



IceCube

http://amanda.uci.edu

http://icecube.wisc.edu

SN explosion

AGN models, jets

hadronic vs leptonic models

CR origin

Sources of high energy protons exist and dominate the CR spectrum at E> 10^{18.5} eV

GRB Fireball models



Dark matter

neutralino annihilations in the center of the Earth or of the Sun

Exotic particles

decaying superheavy relic particles, topological defects, Z-bursts from energetic neutrinos



Atmospheric neutrinos ultimate background



Digital Optical Module (DOM)

Detector medium (ice) properties

2000 m

Neutrino production models, mixing ...



The trunk(2): IceCube ... the future

Deep ice array

- 80 strings / 60 OM's each
- 17 m OM spacing
- 125 m between strings
- hexagonal pattern over 1 km²
- geometry optimized for detection of TeV – PeV (EeV) v's

Surface array IceTop

2 frozen-water tanks
 (2 OM's each) on top of every string



The trunk(3): IceCube ... the present

1/27,10:08h:Reached maximum depth of 2517 meters, reversed direction, started to ream up 1/28,7:00h:drill head and return water pump are out of the hole, preparations for string installation start 7:52h:Handover of hole for deployment 9:15h:Started installation of the first DOM (DOM 60) 12:06h:10th DOM installed (DOM 51) 22:36h:60th DOM installed (DOM 1) Typical time for DOM installation:12 minutes 22:48h:Start drop 1/29,1:31h: String secured at depth of 2450.80 meters 20:40h:First communication to DOM

On-Ice Report on the first string, A. Karle, January 29, 2005



An IceTop tank is being closed. 2 IceTop tanks in 03-04 8 IceTop tanks in 04-05

January 29: Surface cable is brought to the IceTop trench

The trunk (4): the Digital Optical Module



The roots (1): v production/spectrum/propagation

v (E>TeV) production:

associated with the sources of high(est) energy cosmic rays

1. bottom-up scenarios:

"cosmic accelerators"

- accreting black holes (e.g. AGN)
- colliding neutron stars/black holes
 → fireball (e.g. GRB)



2. top-down scenarios: decays (annihilation) of massive cosmological relics ($M_{\chi} \sim 10^{21-24} \text{ eV}$)

<u>v-spectrum at the source:</u> (in case 1.) $\propto E^{-2}$ (Fermi acceleration mechanism), up to E~10²⁰ eV

<u>v-propagation</u>:

$$v_e : v_\mu : v_\tau \sim 1:2:<10^{-5}$$
 @ the source
 $v_e : v_\mu : v_\tau \sim 1:1:1$ @ the detector
(maximal $v_\mu \leftrightarrow v_\tau$ mixing)

No spectral shape deformation expected

The roots (2): the optical properties of the Antarctic ice-cap

Instrumented natural medium (IceCube ~ 1km³) inside the Antarctic ice-cap



Average optical ice parameters:

 $\lambda_{abs} \sim 110 \text{ m} @ 400 \text{ nm}$ $\lambda_{sca} \sim 20 \text{ m} @ 400 \text{ nm}$



Measurements: in-situ light sources & atmospheric muons



δ=90°

 $\alpha = 0h$

 $\lambda = 2\pi$ () = 00-03 combined

Search for clustering in Northern sky The <u>Sky-plot (livetime 807 days)</u>: 3369 events selected Contamination from fake-events (mis-reconstructed) < 5%

No clustering observed \rightarrow No evidence for steady point sources

Collaboration Analysis Policy

 $\alpha = 24h$

'blindness'

= cuts are optimized on fraction of data or on a time-scrambled data set (except for SN searches which are based on detector noise rate monitoring) Unbinned statistical analysis: use track resolution (pdf) for each event



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12h

22h

24h

20h

18h

16h

14h

All atmospheric neutrinos ??

Sub-branch: transient PS search Sub-sub-branch: TeV B L A Z A R

 λ = limited to few sources

=

= limited to most favorable periods

TeV neutrino candidates sources like BLAZAR often show **F L A R E S** = **large and violent variations in the complete electromagnetic spectrum**

IMAGE CREDIT: NASA/Honeywell Max Q Digital Group, Dana Berry



Matter falling into a massive black hole forms a jet of material



If the black hole is oriented so the jet is pointed towards earth, we see a bright source of gamma-rays

Other (extremely) variable sources (not discussed here):

- Microquasar ..
- GRB

Sub-sub-branch: TeV BLAZAR (Multiwavelength approach...first trial)

HEGRA (empty)

1 TeV

∆'

[2004NewAR..48..419F

cts/s/PCU

v flux correlated with TeV gamma-ray flux

search for neutrino emissions from the jets of blazar using the TeV gamma-ray light 2^{10} \Rightarrow reduction of the temporal (and spatial) space

TeV gamma-ray limitations

- data not continuous in time
- biased by alert from satellites

X-TeV time correlation evidence

- studied on various flares and tin
- predicted in leptonic models but contradiction with hadronic models
- observed "orphan" flares

X-ray advantages

- from ASM-RXTE nearly continue monitor (not very precise)
- data available



Mkn 421 - March 2001 RXTE/Whipple/HEGRA Campaign 2 1 0.2 March 19 March 20 March 21 March 22 March 23 March 24 20 10 2×10^{5} 6×10⁵ 4×10^4 Time [s from T₀ == 11987.0 ÿ 600 1ate [MJD-50000 1 450 500 Fig. 1. Simultaneous 2-4 Keyk Crasy (DEMOMP) and TREVray (top) light-curves. Whipple (full symbols) and

850

900

950

date [MJD-50000]

Sub-sub-branch: TeV BLAZAR (Multiwavelength approach...first trial)

Periods selected on the X flares (2-10 KeV, ASM-RXTE) before unblinding for Mkn 421 and 1ES1959+650 Data sample: 4 years (00-03) combined (re-optimized)



An interesting hint; wait for future data to substantiate



Conclusions

- 1. AMANDA-II is 'performing': 5 years good data; on-line monitor; on-line filtering; different analysis methods developed; many branches.
- 2. IceCube is for real: first string deployed this season
- 3. Cosmic neutrinos near to deliver their message

