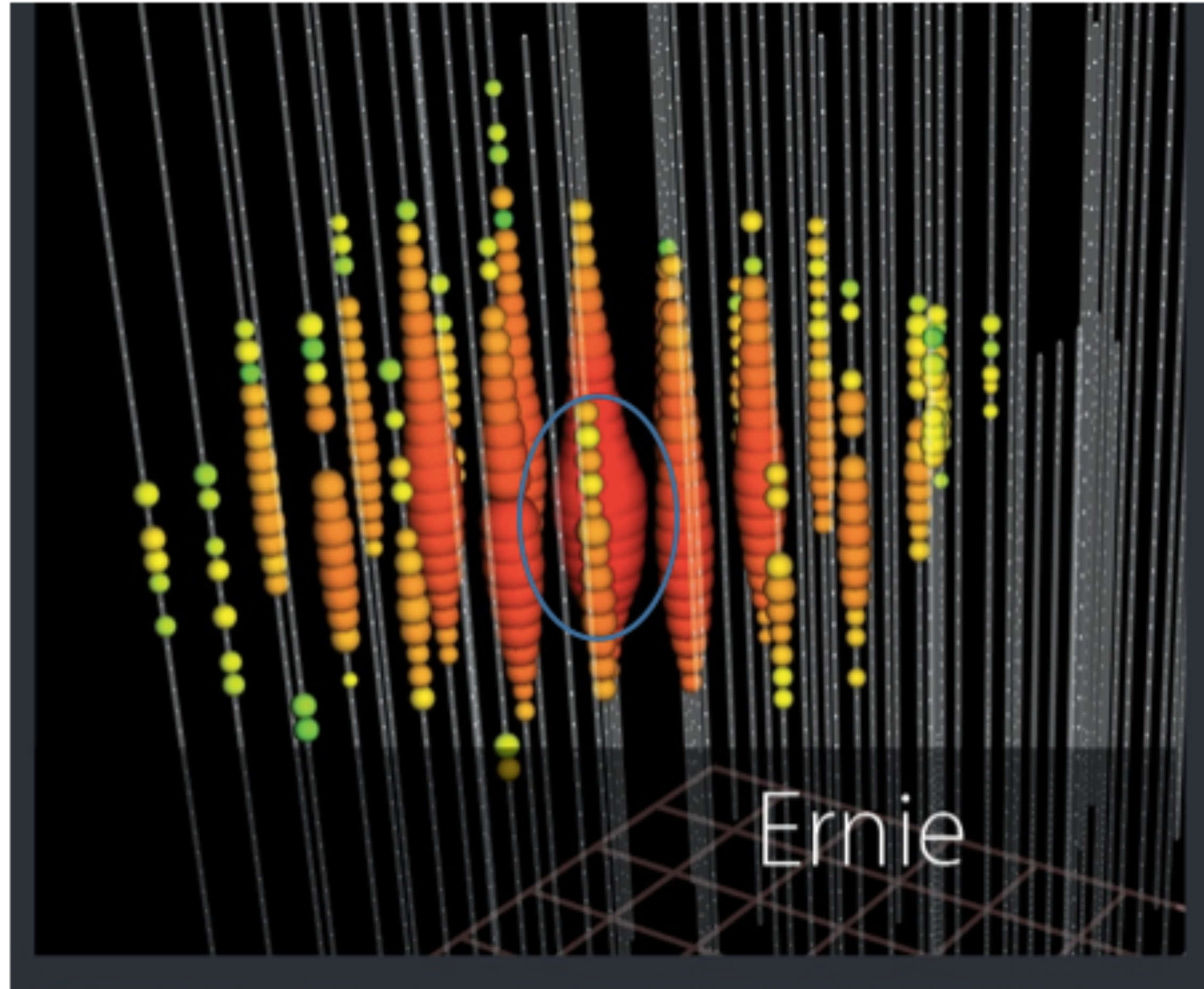
(none observed yet: τ
 decay length is 50 m/
 PeV)

ID: above ~ 100 TeV
 (two methods)

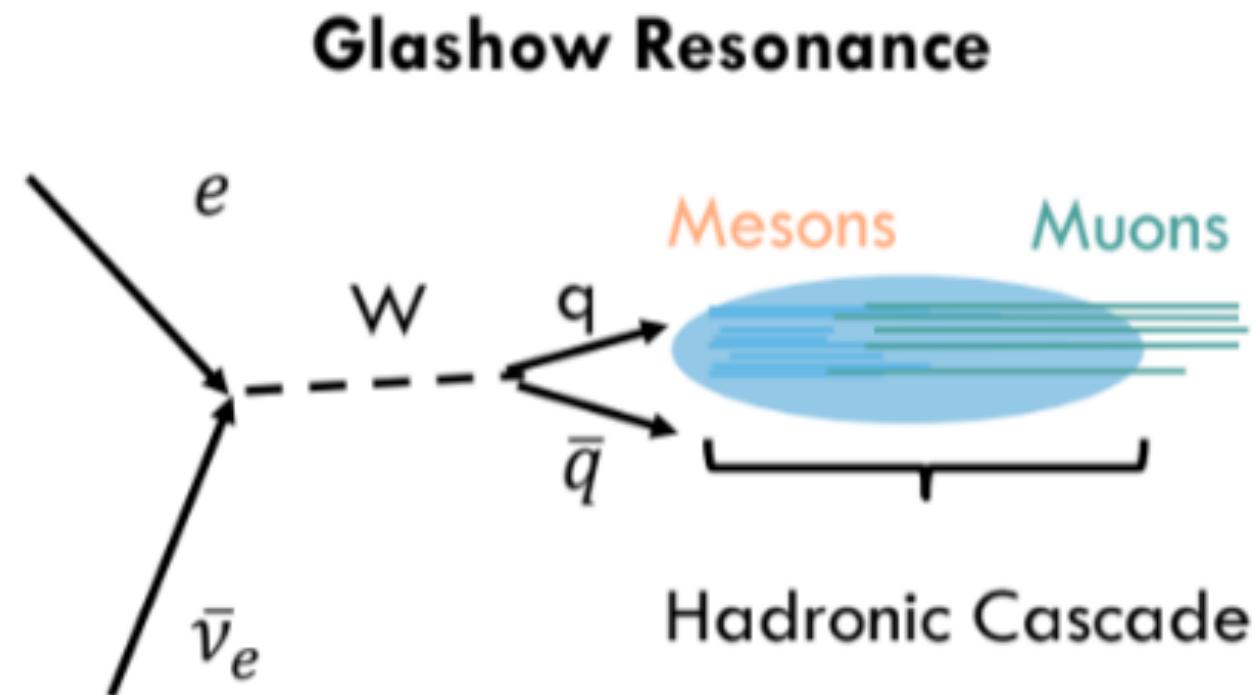
Bright DOMs

DOMs with $Q_{\text{bright}} > 10 * Q_{\text{avg}}$ are classified as “Bright”

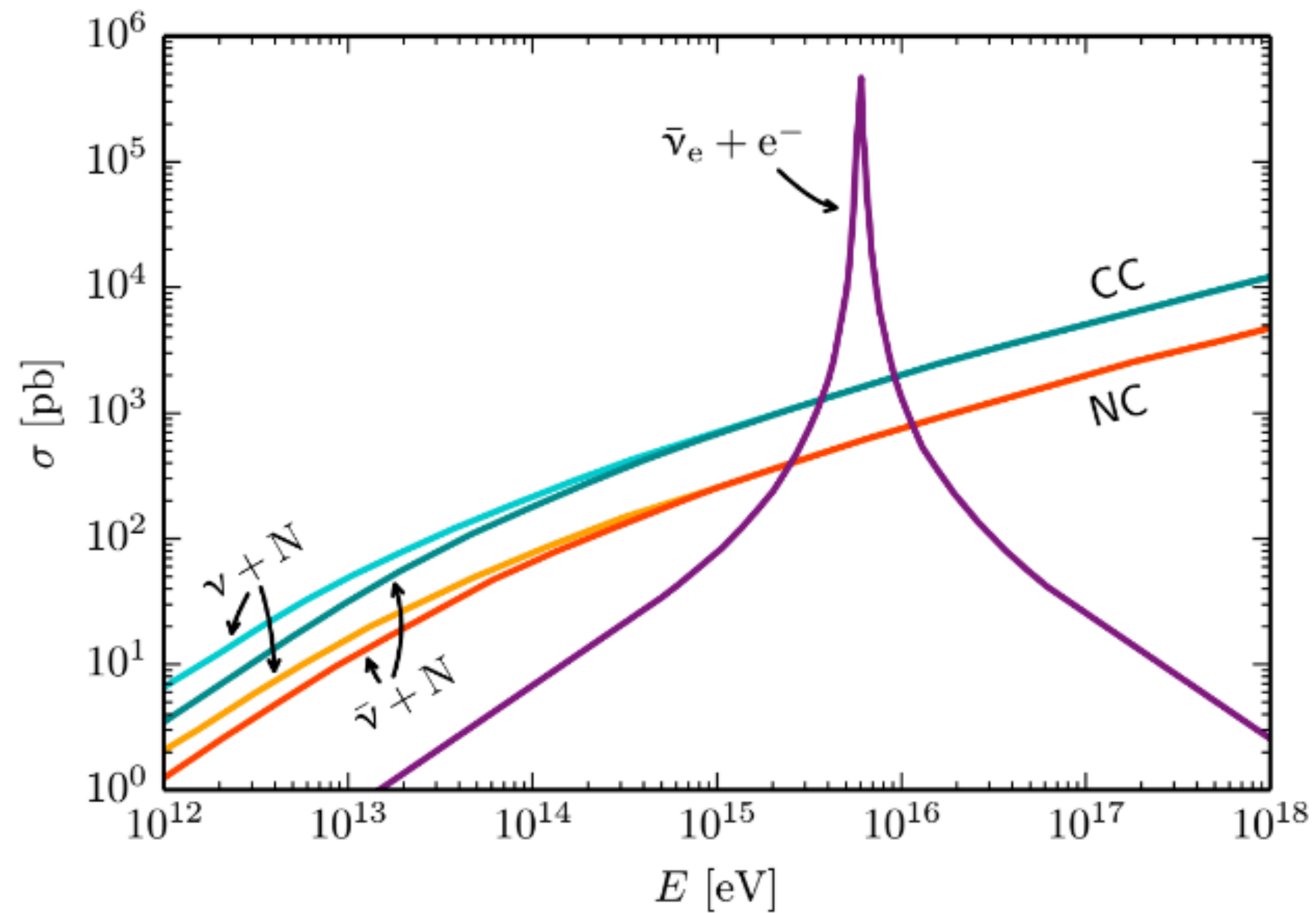
PMT not necessarily saturated, but excluded because unmodeled systematic uncertainties start to dominate at high photon statistics



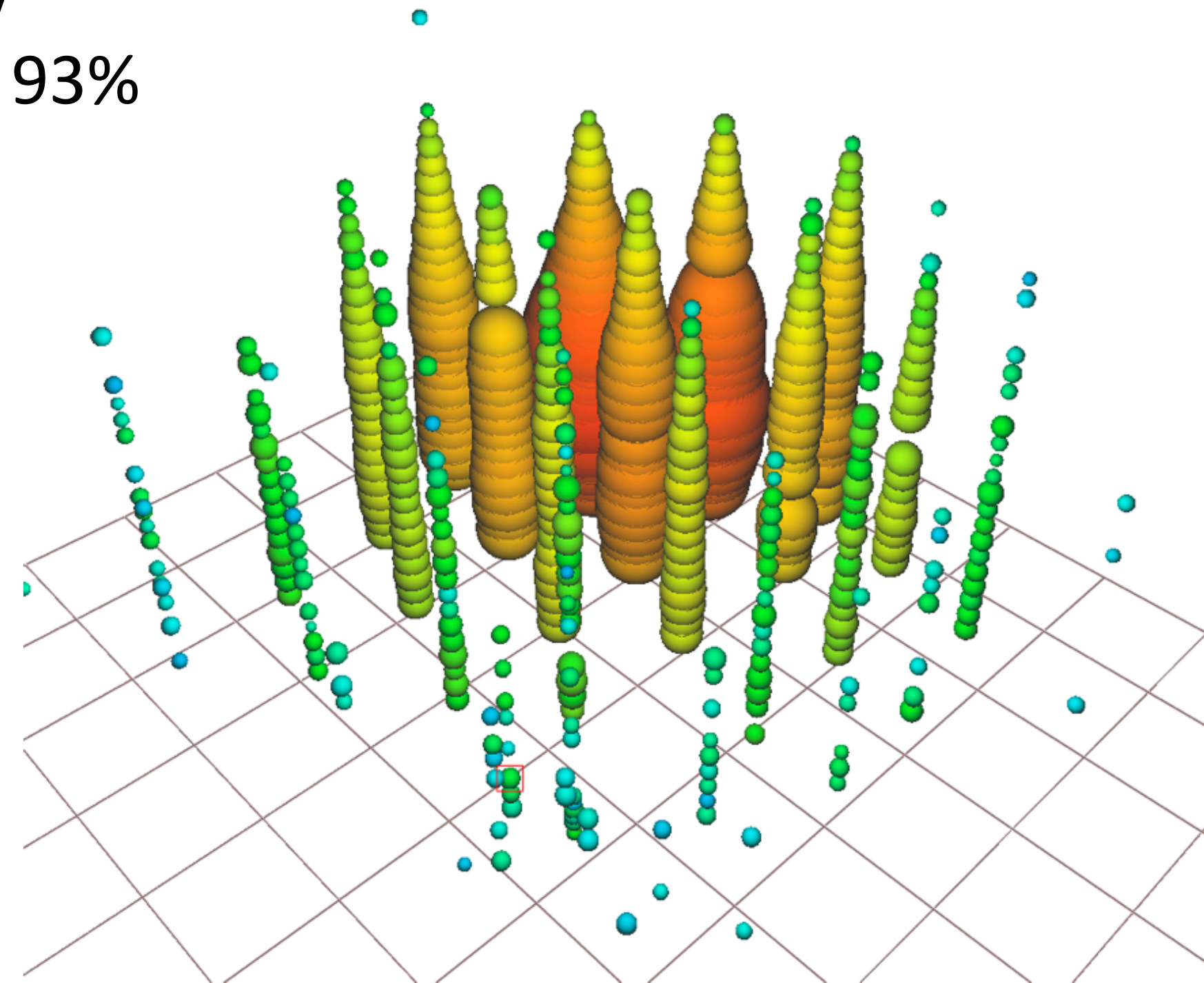
Observation of a 6 PeV neutrino



Resonance: $E_\nu = 6.3$ PeV
Typical visible energy is 93%



Work in progress



Event identified in a partially-contained PeV search (PEPE)

Deposited energy: 5.9 ± 0.18 PeV (stat only)

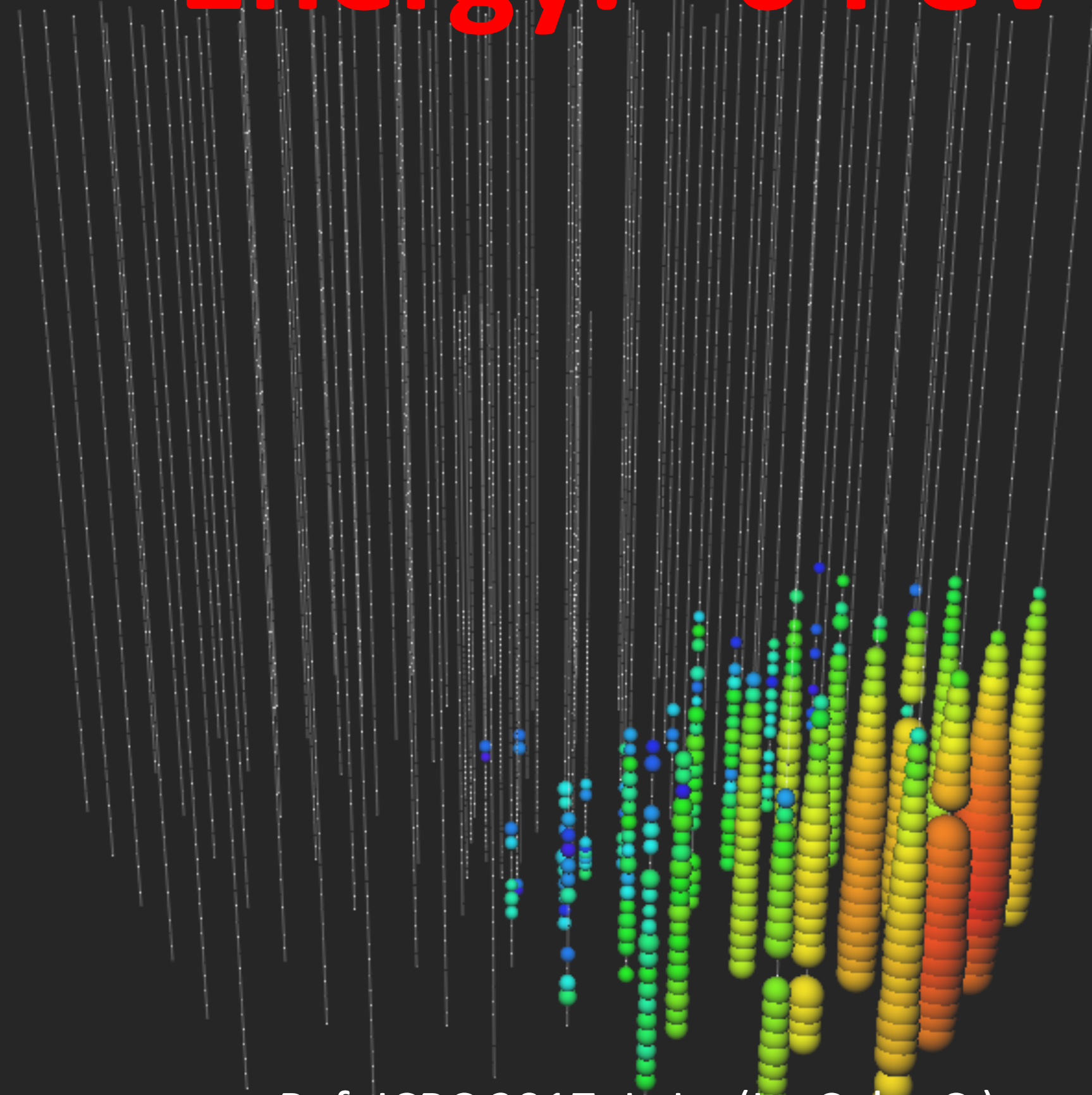
ICRC 2017 [arXiv:1710.01191](https://arxiv.org/abs/1710.01191)

A neutrino event near Glashow resonance

Interesting event found in expanded search.

Charge: 200,000 photoelectrons

Energy: ~6 PeV



Ref: ICRC 2017, L. Lu (IceCube C.)

Energy resolution is critical

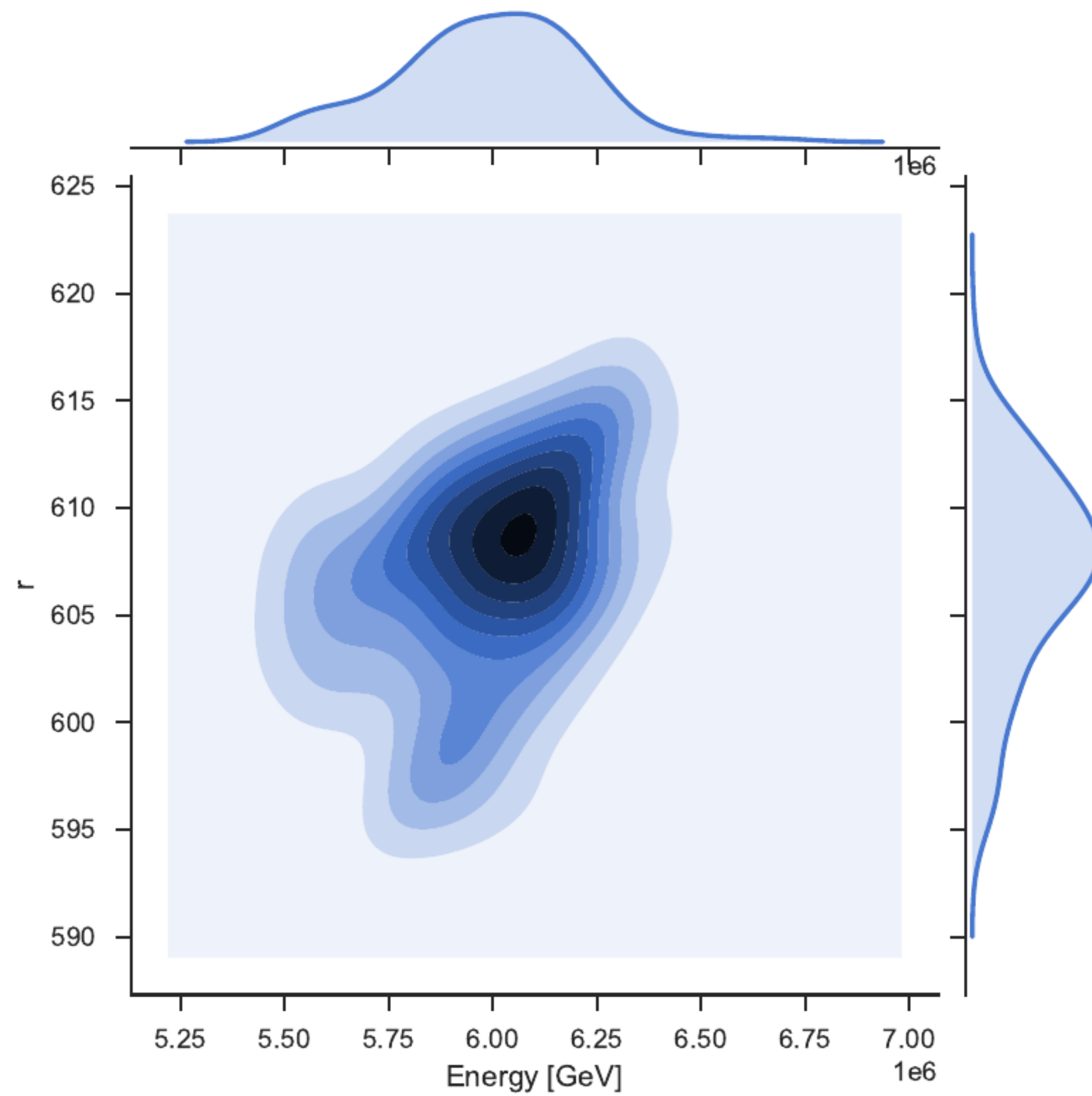
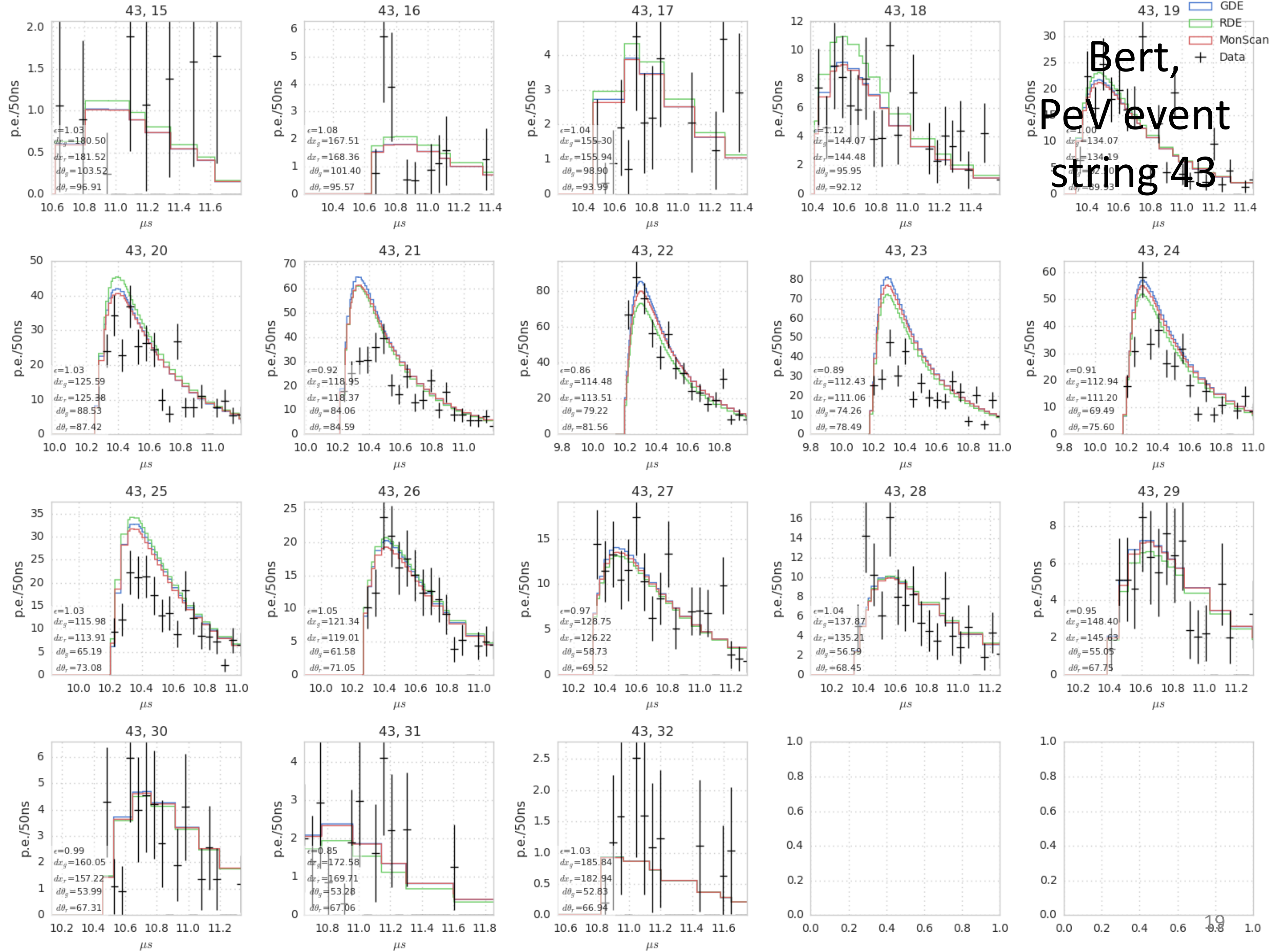
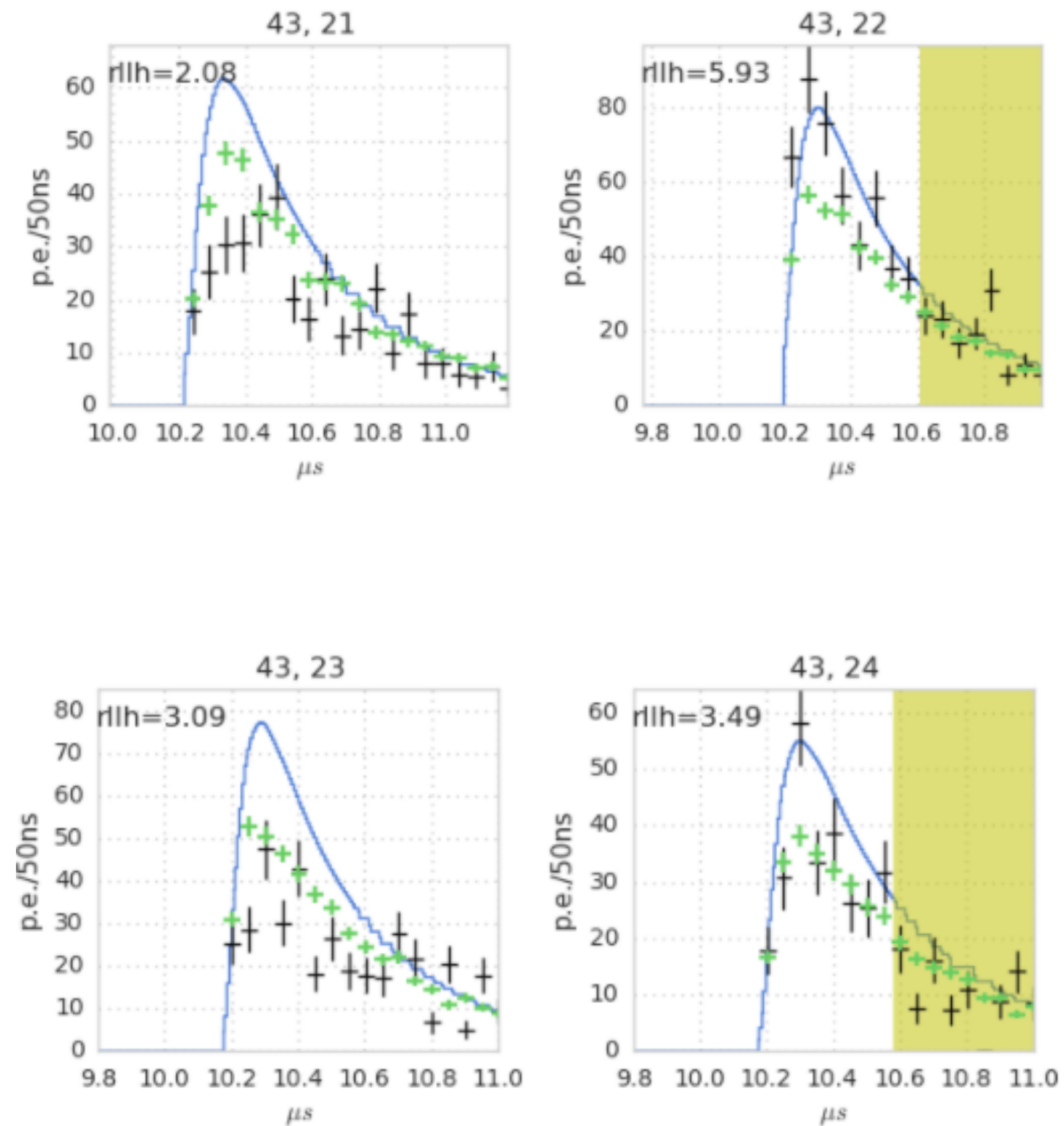


Figure from Tianlyu that shows difference of resolution with and without systematic errors.

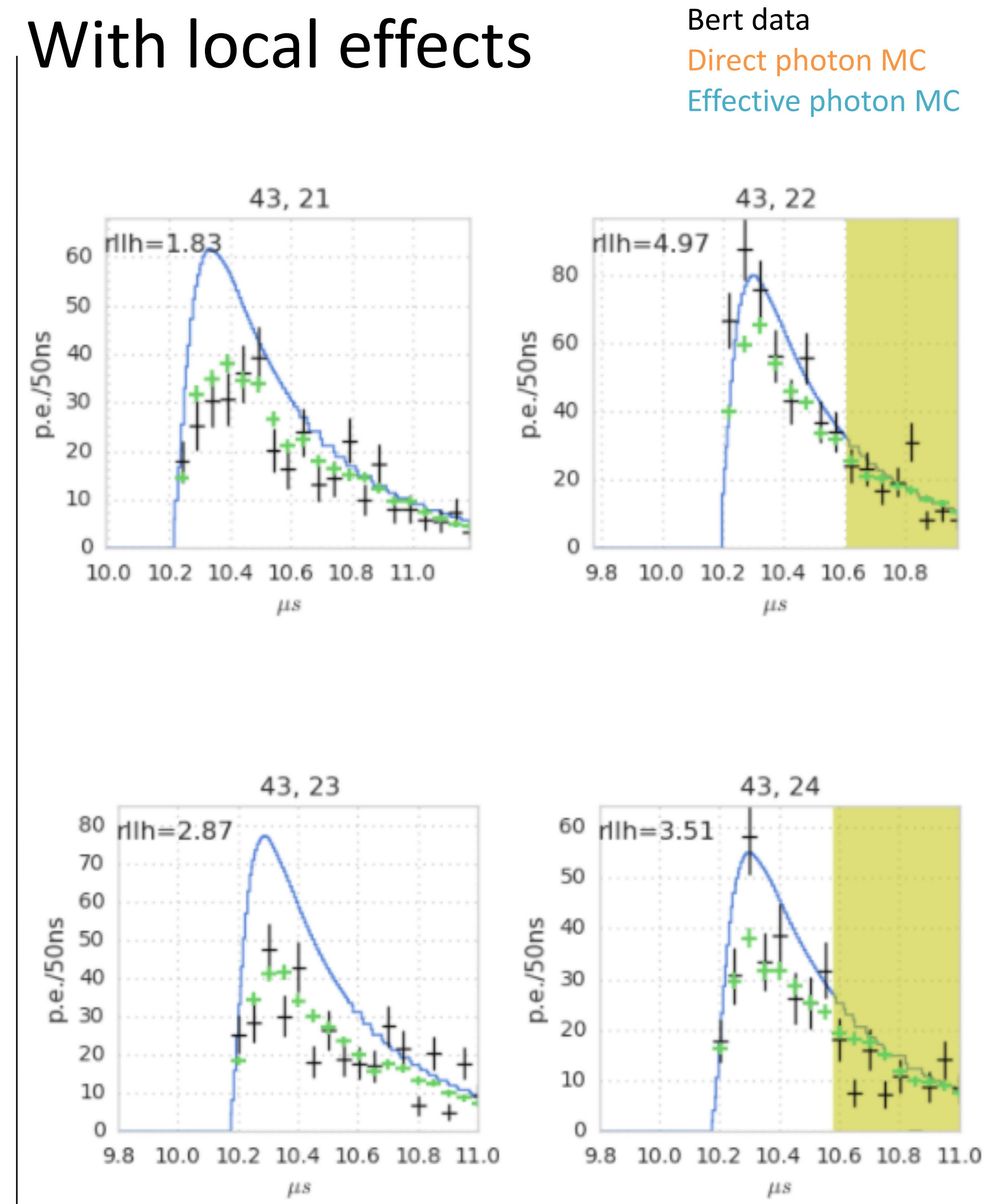


Local effects: DOM orientation and cable position

Without local effects



With local effects

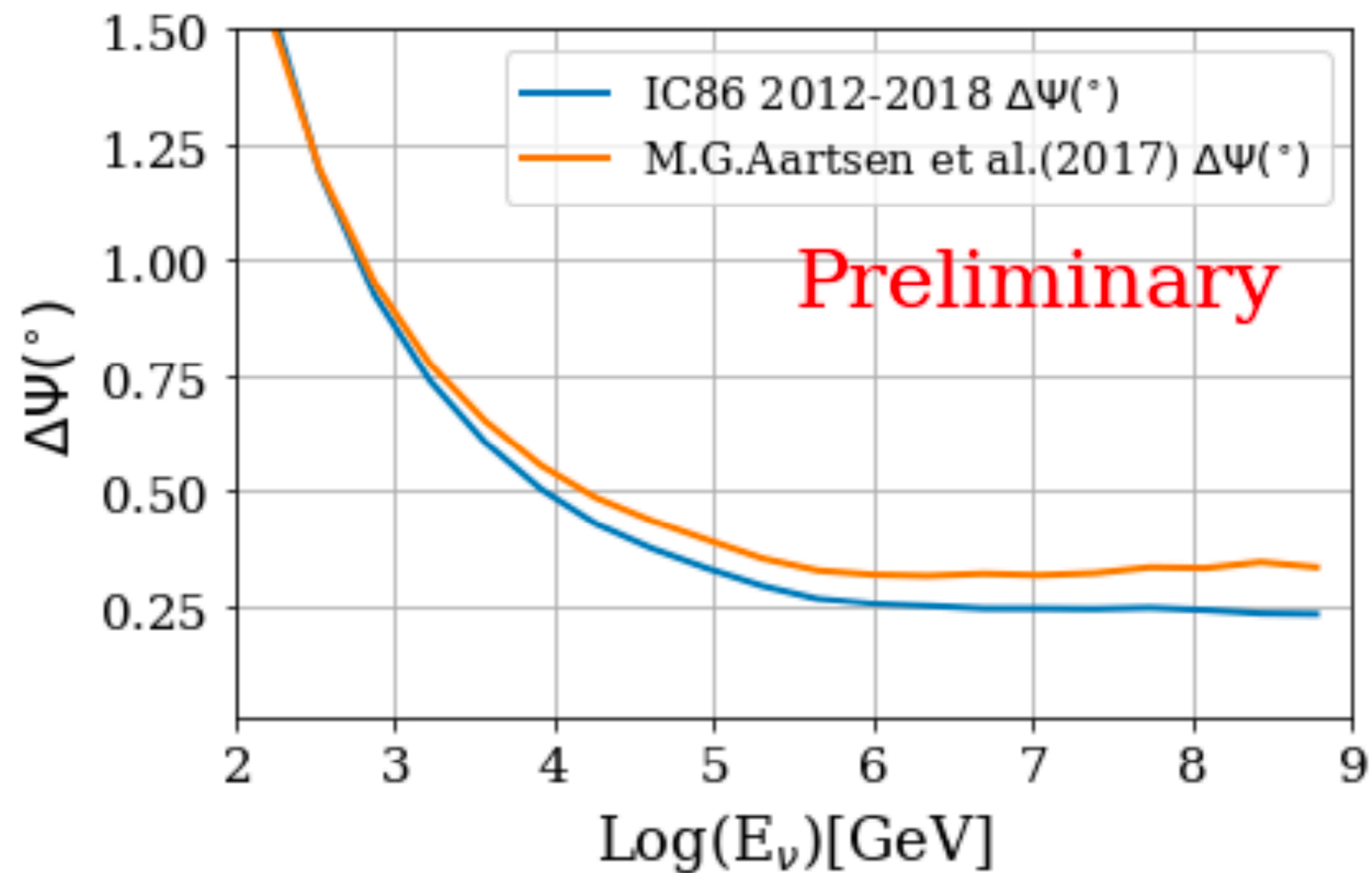


Bert data
Direct photon MC
Effective photon MC

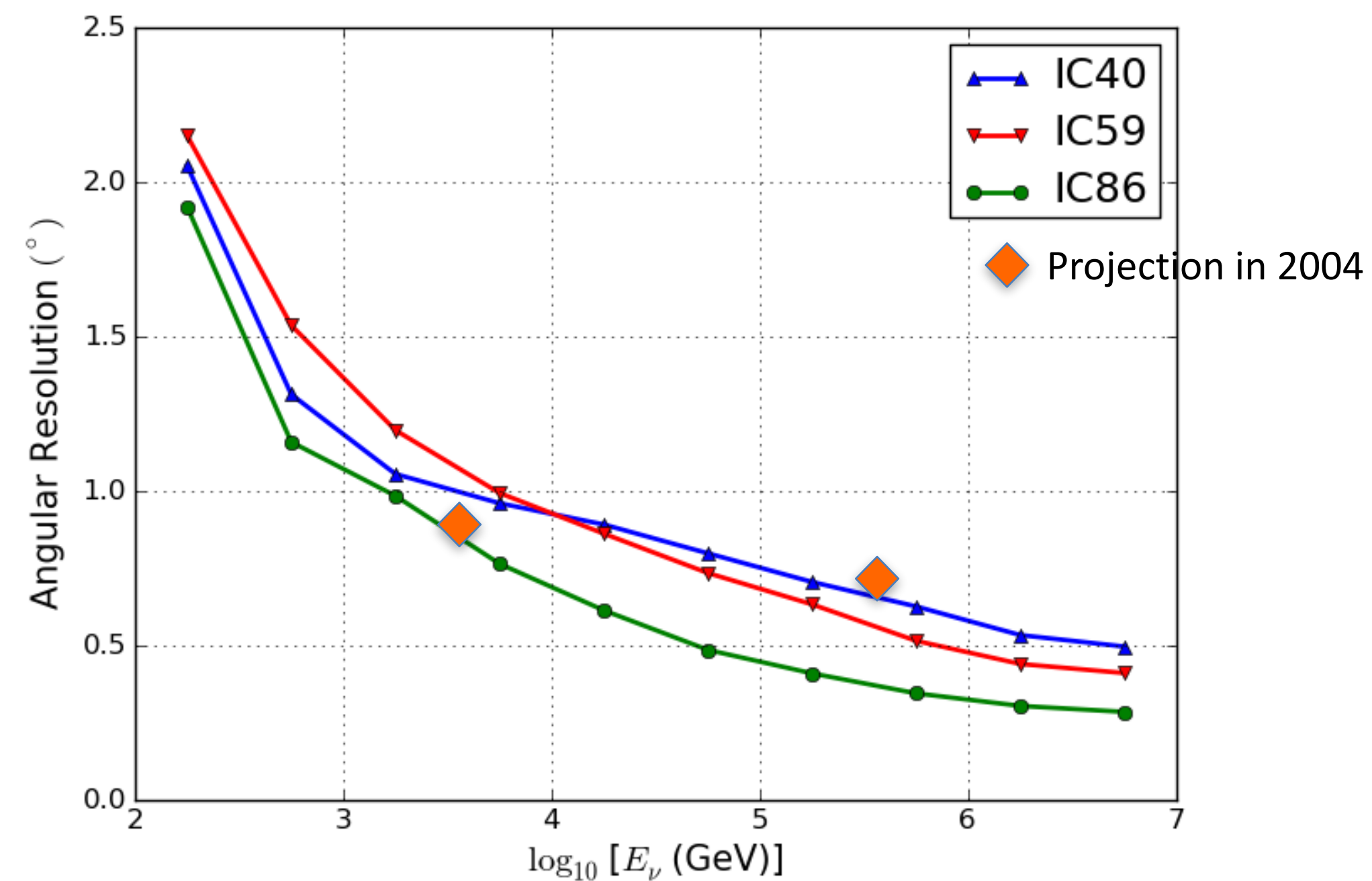
Higher level performance parameters

Angular resolution for muon neutrinos

2019



2011



Moon shadow

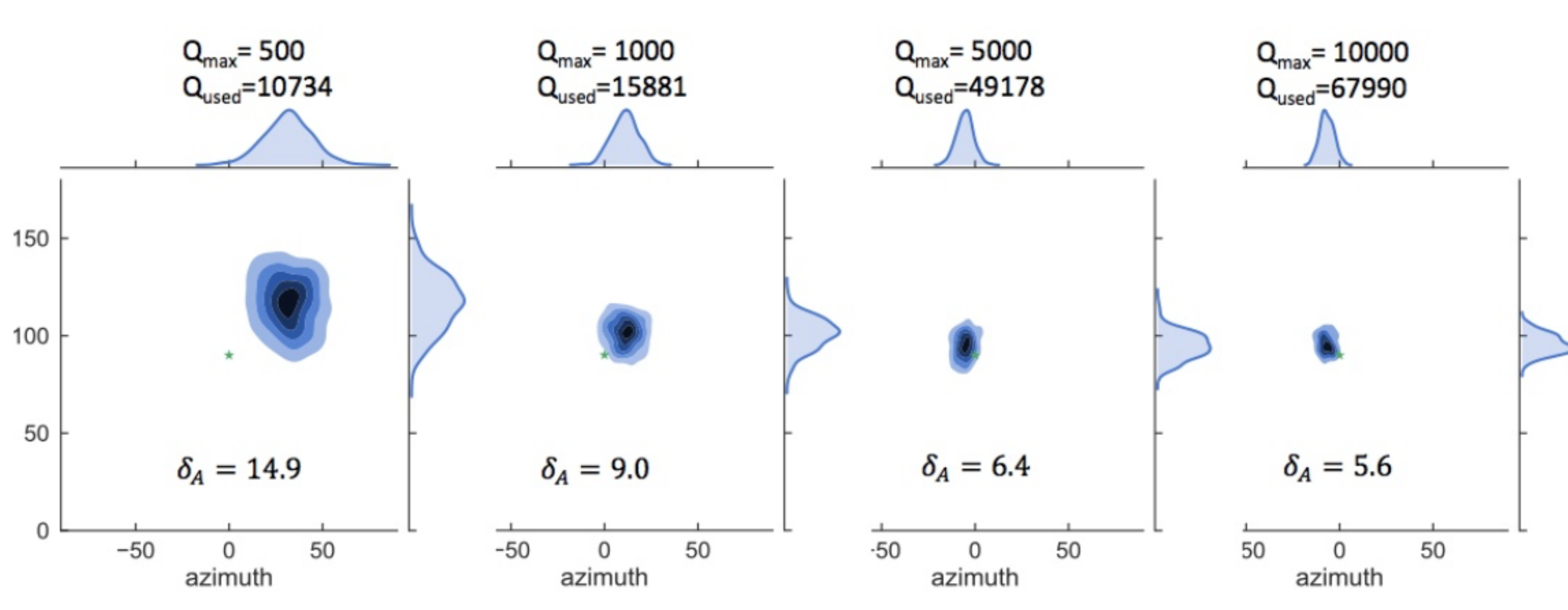
Angular resolution for muon neutrinos

Simulated cascade

Bright DOMs: $Q > 10 * Q_{avg}$

DirectFit (Dima) reconstructing data events with direct photon simulation with ppc.

PeV-cascade: (Sim: 3.2, Reco: Mie)

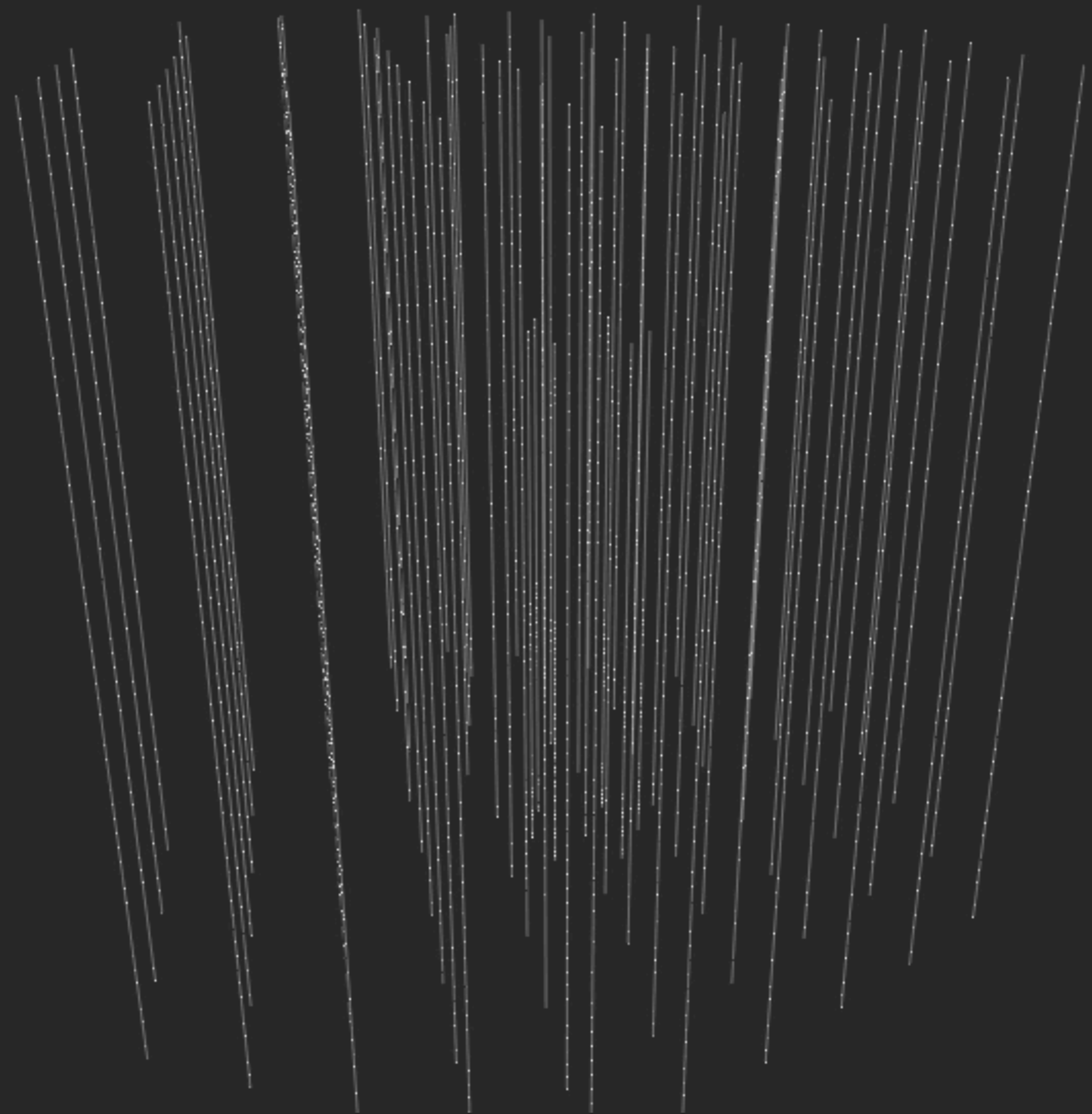


Angular resolution improves with increased values of total charge used and maximum charge per DOM

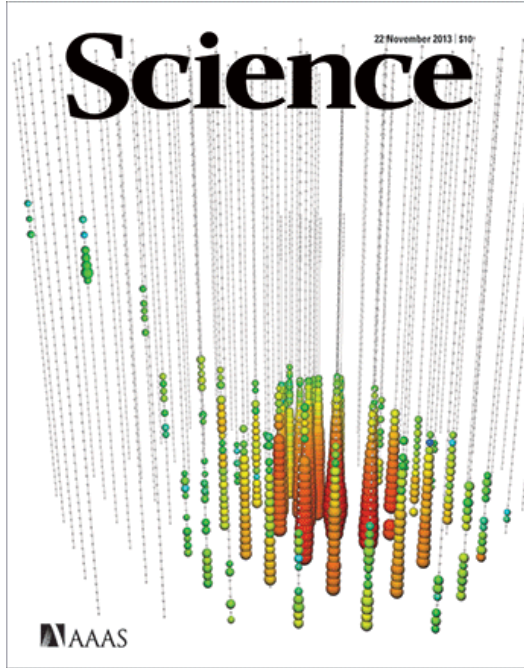


-> see Tianlu Yuan talk

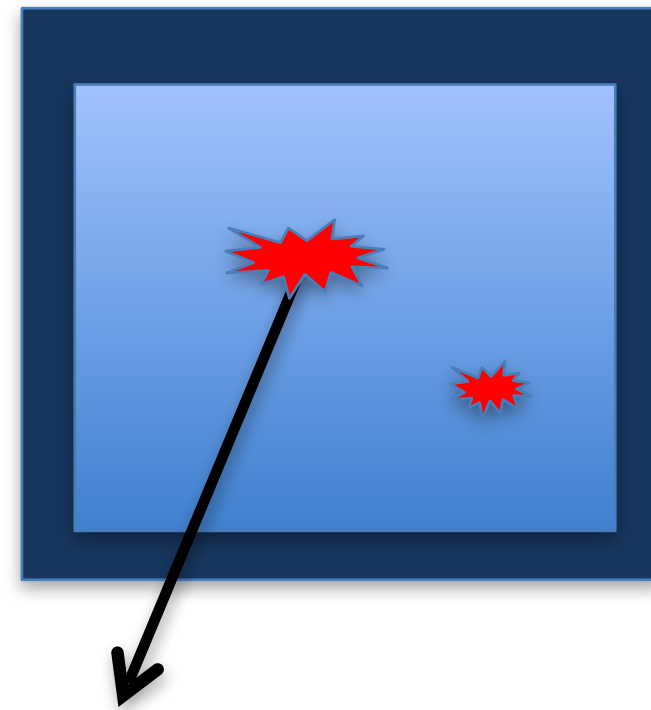
Starting muon
"Dr. Strangepork"
contained vertex,
Deposited energy: 7



Milestone 2013: Discovery of diffuse cosmic neutrino flux

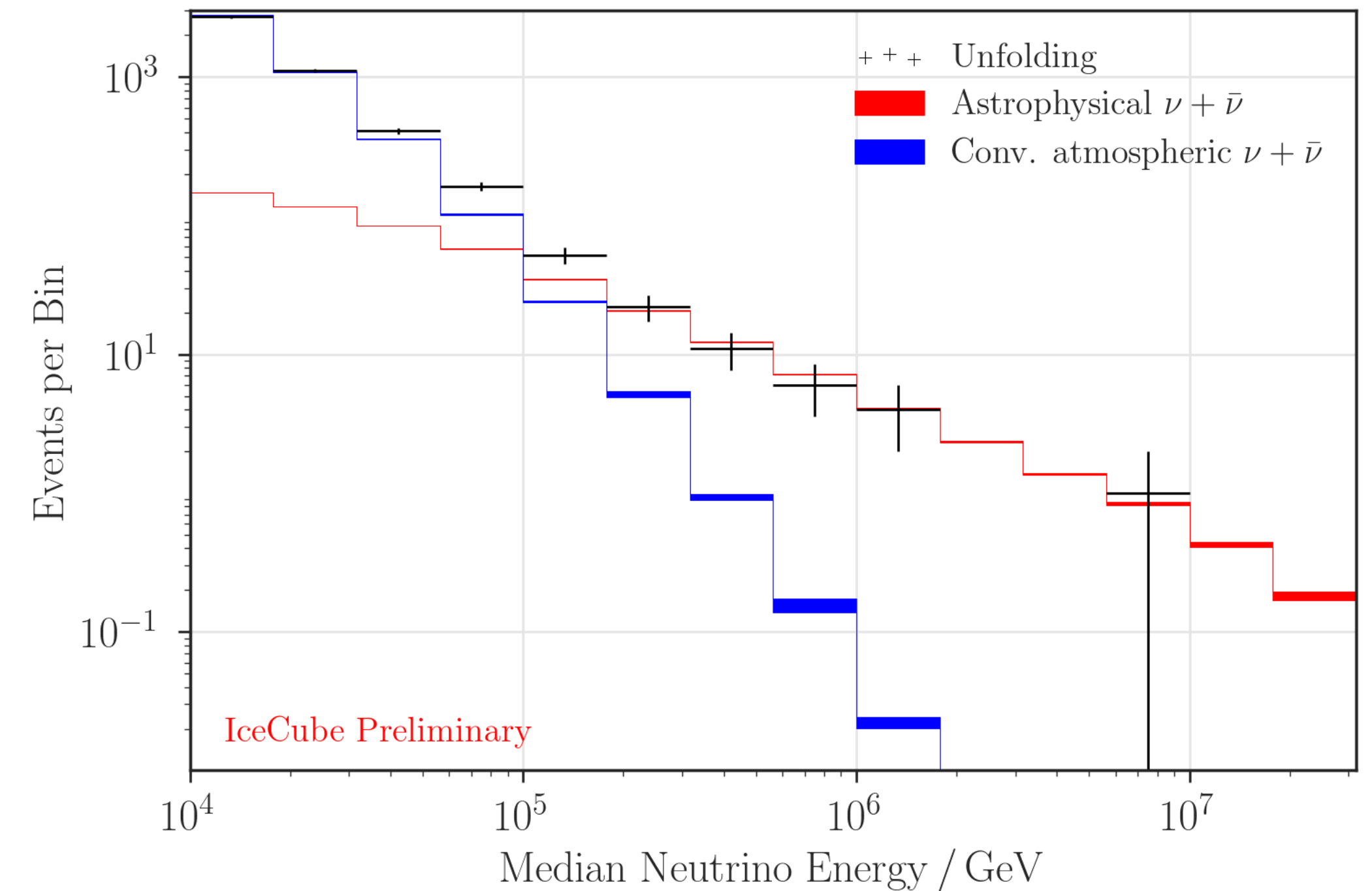
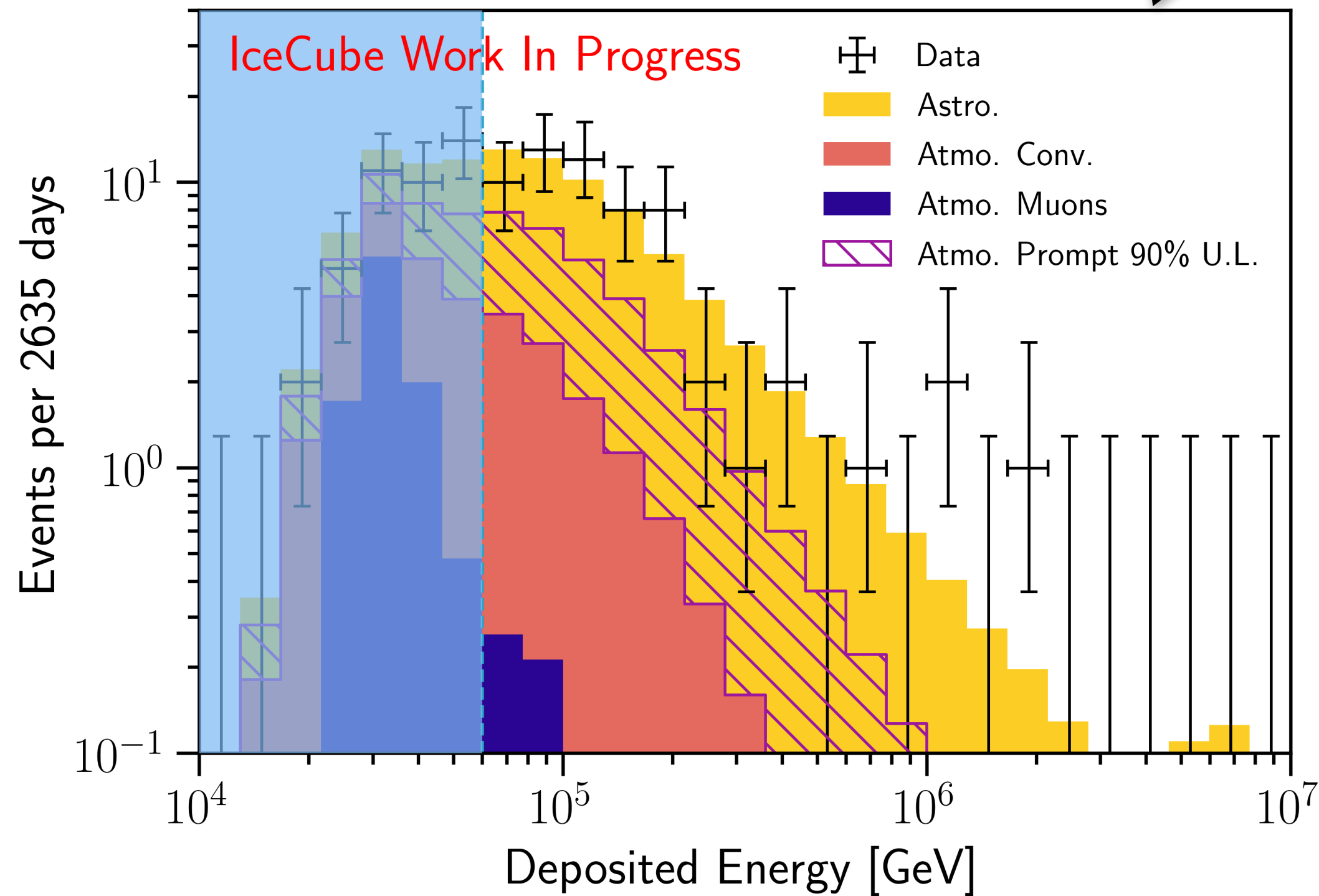
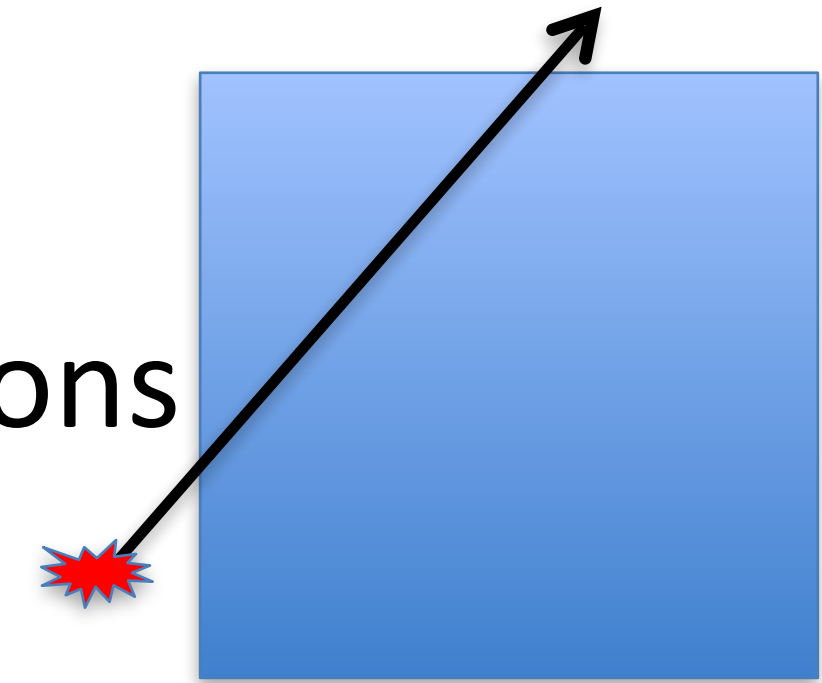


Initially with 2 - 3 years of data



Contained vertex events
7 years of data

Through and upgoing muons
8 years of data



R&D

- R&D related to M&O and continued optimization of IceCube proper
 - Surface instrumentation
 - SpiceCore
- R&D geared towards the future: Upgrade and Gen2
 - Detector R&D, new optical modules

Science case



Snow attenuation mitigation:

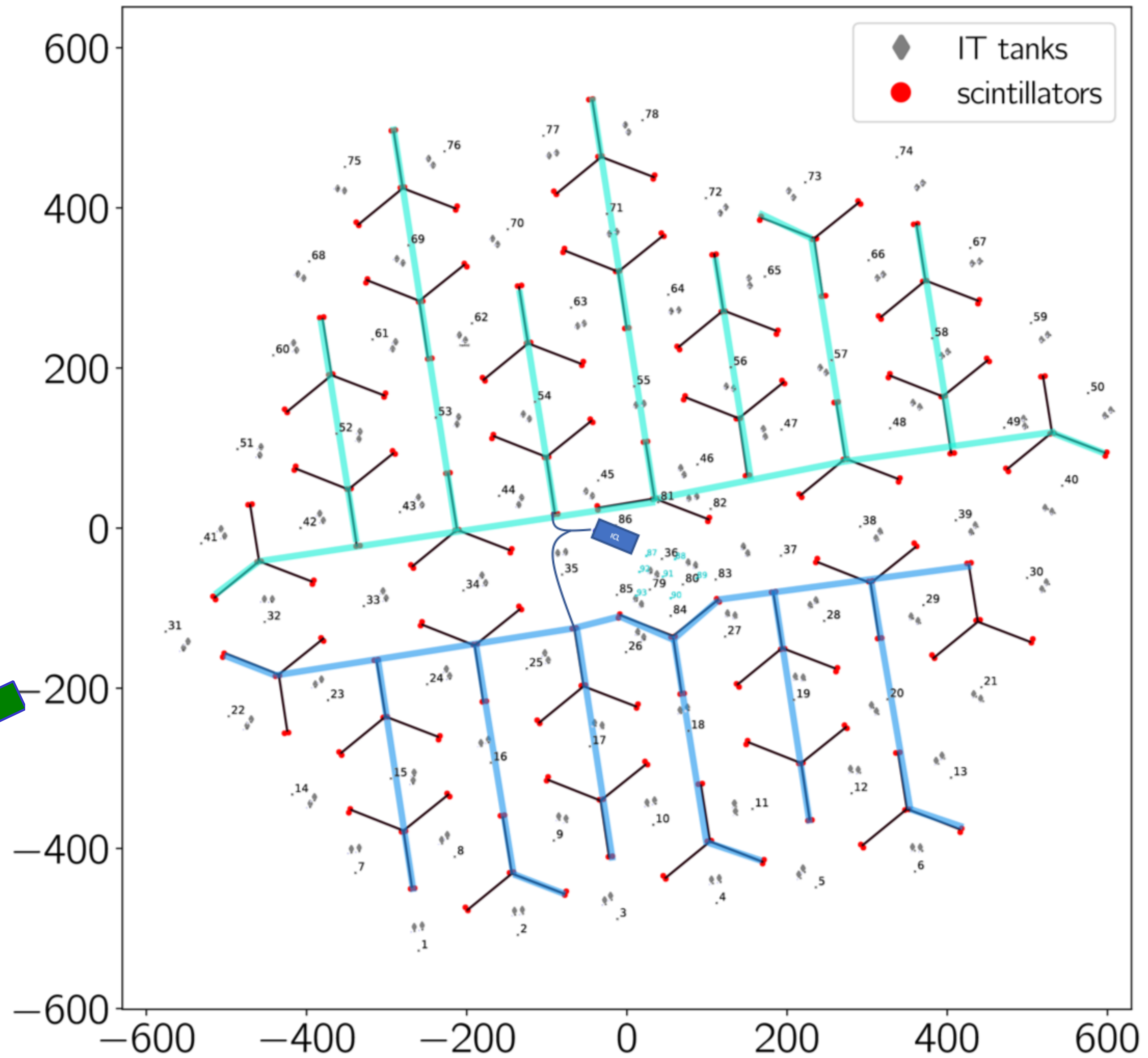
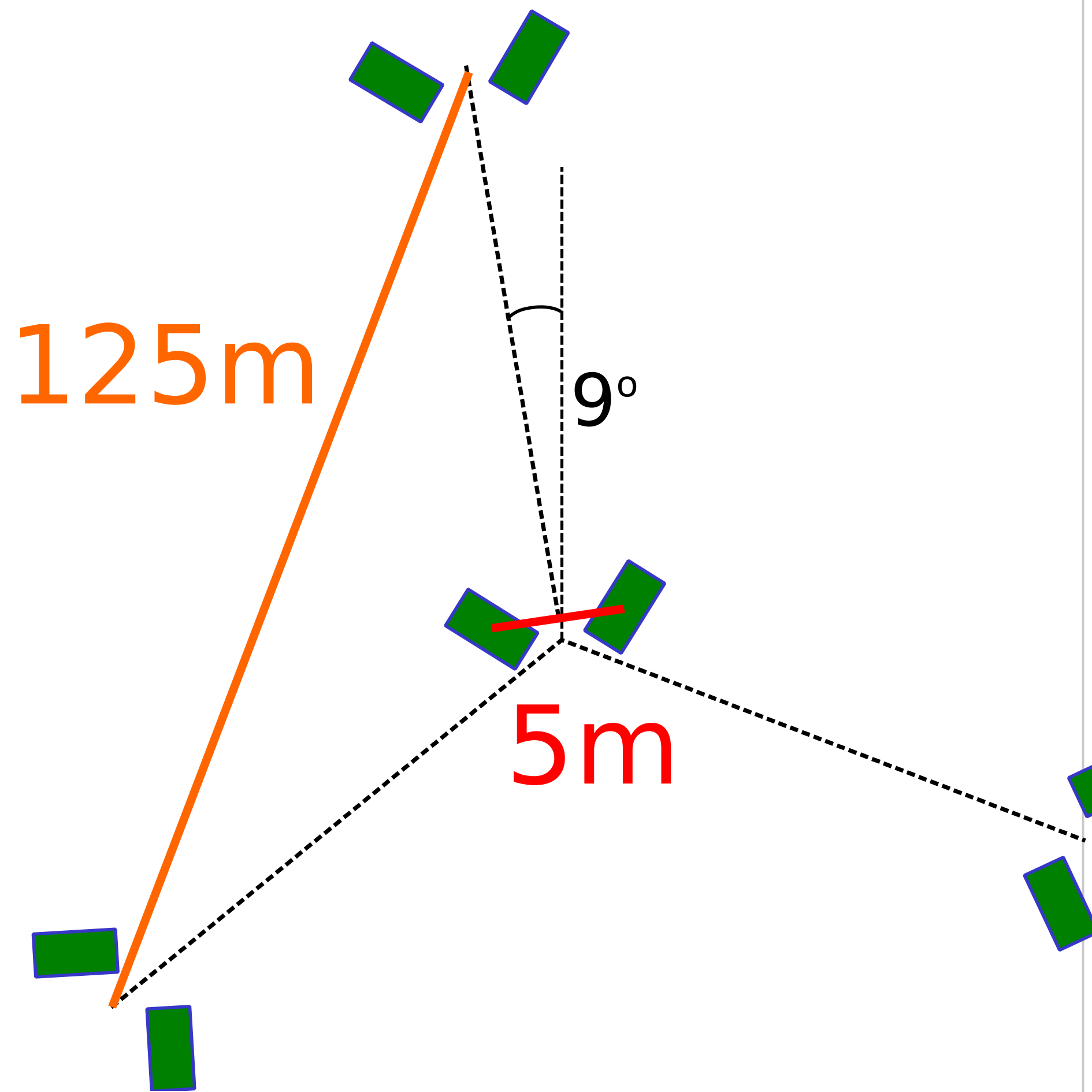
- Measure the effect of snow on IceTop tank sensitivity, binned by energy, zenith, and radial distance from shower core.
- Recover the sensitivity to low-energy showers that are currently not detected by tanks buried under several feet of snow.

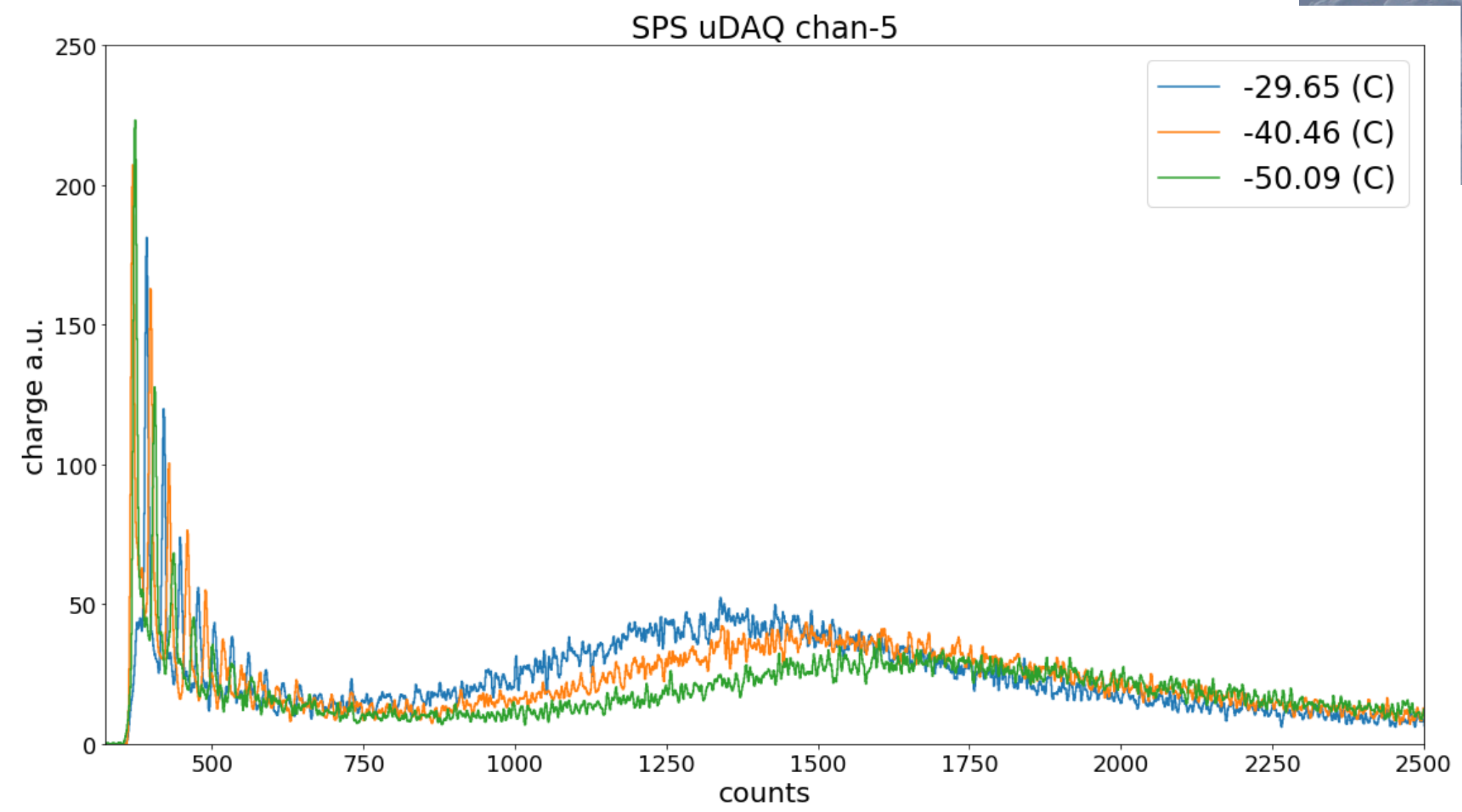
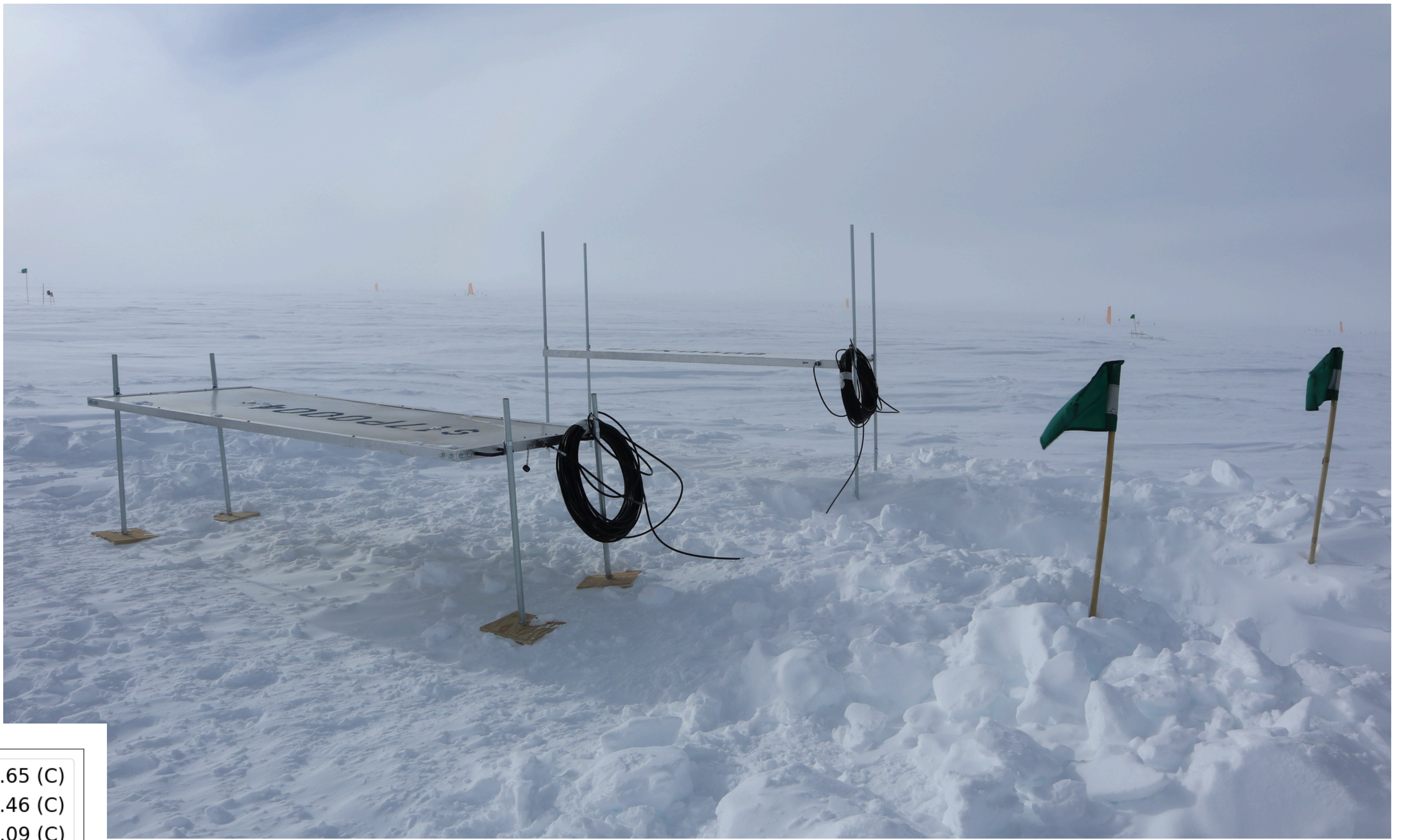
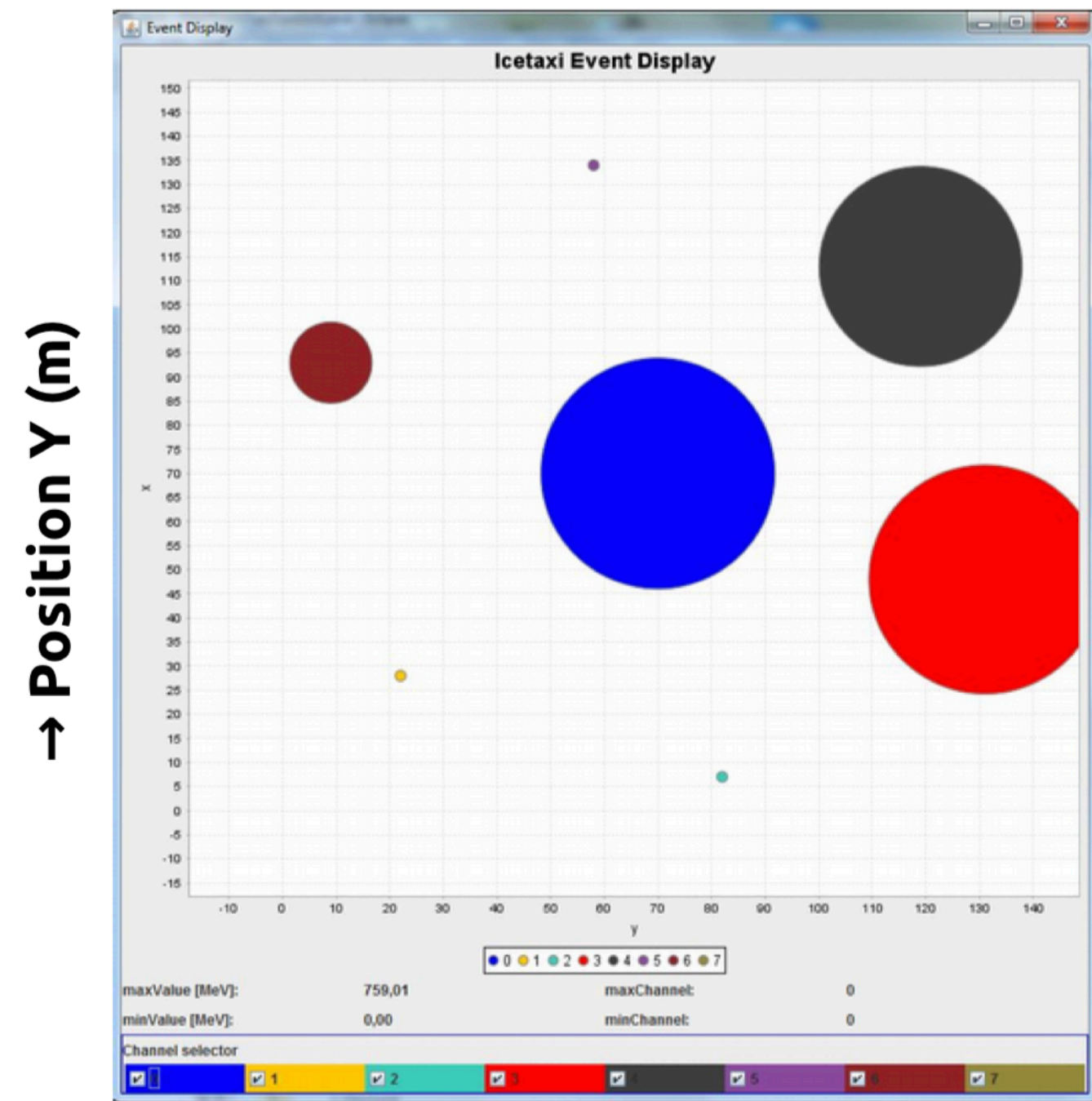
Veto efficiency improvement:

- By adding scintillators with a similar coverage as IceTop, the energy threshold at which the veto becomes efficient at a 10^4 to 10^5 rejection factor is estimated to be lower by a factor of two.

R&D for future detector upgrades:

- A new, scalable precision timing and high-speed communications scheme for IceCube M&O and possible future projects.
- Efficient trenching procedures for instrumentation installation.
- Mechanical solutions to raise scintillator panels above the snow during the period of array deployment.

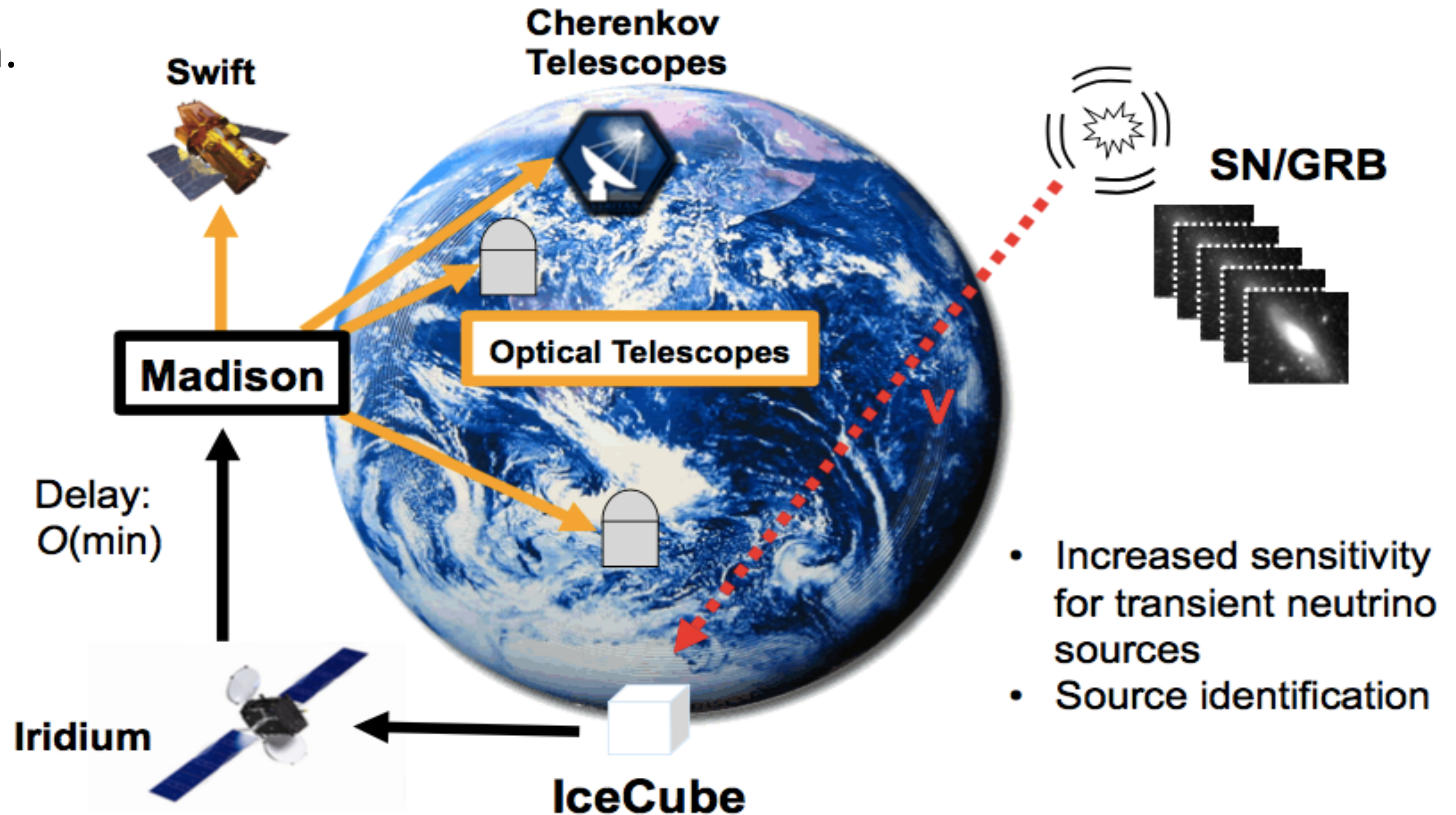




Multimessenger astronomy in real time - flares

Implementation of efficient realtime system online

Technical progress:
TXS alert published 43
seconds after interaction.



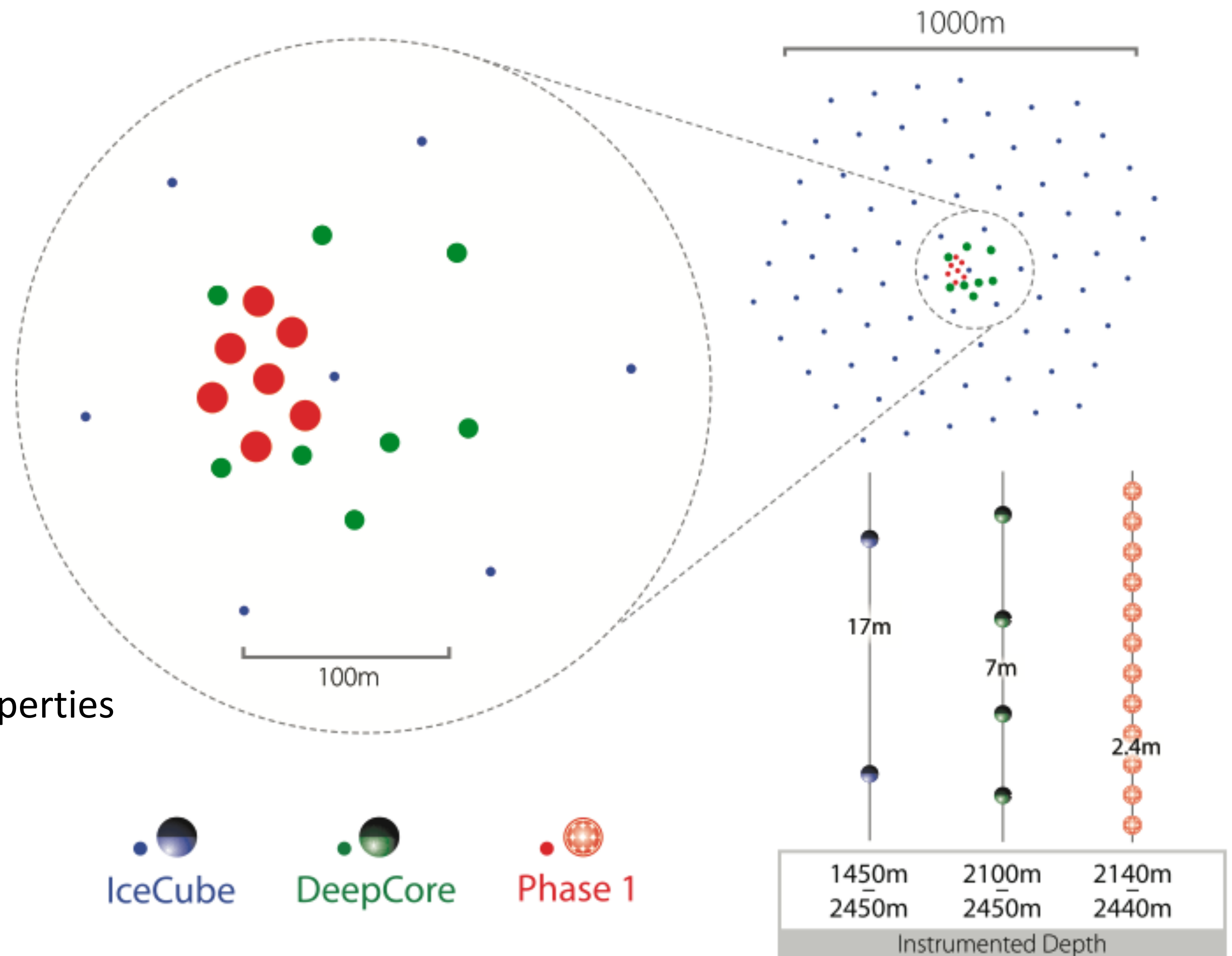
IceCube Upgrade (a step towards Gen2)

Funded.

7 strings in center of IceCube,
densely instrumented

Science goals:

- ν_μ disappearance
- ν_τ appearance
- Precise calibration of IceCube optical properties and DOM response



A big step towards IceCube-Gen2

Slide on sensor development

IceCube-Gen2

The next Generation IceCube: from discovery to astronomy

Multi-component observatory:

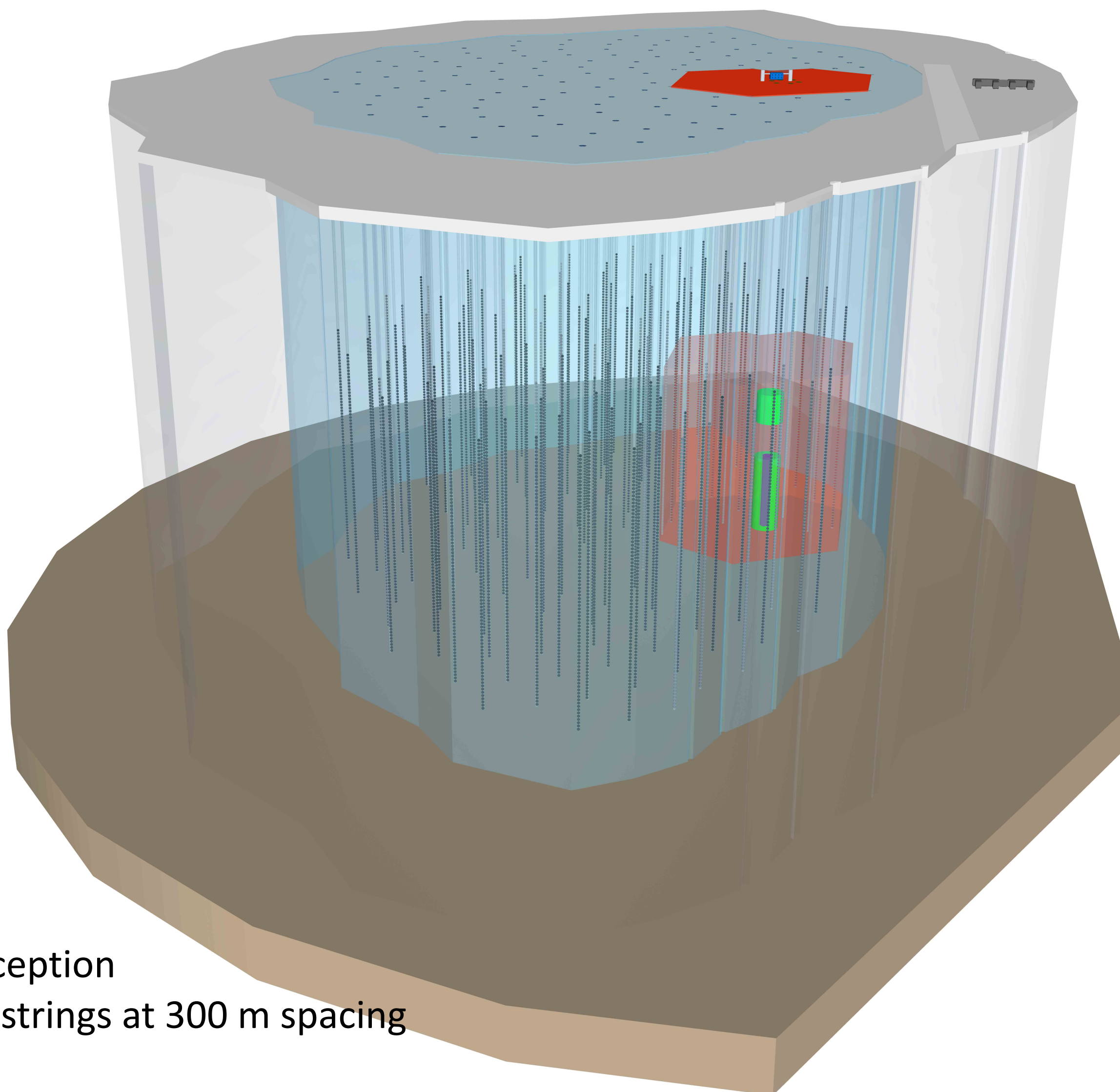
- IceCube-Gen2 High-Energy Array
- Surface air shower detector
- Sub-surface radio detector

Surface Area: $\sim 6.5 \text{ km}^2$ (0.9)

Instrumented depth: 1.26 km (1.0)

Instrumented Volume: 8 km^3

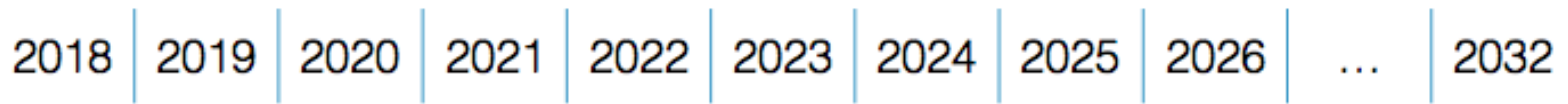
Order of magnitude increase
of contained event rate at high
energies.



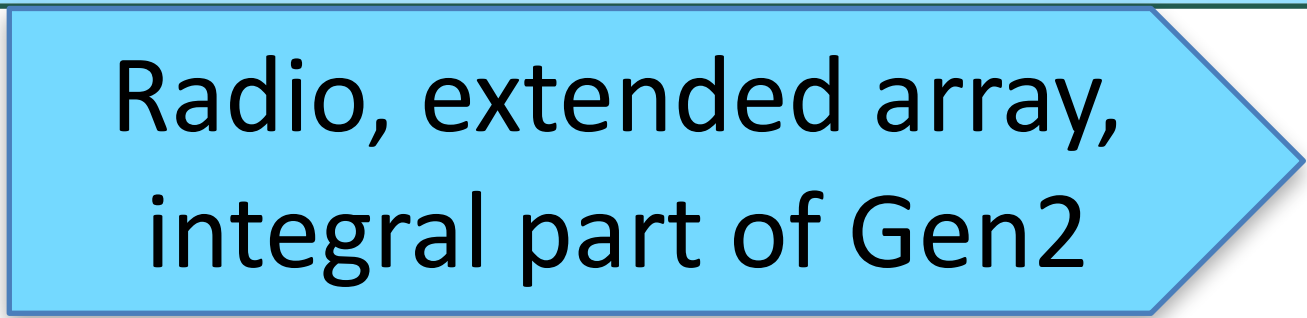
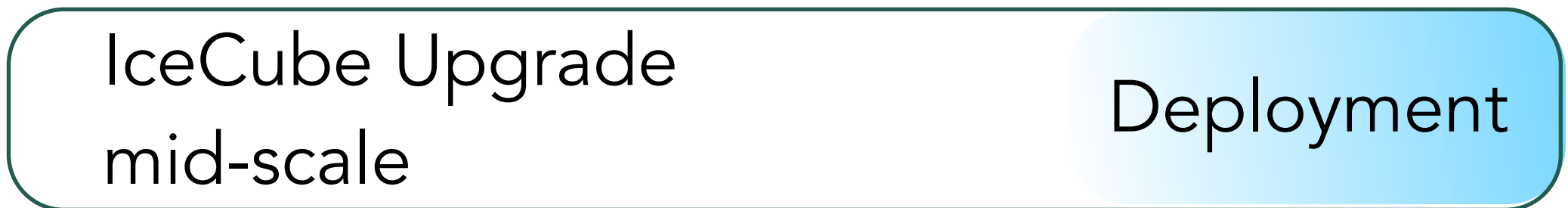
Artist conception
Here: 120 strings at 300 m spacing

summary slide on Gen 2 sensitivity

IceCube Gen2 schedule

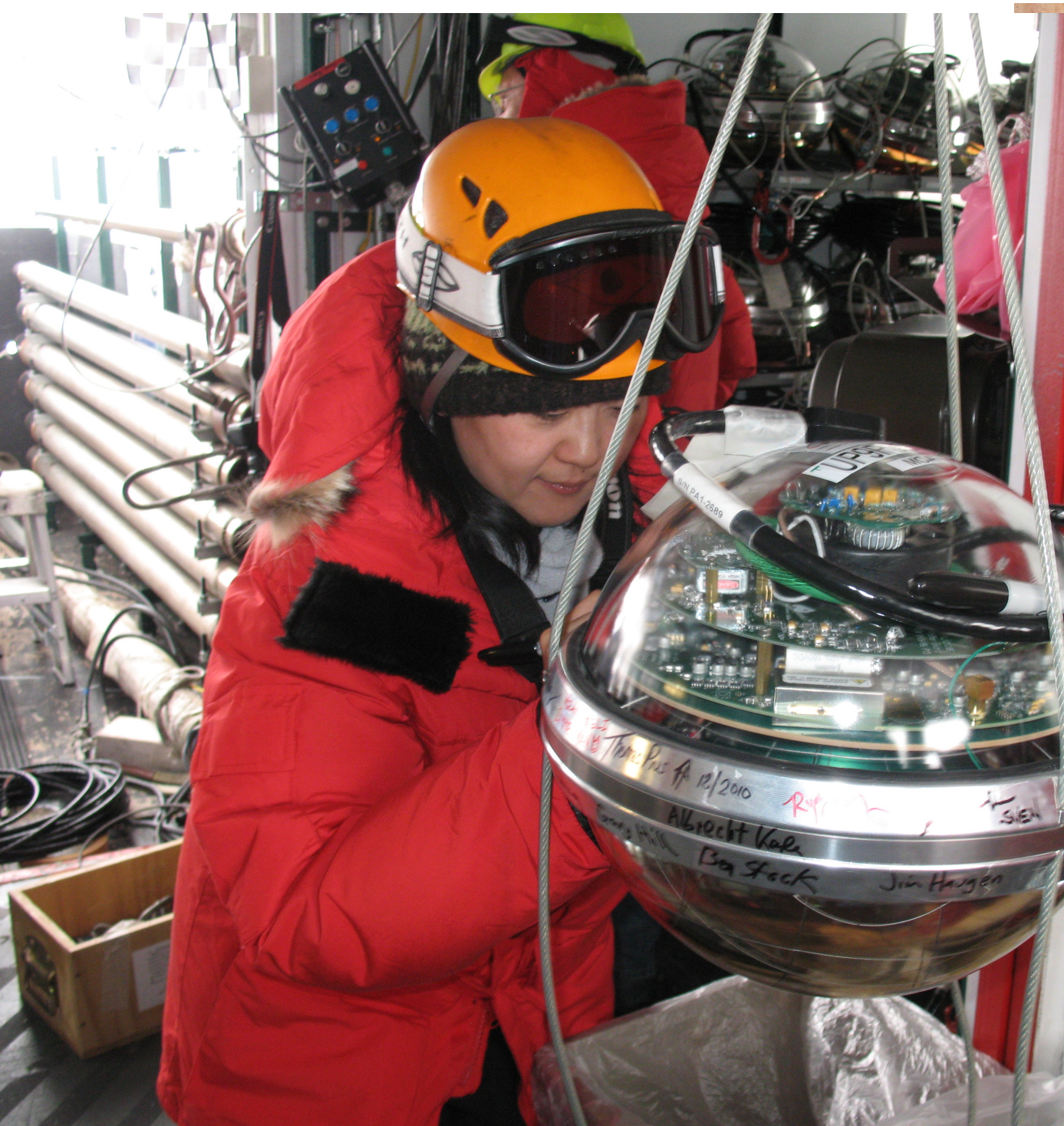


Funded



pending





Thank you!

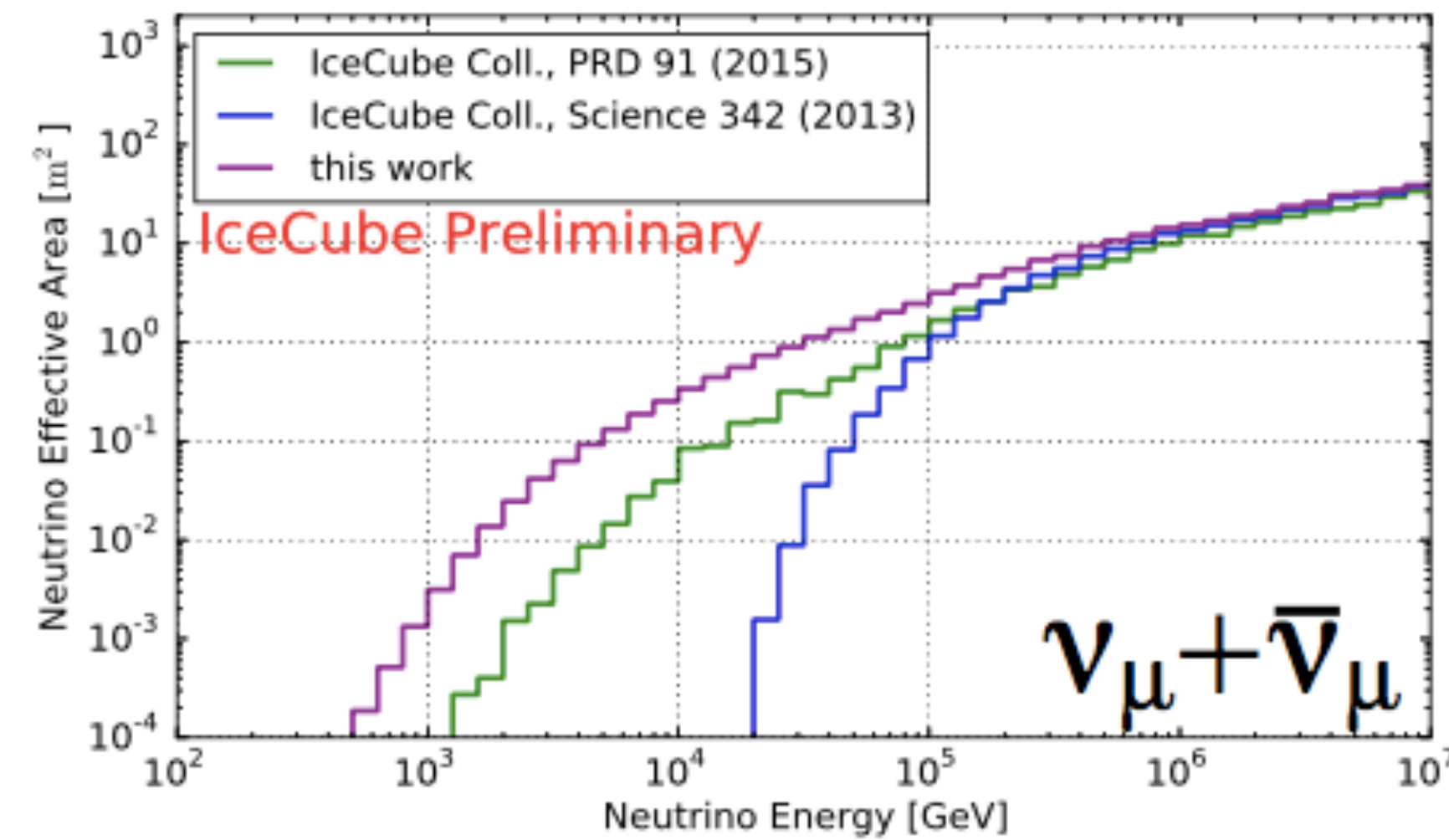
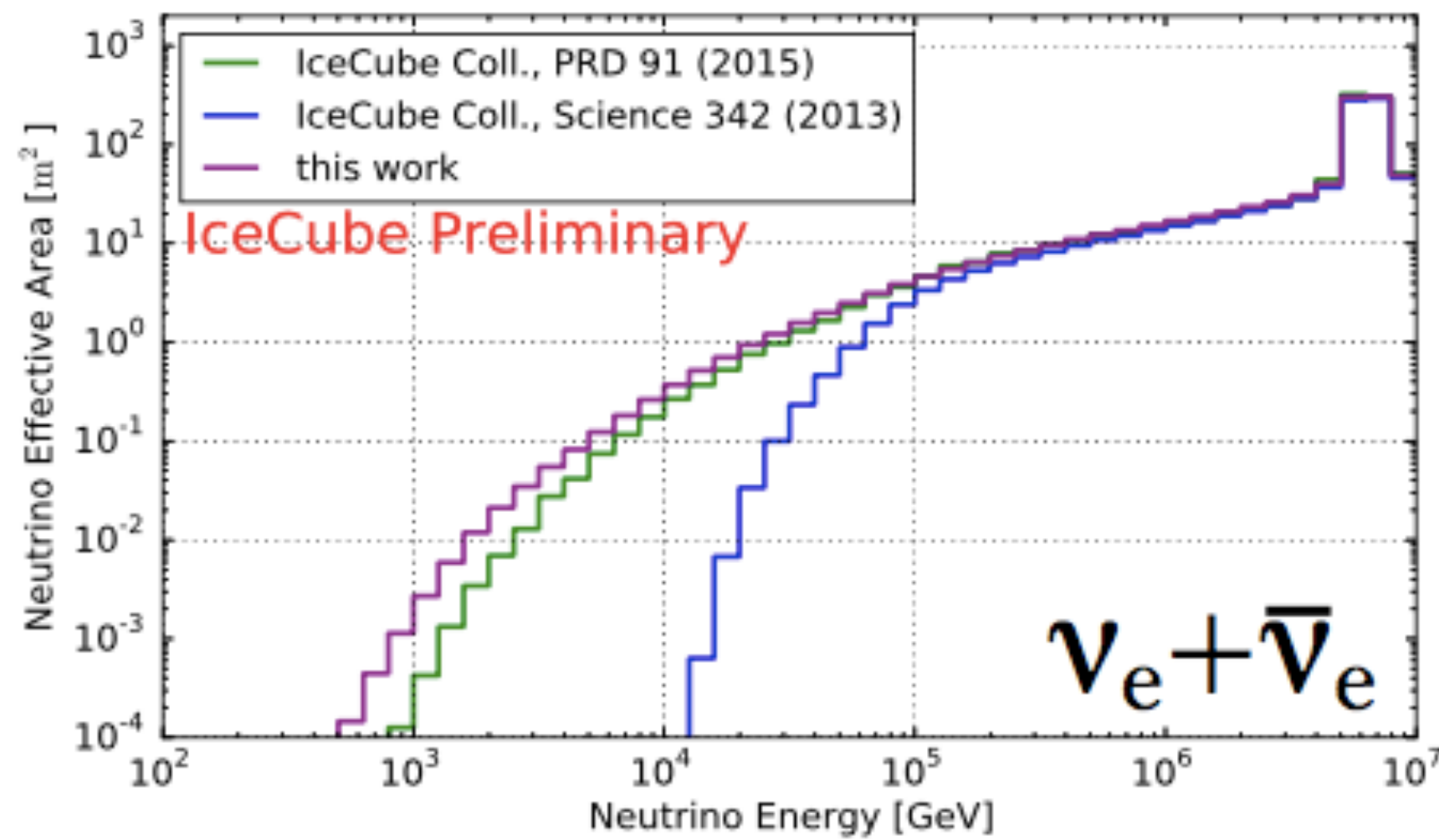
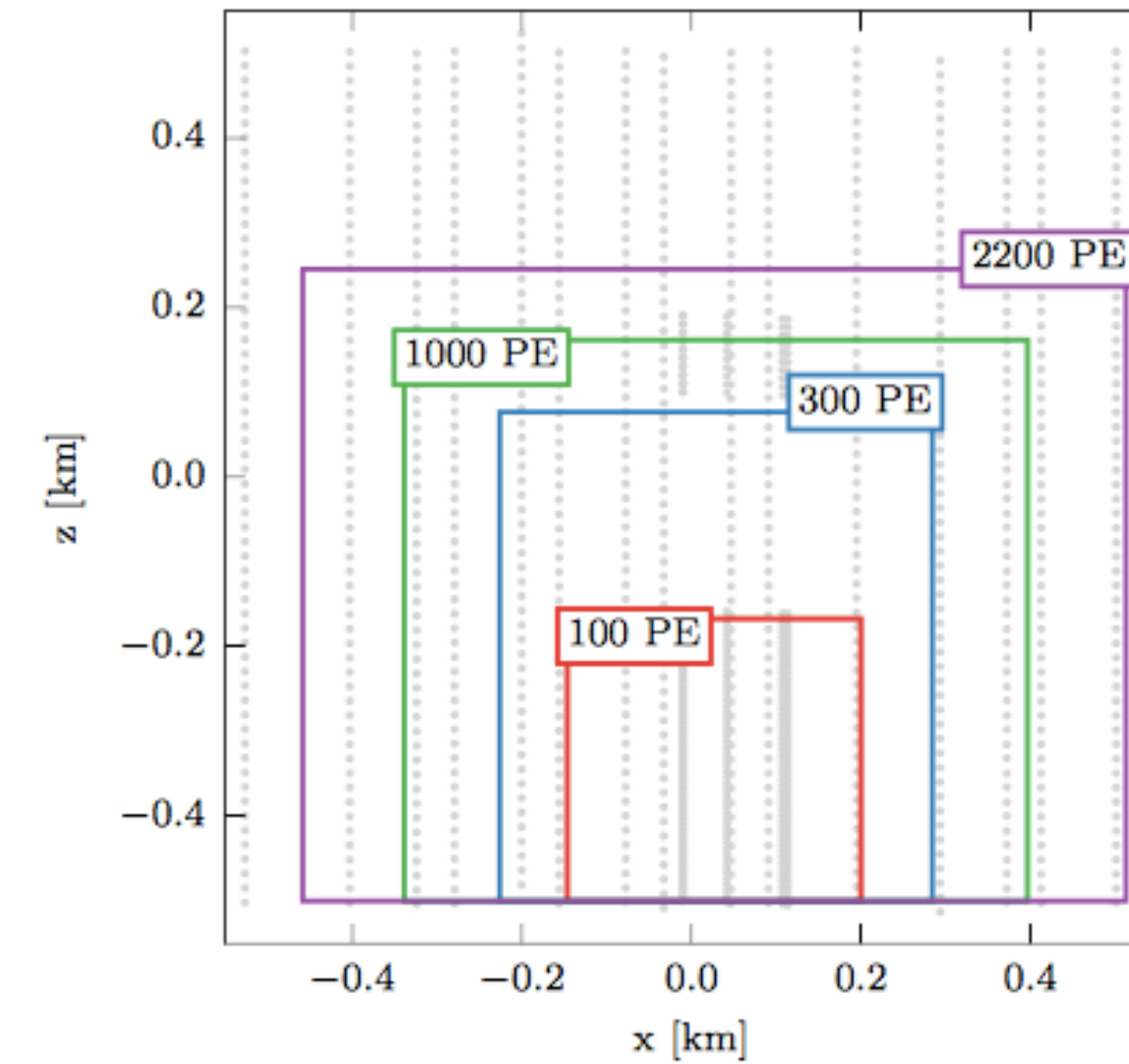


New event selections “below”
HESE and throughgoing muons...

From High to Medium energy: Part 1 - MESE

Follow-up analysis to [arxiv.org/1410.1749](https://arxiv.org/abs/1410.1749)

- 2 years → 7 years
- and optimized



From High to Medium energy:

Low-threshold

7-yr unfolding

- Unfolding to ν_e
 - assume isotropic
 - compatible with tl

