

# Searches for Neutrino Point Sources with AMANDA and IceCube

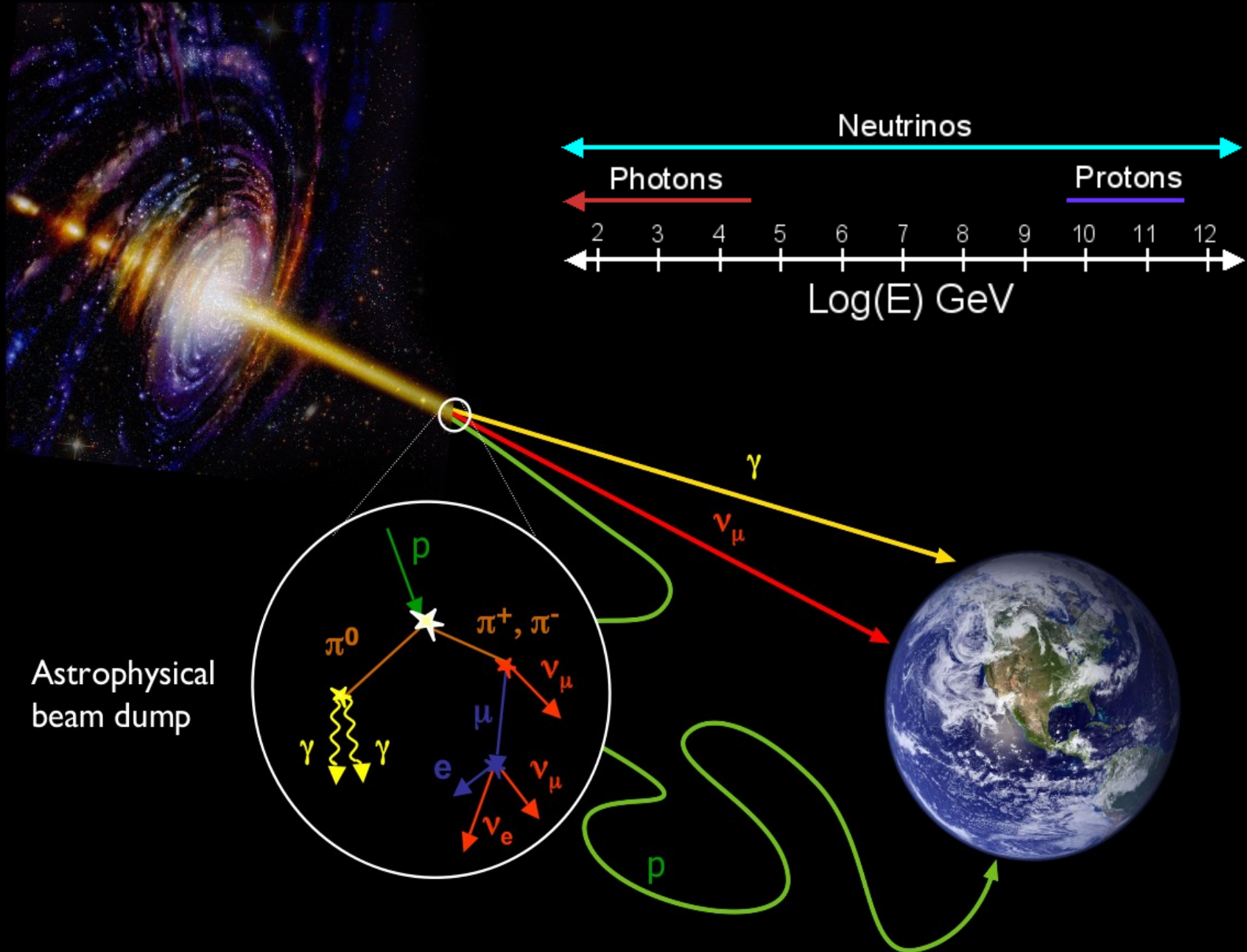


Jim Braun

IceCube Collaboration

University of Wisconsin – Madison, USA

# Astronomical Messengers



# IceCube

Currently 40 Strings

IceTop

2007-08: 18 Strings

2006-07: 13 Strings

2005-06: 8 Strings

2004-05: 1 String

1450 m

In-Ice Array

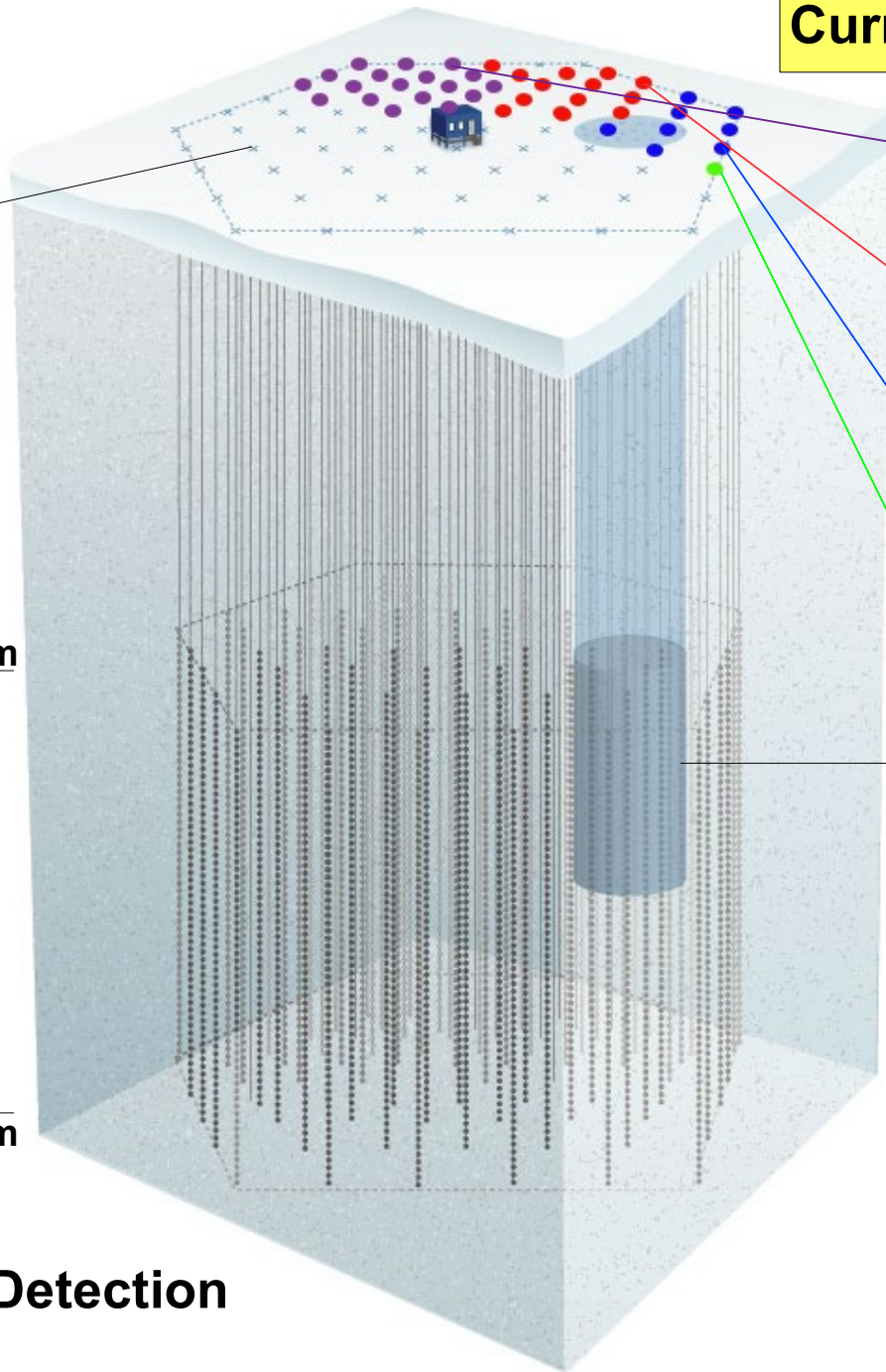
80 Strings  
60 Modules  
17 m between modules

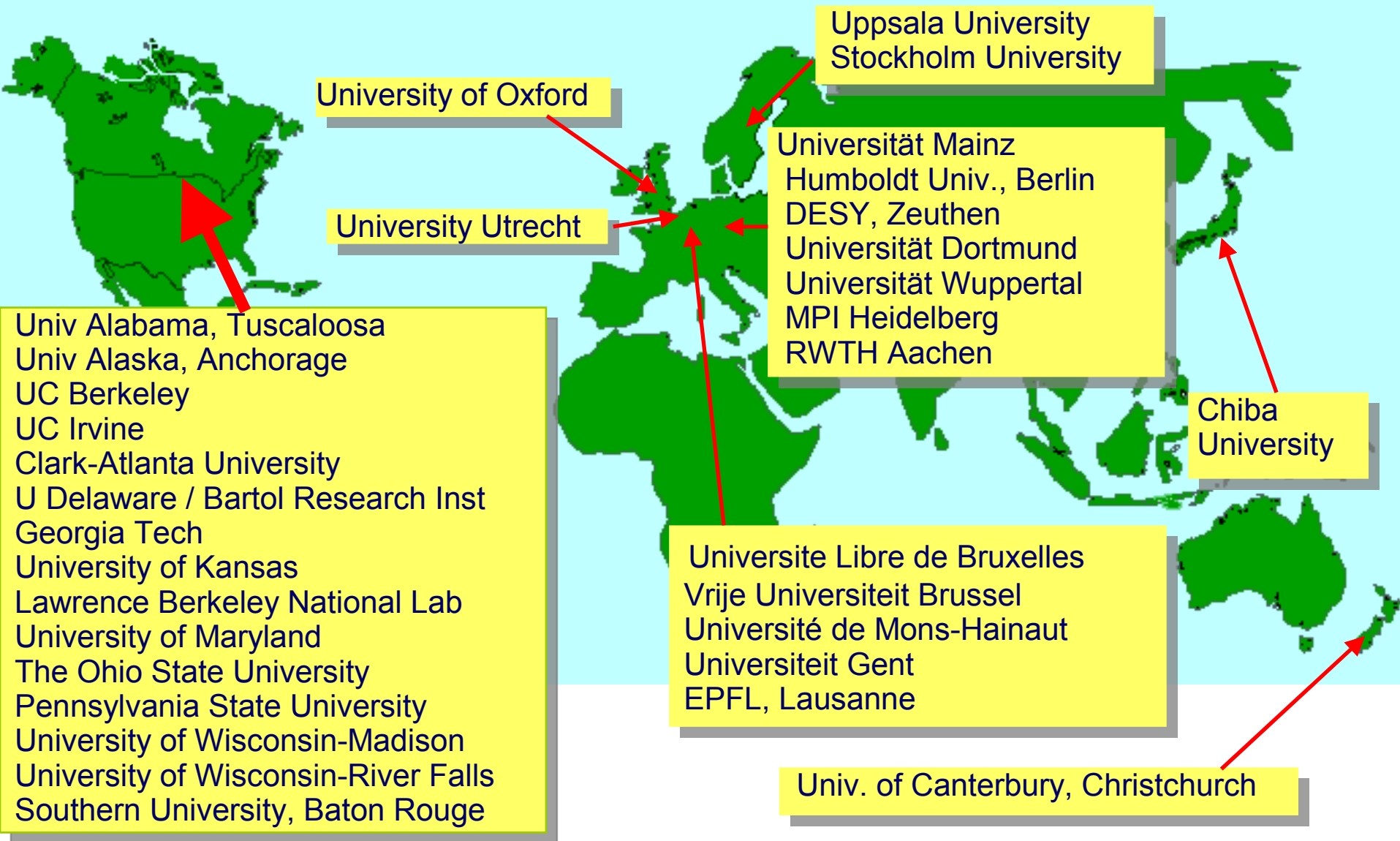
2450 m

AMANDA

19 Strings  
677 Modules

Optical Cherenkov Detection





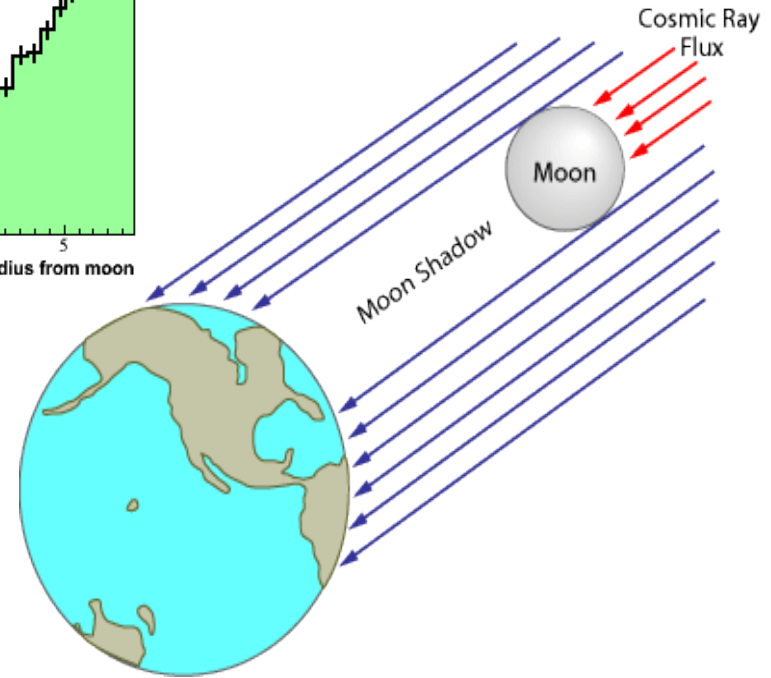
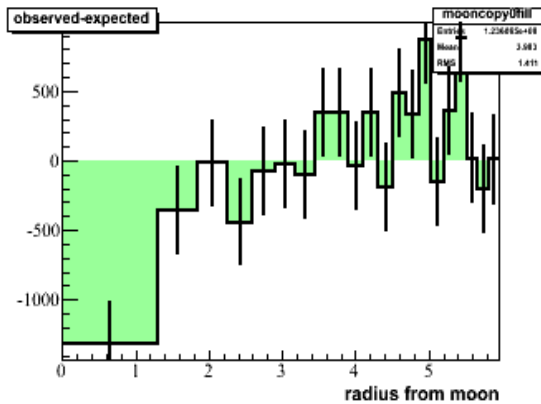
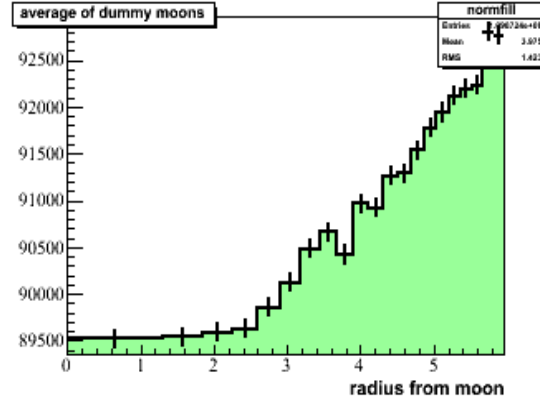
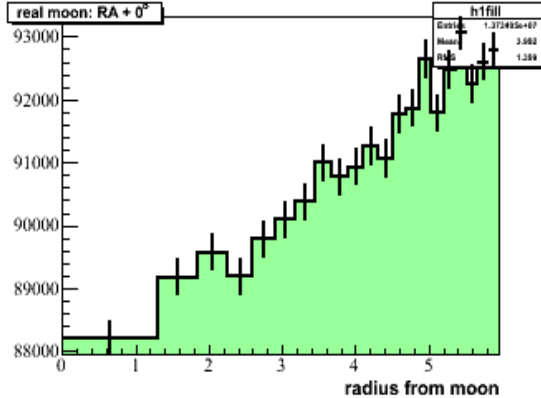
# The IceCube Collaboration

32 Institutions, ~250 members



Run 110261 Event 32883  
Tue Jan 29 09:39:35 2008

# Moon Shadow



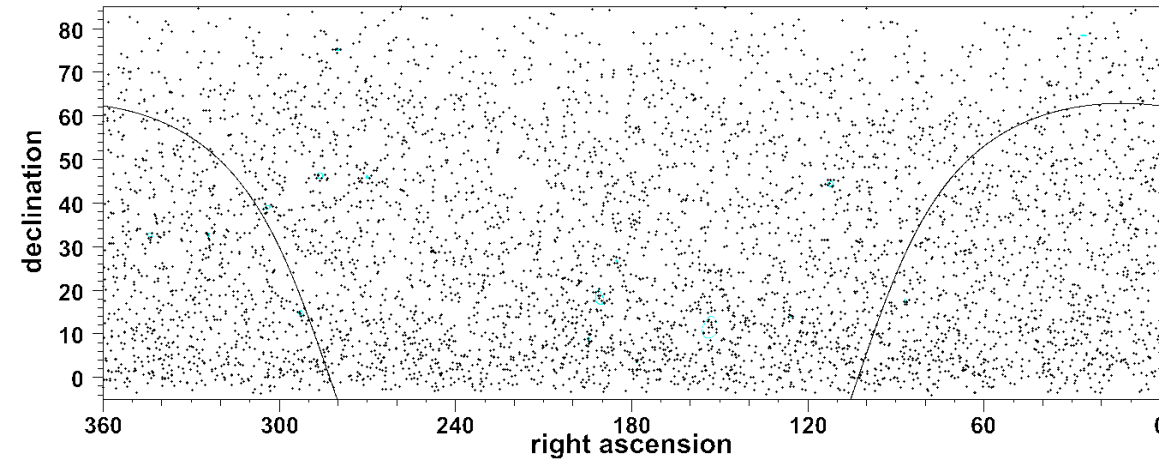
4.2 $\sigma$  deficit of events from direction of moon in the IceCube 40-string detector (3 months of data) confirms pointing accuracy

Calibration with moon ~monthly with completed IceCube detector

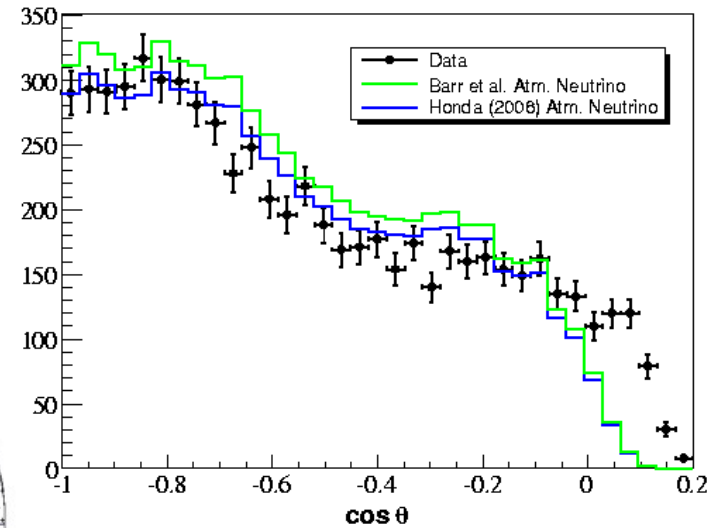
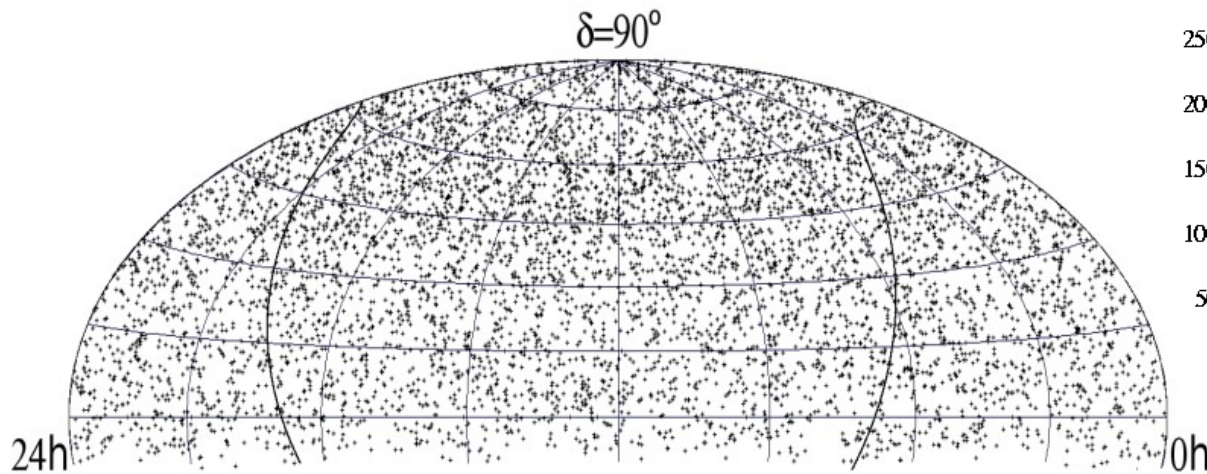
# Upgoing Events

IceCube 22 String:

5114 neutrino candidates  
in 276 days livetime



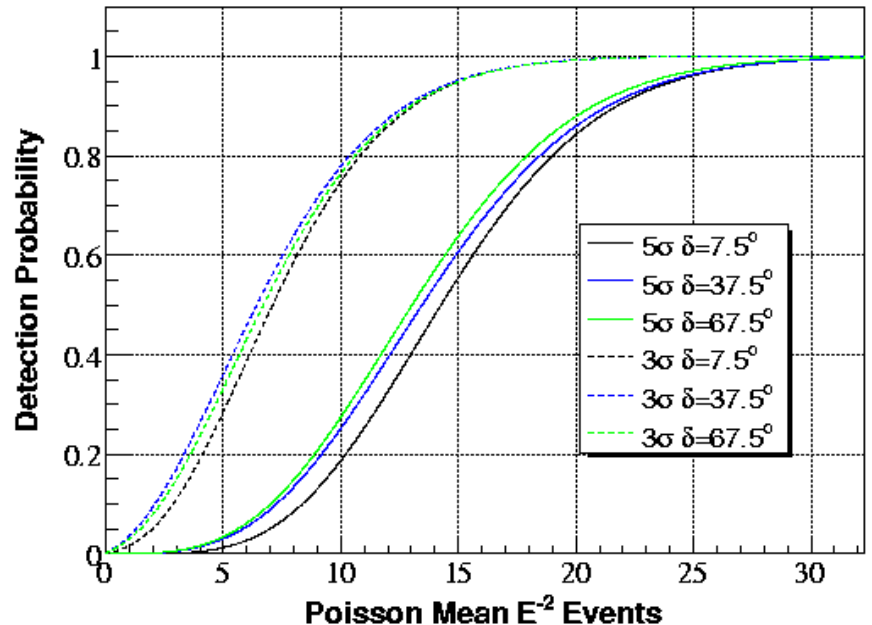
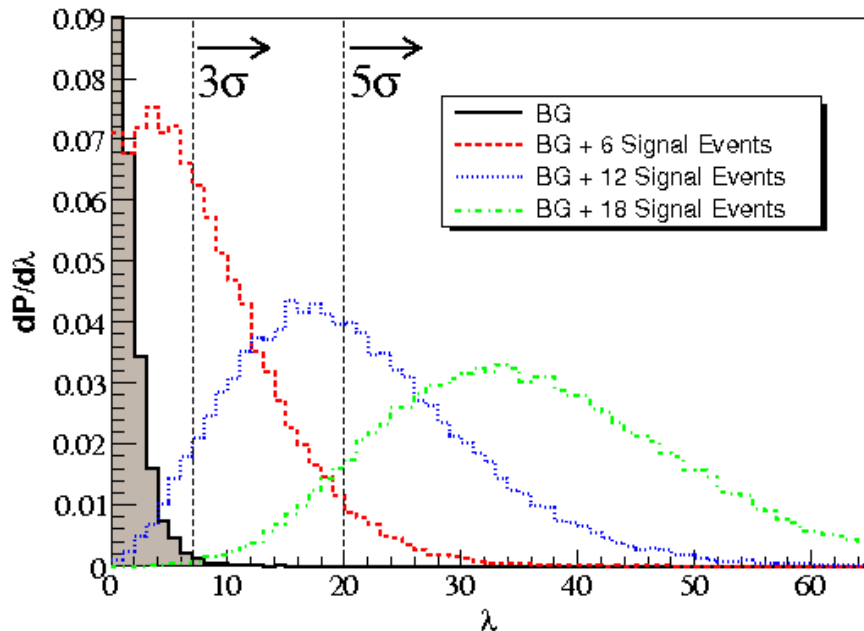
AMANDA: 6595  $\nu$  candidates in 3.8 live-years



# Search for Extraterrestrial Neutrinos

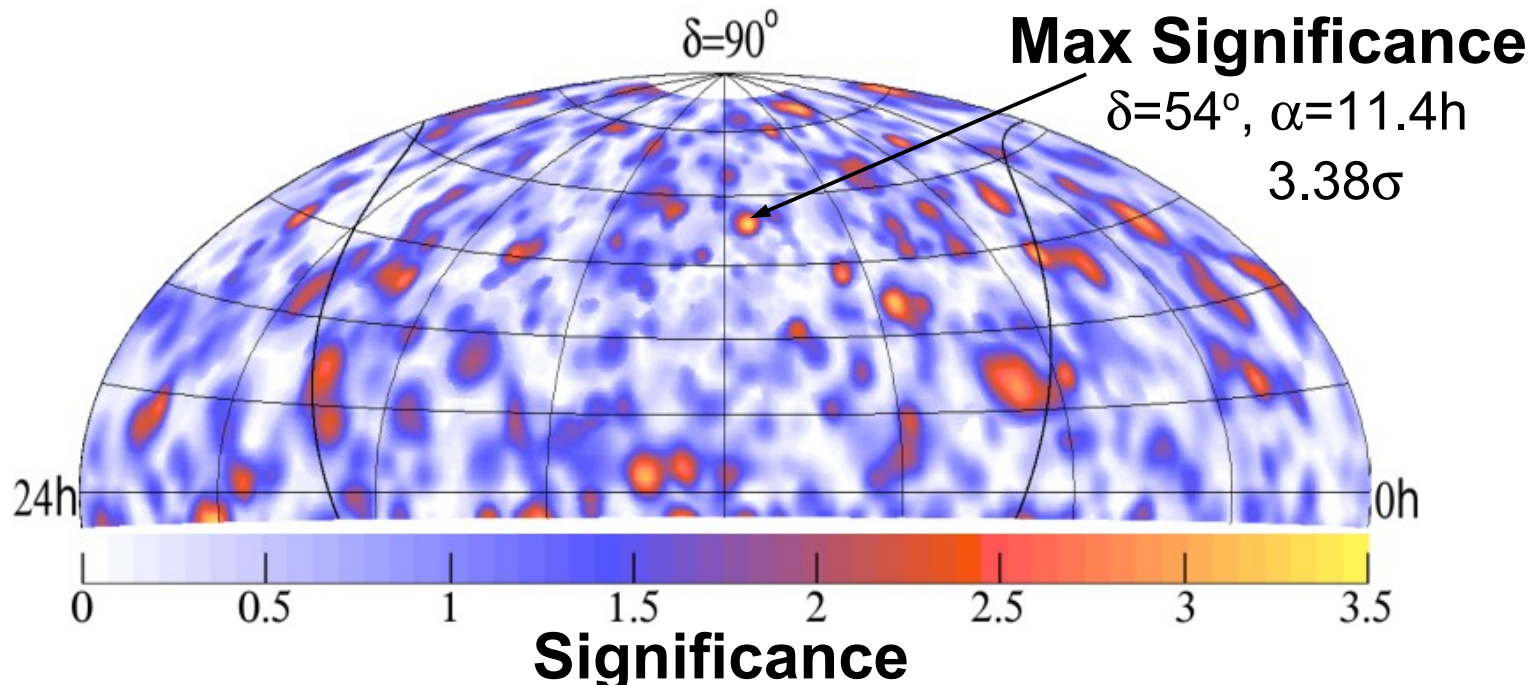
- Use unbinned maximum-likelihood search method
  - Incorporate event angular resolution and event energy estimate

$$\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}_s, n_s, \gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{n_s}{N} \mathcal{S}_i + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) \mathcal{B}_i \right) \quad \lambda = -2 \cdot \text{sign}(\hat{n}_s) \cdot \log \left[ \frac{\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}_s, 0)}{\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}_s, \hat{n}_s, \hat{\gamma})} \right]$$





# AMANDA All-Sky Search



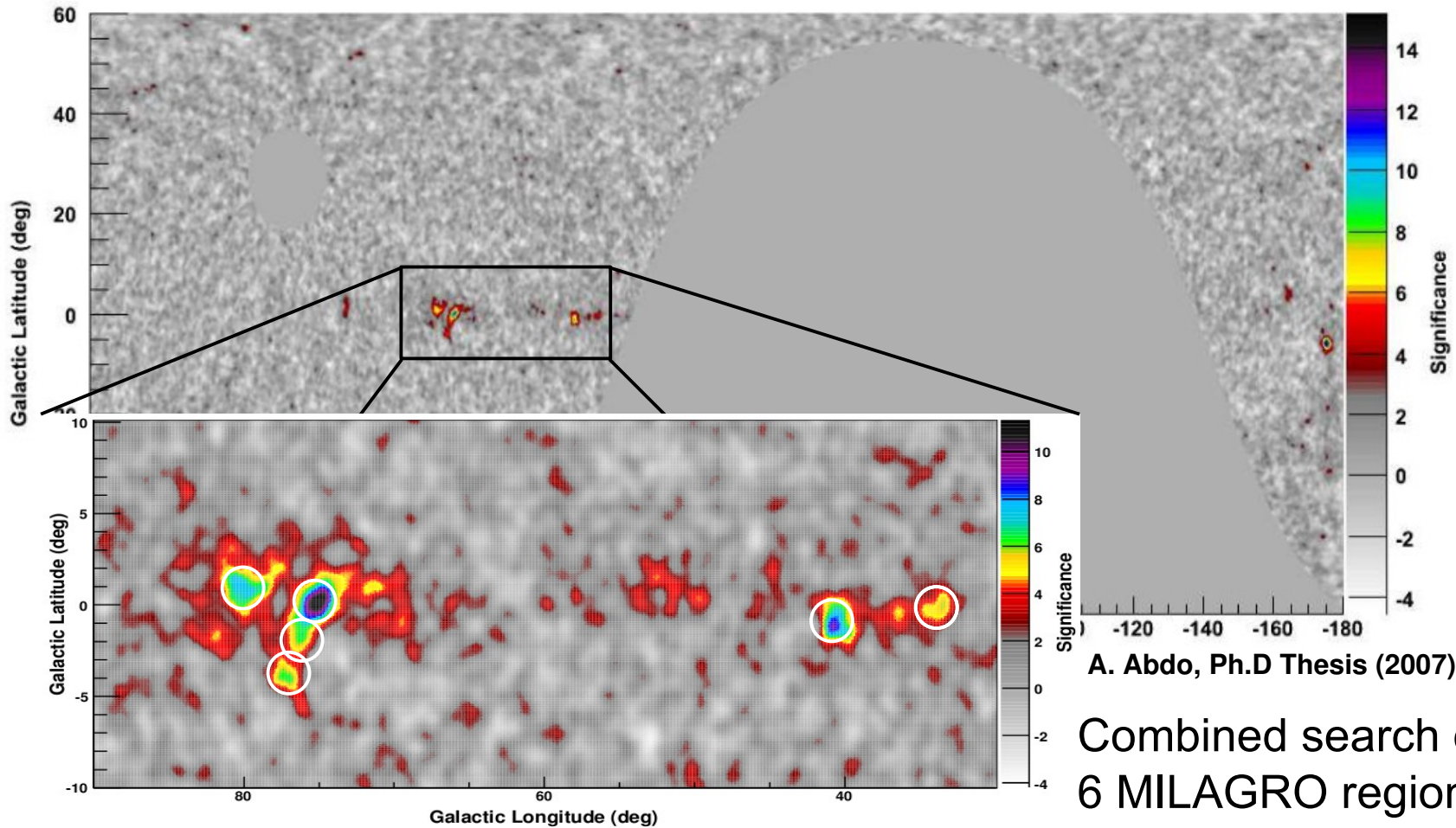
95 of 100 data sets randomized in RA have a significance  $\geq 3.38\sigma$

Source	$\mu_{90}$	P-value
Crab	9.27	0.10
MGRO J2019+37	9.67	0.077
Mrk 421	2.54	0.82
Mrk 501	7.28	0.22
LS I +61 303	14.74	0.03
Geminga	12.77	0.0086

$$E^2\Phi < \mu_{90} * 10^{-11} \text{ TeV cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

The probability of obtaining  $p \leq 0.0086$  for at least one of the 26 sources is 20%

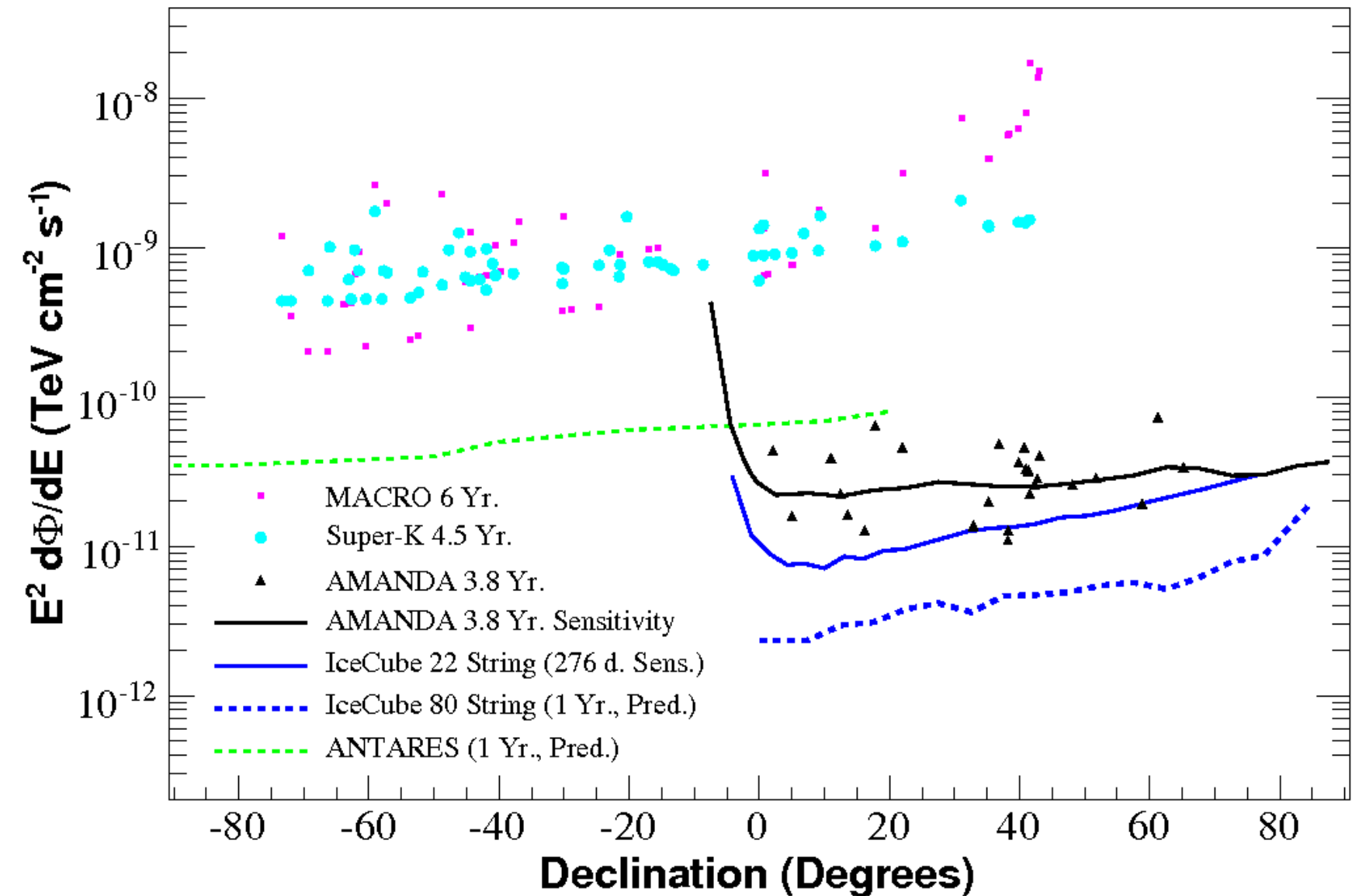
# AMANDA Milagro Stacking Search



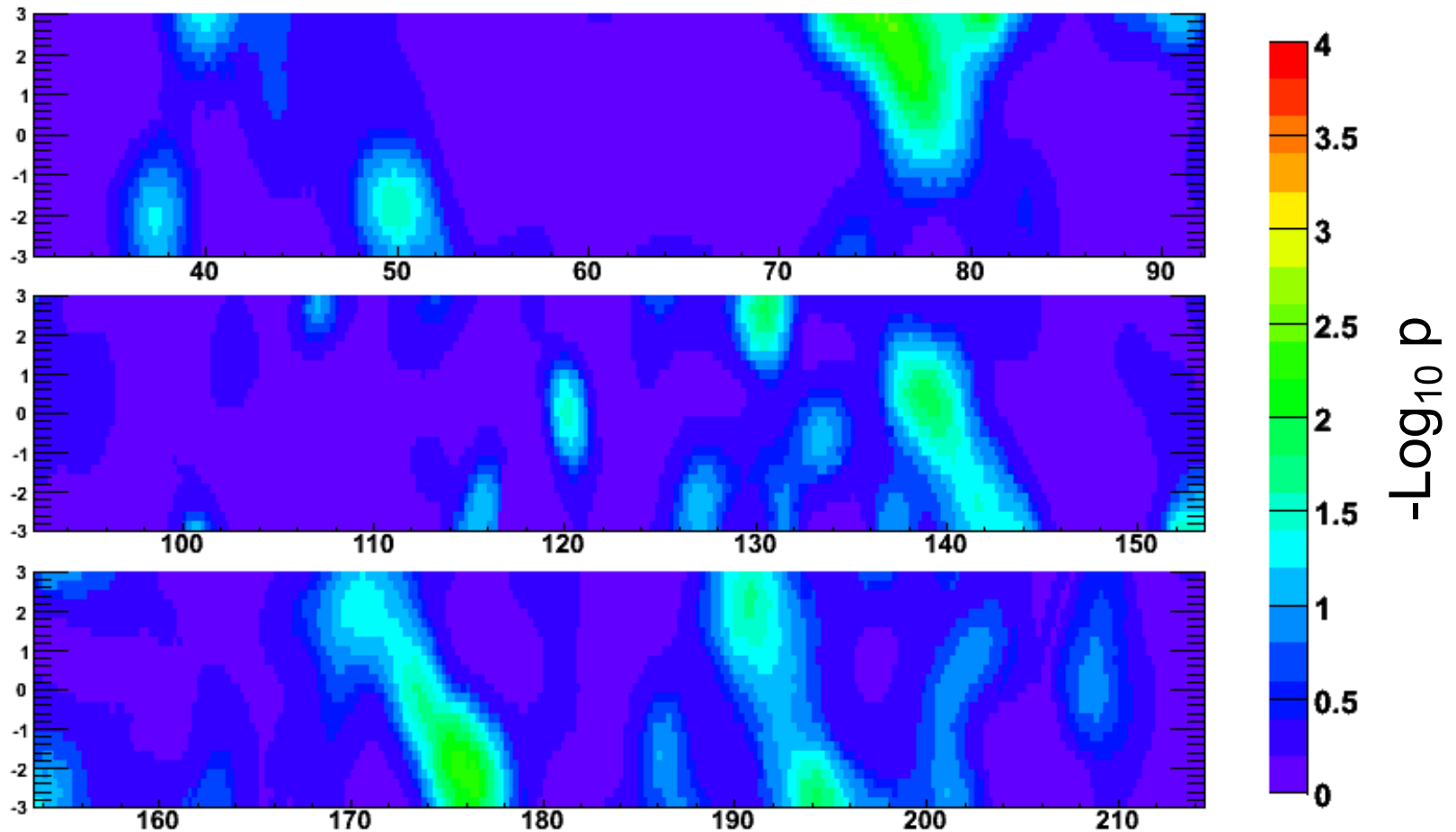
Improves per-source flux sensitivity and discovery potential by a factor of 4 compared to a fixed-point search for any of the six sources

AMANDA: Minor upward fluctuation ( $p = 20\%$ )

# Experimental Limits



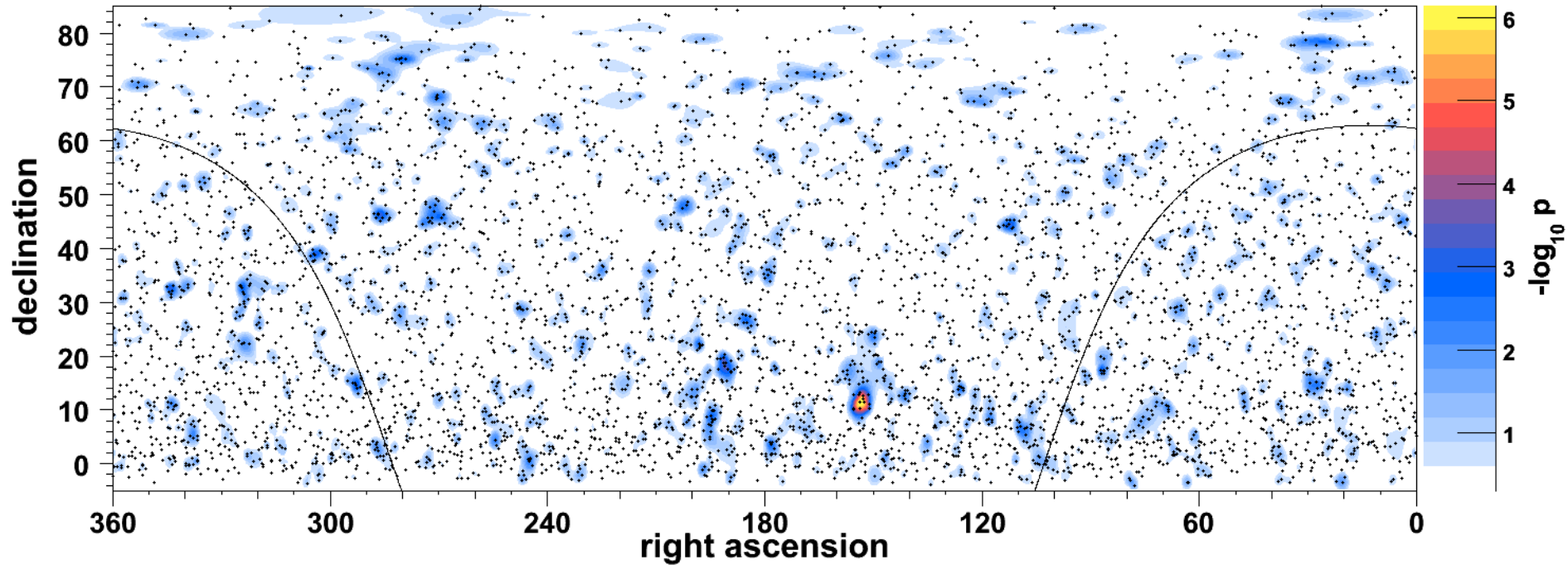
# Search of the Galactic Plane with IceCube-22 + AMANDA



Optimized for low energy

No significant excess observed

# IceCube 22 String

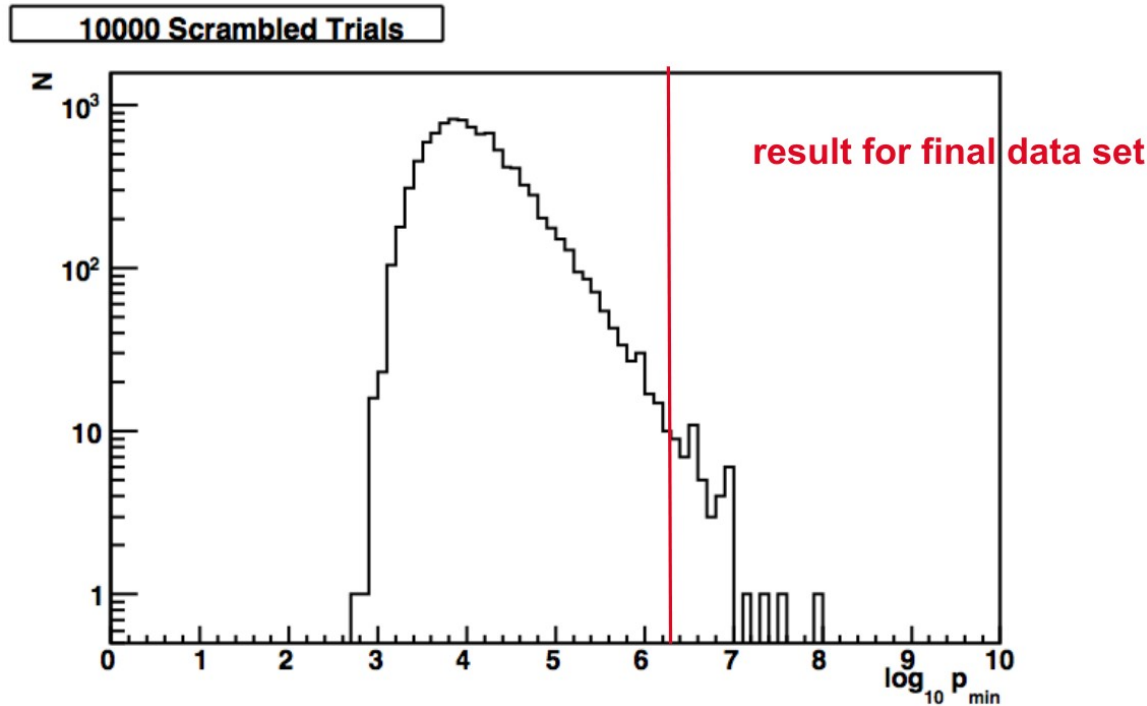


**Hottest spot found at r.a.  $153^\circ$  , dec.  $11^\circ$   
pre-trial p-value:  $7 \cdot 10^{-7}$  (4.8 sigma)  
est. nSrcEvents = 7.7 est. gamma = 1.65**

**Accounting for all trials, p-value for analysis is 1.34% (2.2 sigma).**

**At this significance level, consistent with fluctuation of background.**

# IceCube 22 String

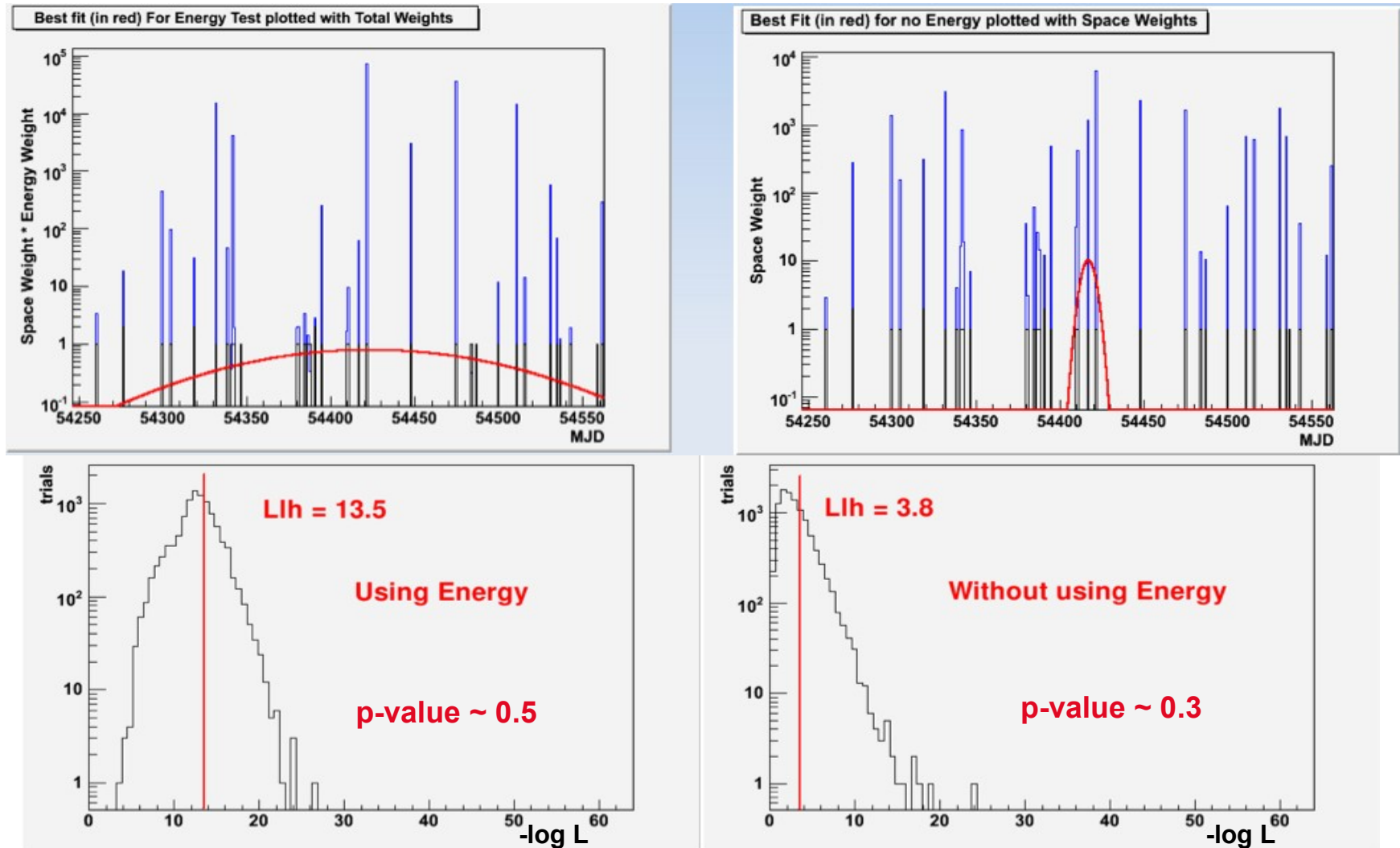


Out of 10,000 trials of scrambled data sets, 67 (0.67%) have a test-statistic (max  $l_h$ Ratio or p-value of hottest spot) more significant than that found in the data.

Including trial factor of two since the analysis with the a priori list was also performed, the **post-trials p-value is ~ 1.34%**.

Future IceCube data will test the possibility that the hotspot is a source unless it is a **one-time occurrence**.

# Time Analysis of Hotspot



- None of the events contributing most strongly to the hotspot are closer together than 10 days. Events are distributed roughly evenly in time over the year.
- Neither analysis finds any significant single cluster of events in time.

# Conclusions

- New methodology and increasing detector size are improving the current neutrino point source sensitivity
- No evidence of neutrino point sources observed by AMANDA in 3.8 years of livetime.
- The hotspot observed by IceCube-22 will be tested with data from IceCube-40