

Search for GeV neutrino counterparts to high-energy IceCube neutrinos

Christoph.Raab@uclouvain.be

Gwenhaël.De Wasseige@uclouvain.be

MOTIVATION

Example (A) GW170817 [1]

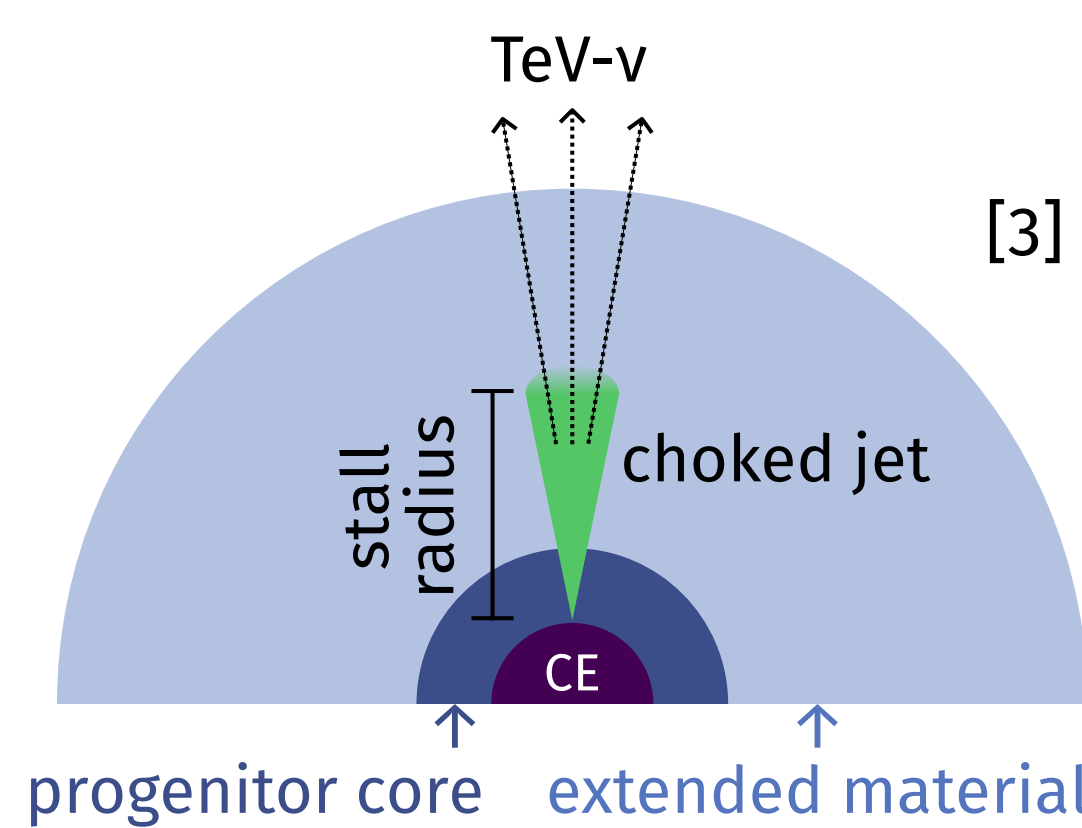
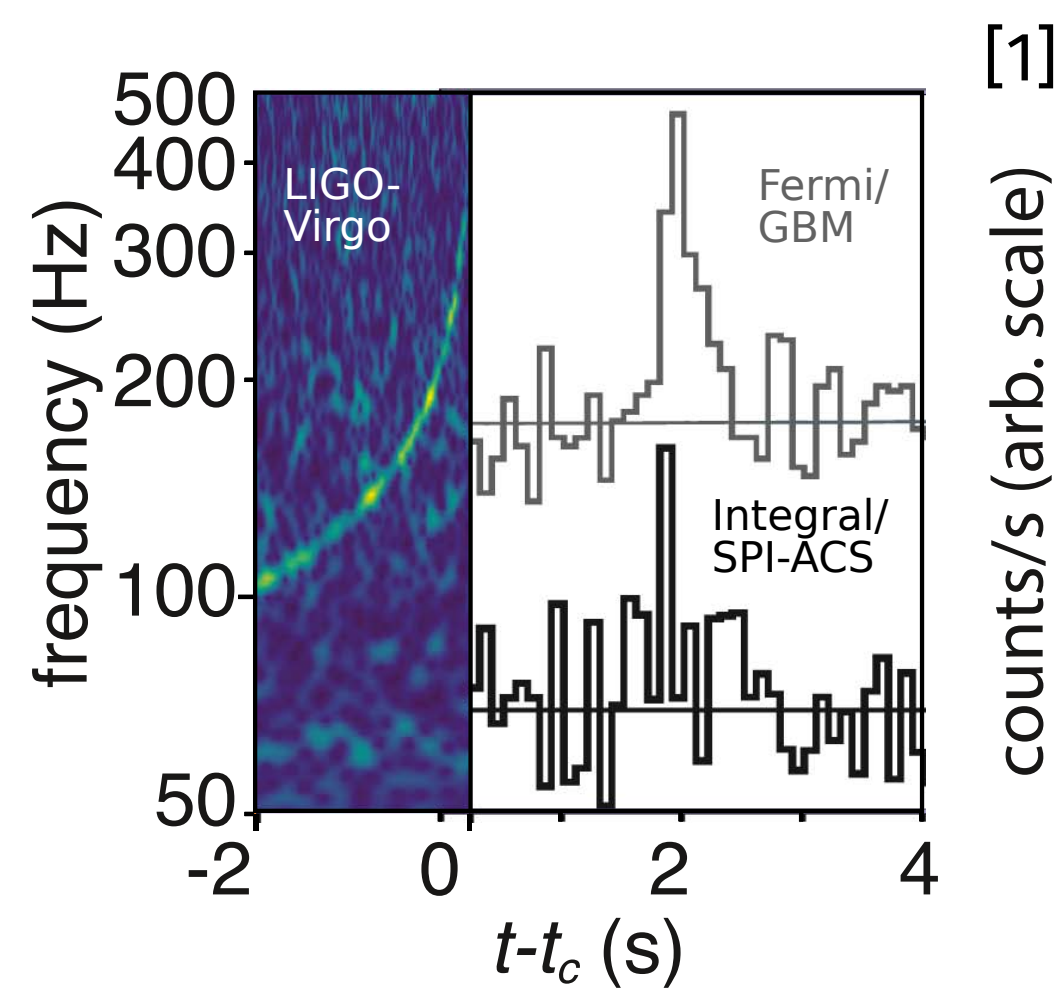
merger \rightarrow 1.7 s \rightarrow GRB170817A (T90 = 2 s)
 \rightarrow look for GeV + TeV on same time scale

Example (B) Choked-jet GRBs [2,3]

- GRB jet choked in extended material $\sim 10^{13-14}$ cm
- TeV neutrinos from p-p and p- γ interactions
- GeV neutrinos from p-n collisions [4]
- many parameters affect the time scale
- \rightarrow conservative 1000 second time window, but include time series analysis to detect faster variability.

General:

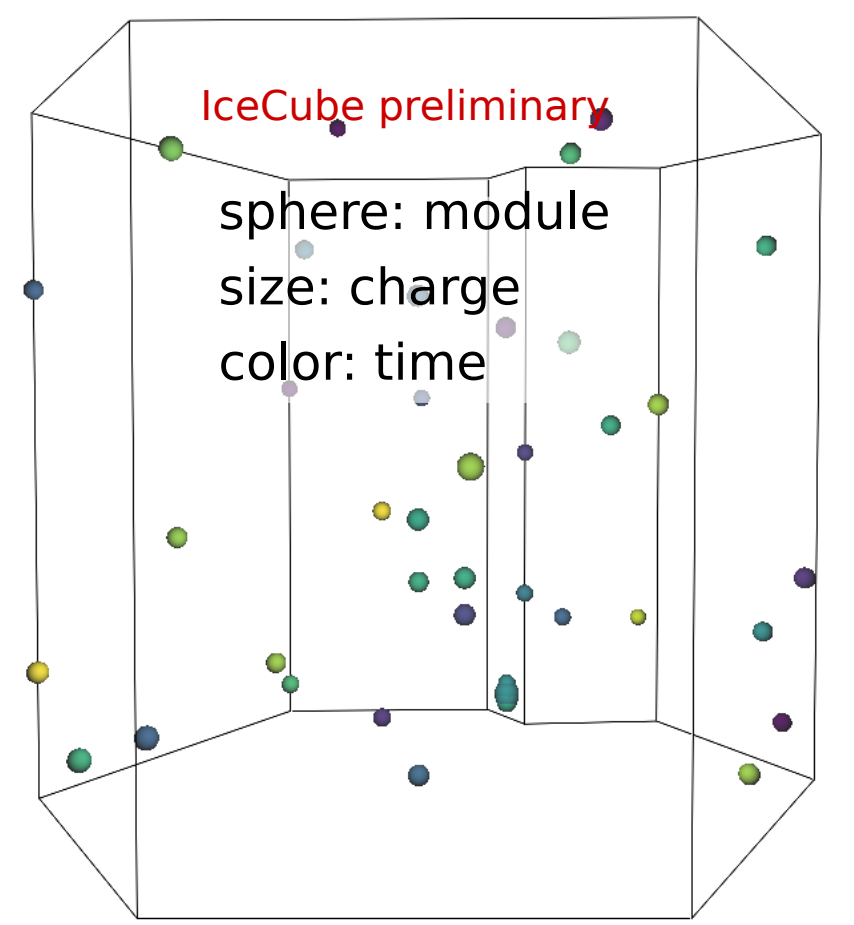
- transients may be unresolved or have obscured electromagnetic emission
- neutrino production traced by TeV component
- \rightarrow IceCube sensitive if flux high enough
- can have a GeV component
- \rightarrow IceCube/DeepCore sensitive to bursts



atmo. ν 1.1 mHz



- the faintest events triggering IceCube/DeepCore
- sensitive 1.2 to 29 GeV (90% for $E^{-2.9}$), down to 0.5 GeV
- 20 mHz dominated by background events
- all-flavour, all-sky coverage
- \rightarrow search for GeV transients e.g. solar flares [5], GRBs [6]

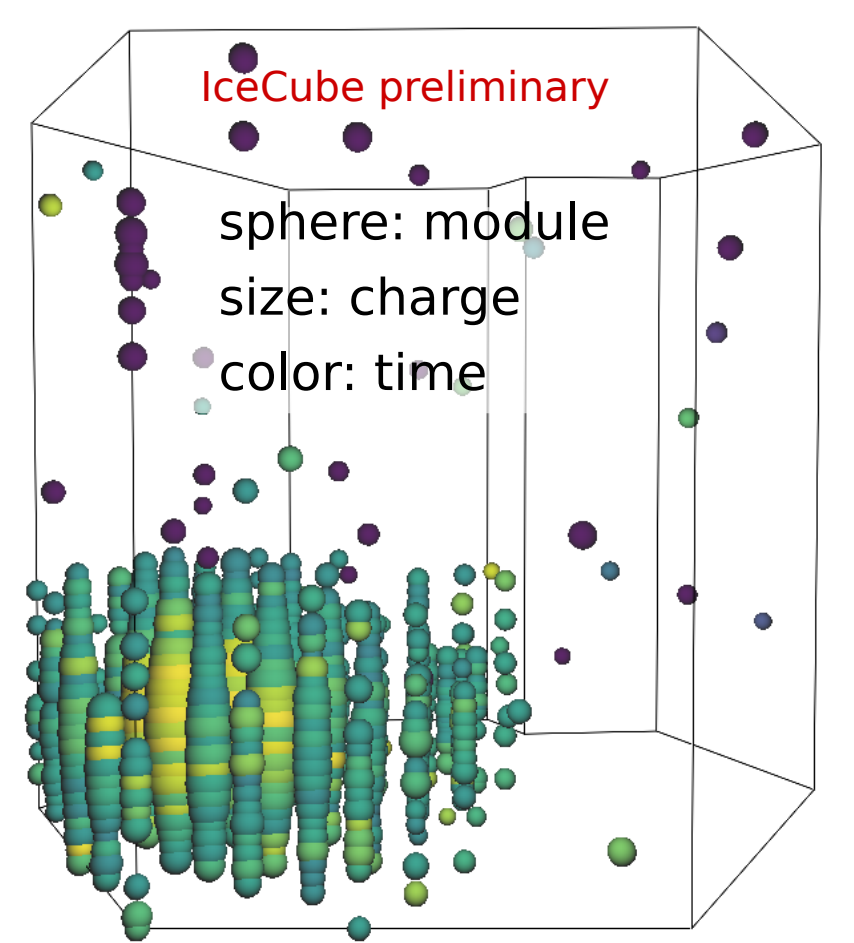


simulated $\bar{\nu}_e$, 4.9 GeV, zenith = 116°

atmo. ν \sim 0.9/year



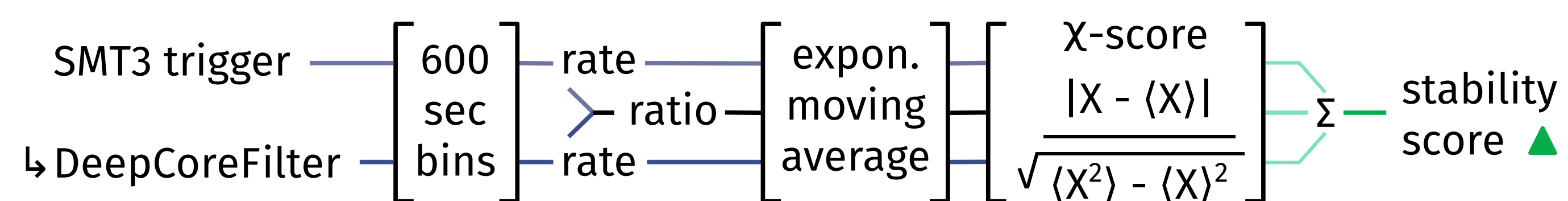
- highest-energy events starting inside IceCube
- sensitive 65 to 969 TeV (90% for $E^{-2.9}$), up to O(PeV)
- 97 events in 12 years, mostly astrophysical
- all-flavour, all-sky coverage
- \rightarrow fit the astrophysical spectrum [7], trigger multi-messenger followups [8]



simulated $\bar{\nu}_e$, 154 TeV, zenith = 75°

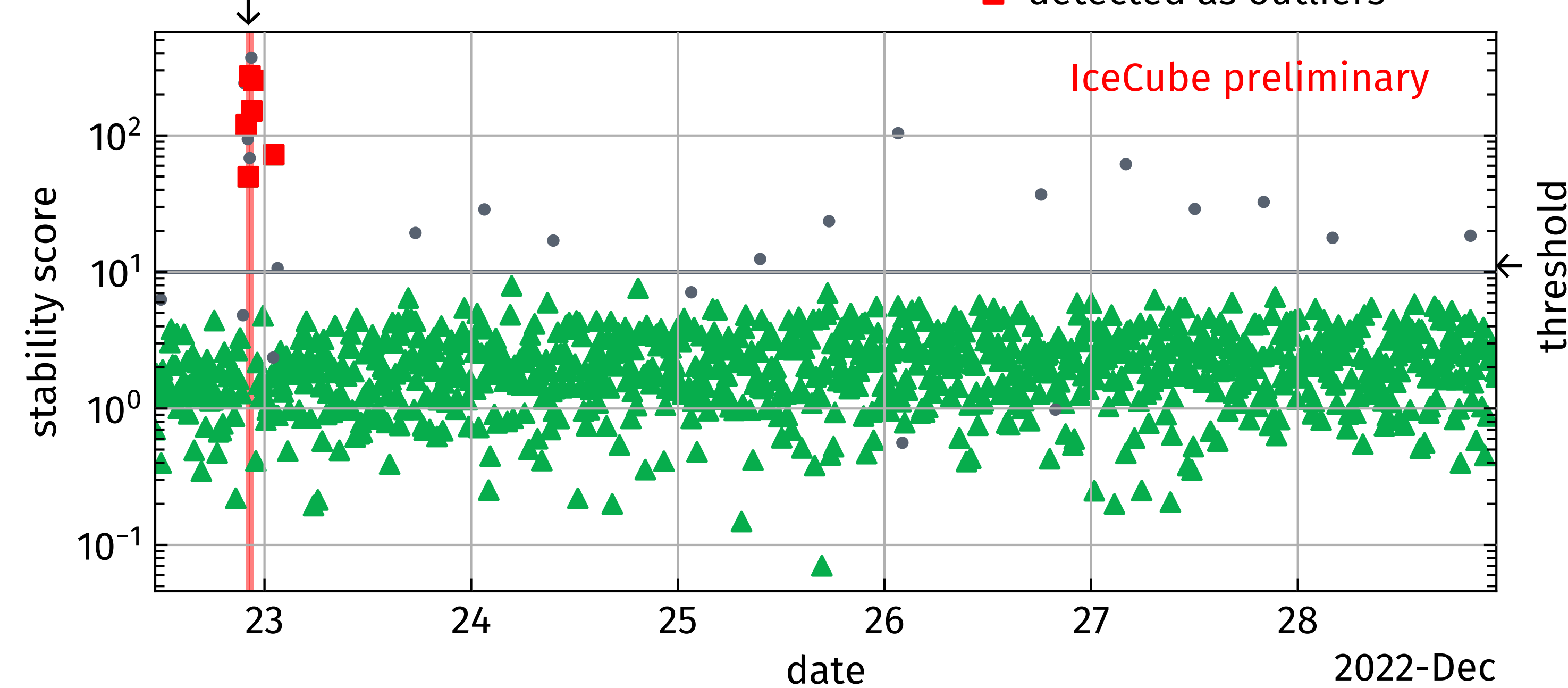
DATA QUALITY CHECKS

- with ELOWEN dominated by detector backgrounds and time the only observable to separate them from signal, transient detector effects must be well controlled
- in addition to IceCube's run monitoring, we propose analysis-specific checks
- stability pre-check with an ELOWEN-specific selection stability score
- similar method as ref. [9] using intermediate stages of the ELOWEN selection chain

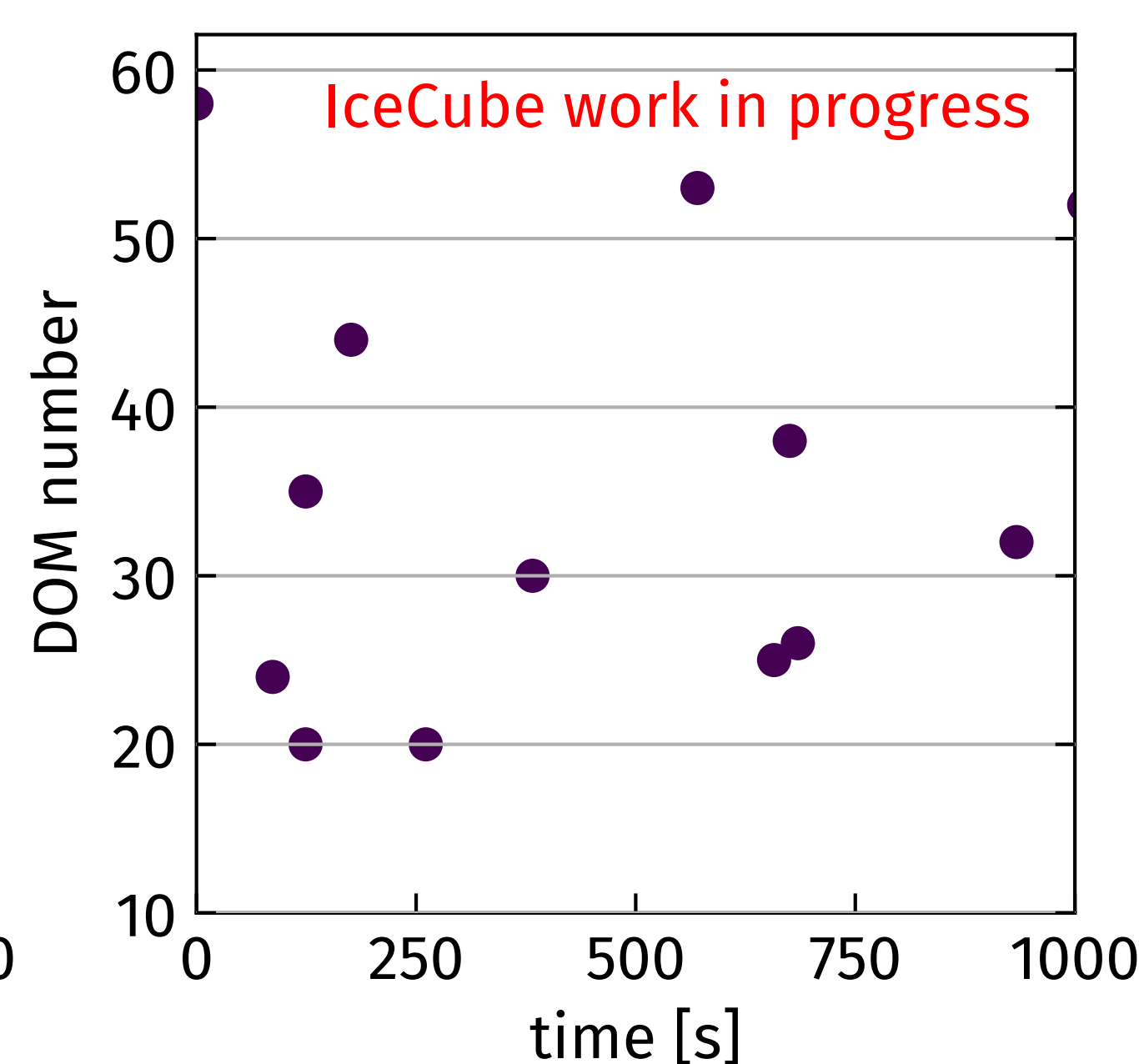
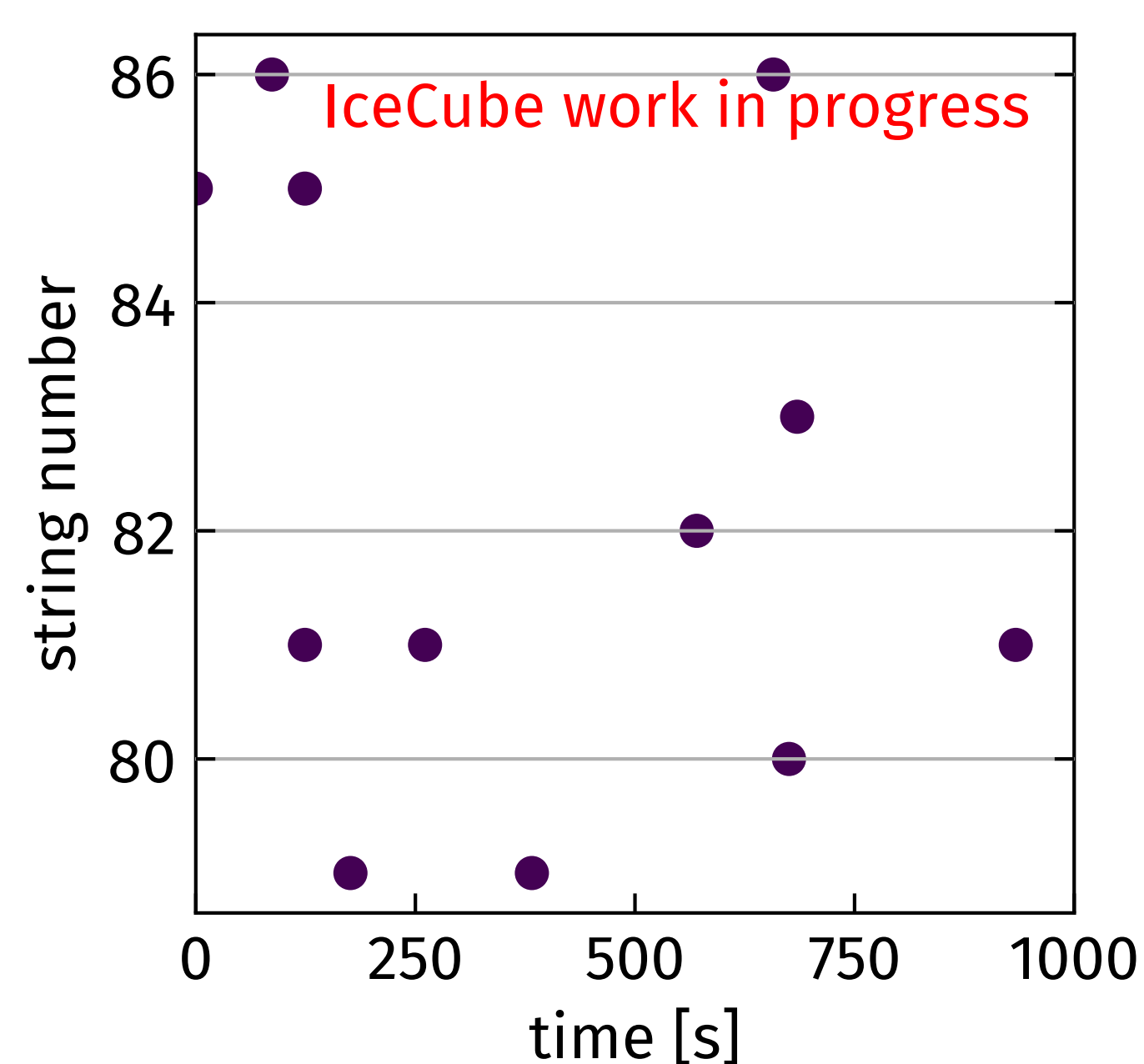


\hookrightarrow ELOWEN

data runs without the full array of detector modules



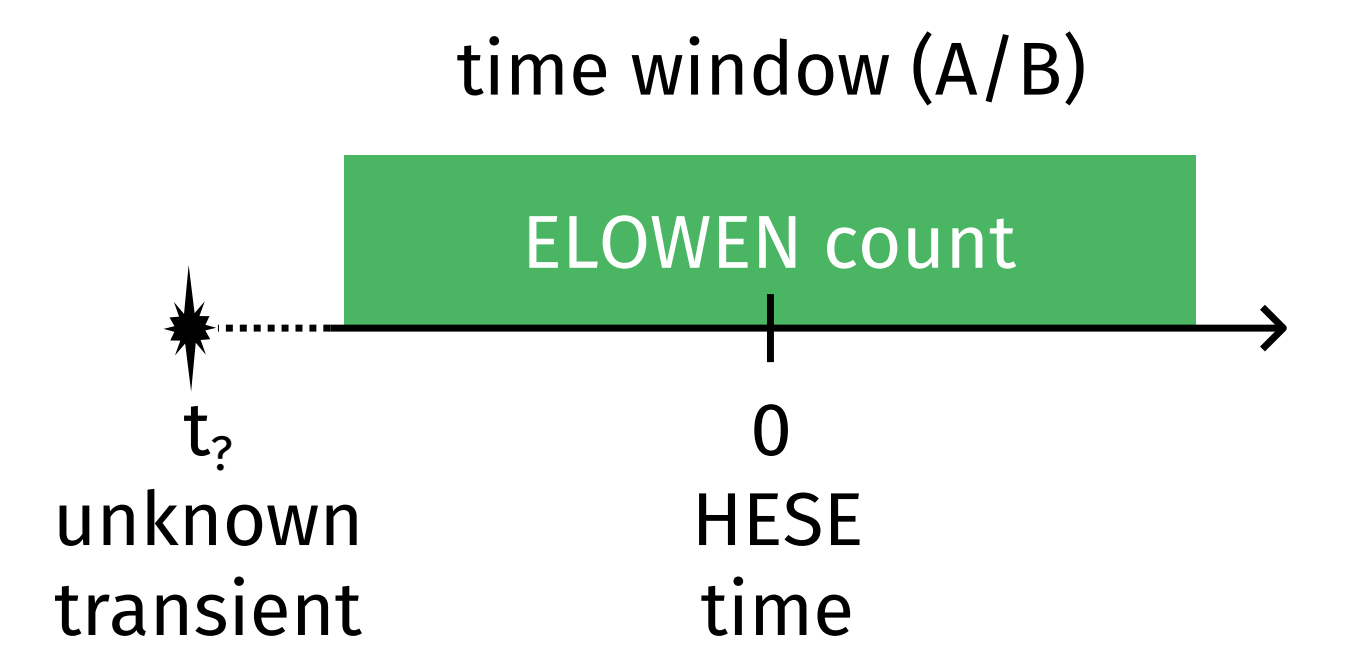
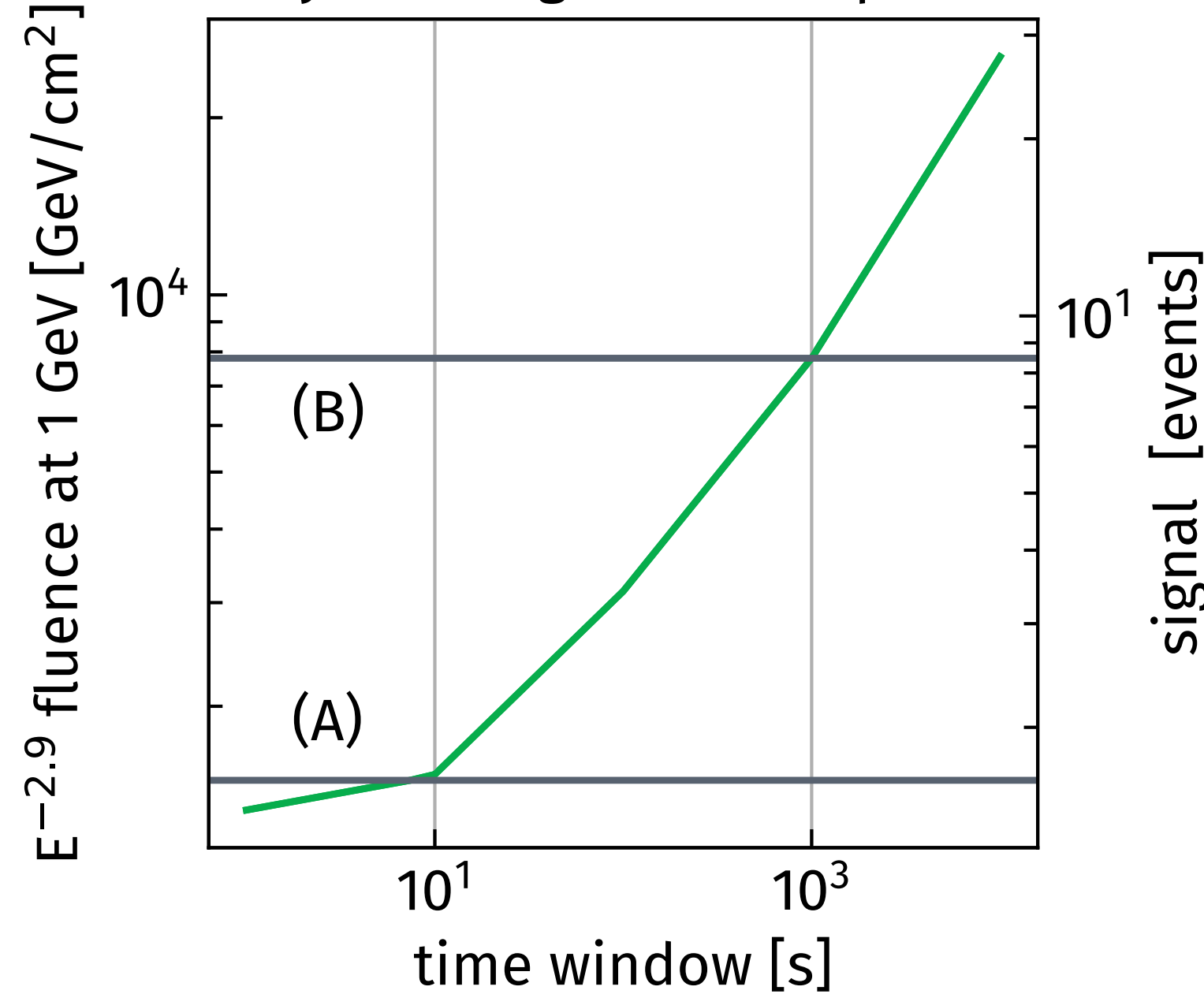
- dark current excess may stem from particular detector modules
- \rightarrow post-unblinding check on spurious events stemming from same vertex
- example 1000-second window without correlation, first hit in DeepCore:



ANALYSIS

- counting analysis [10] per HESE event in time window according to example (A)/(B)

sensitivity of a single follow-up at 90% C.L.



Can be augmented by binomial test (not shown) for ELOWEN signal below significance threshold present for a subset of HESE

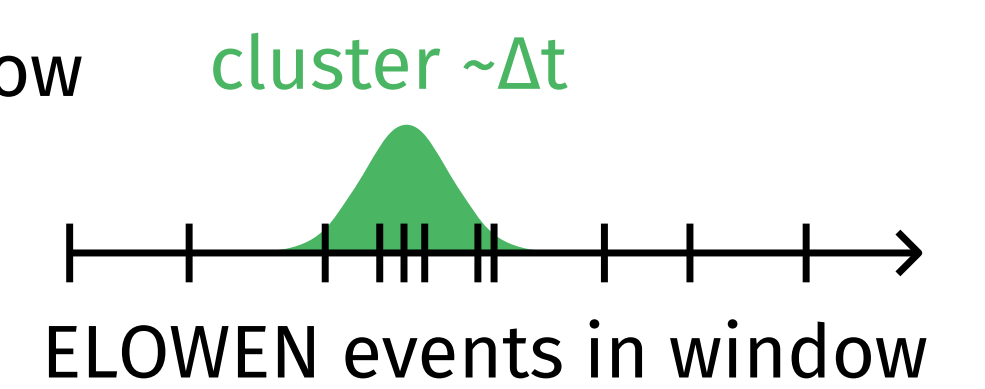
- time series analysis [11, 12] on events within \pm 500 s to exploit faster variability

- hypothesis: GeV emission lasting Δt after unknown transient

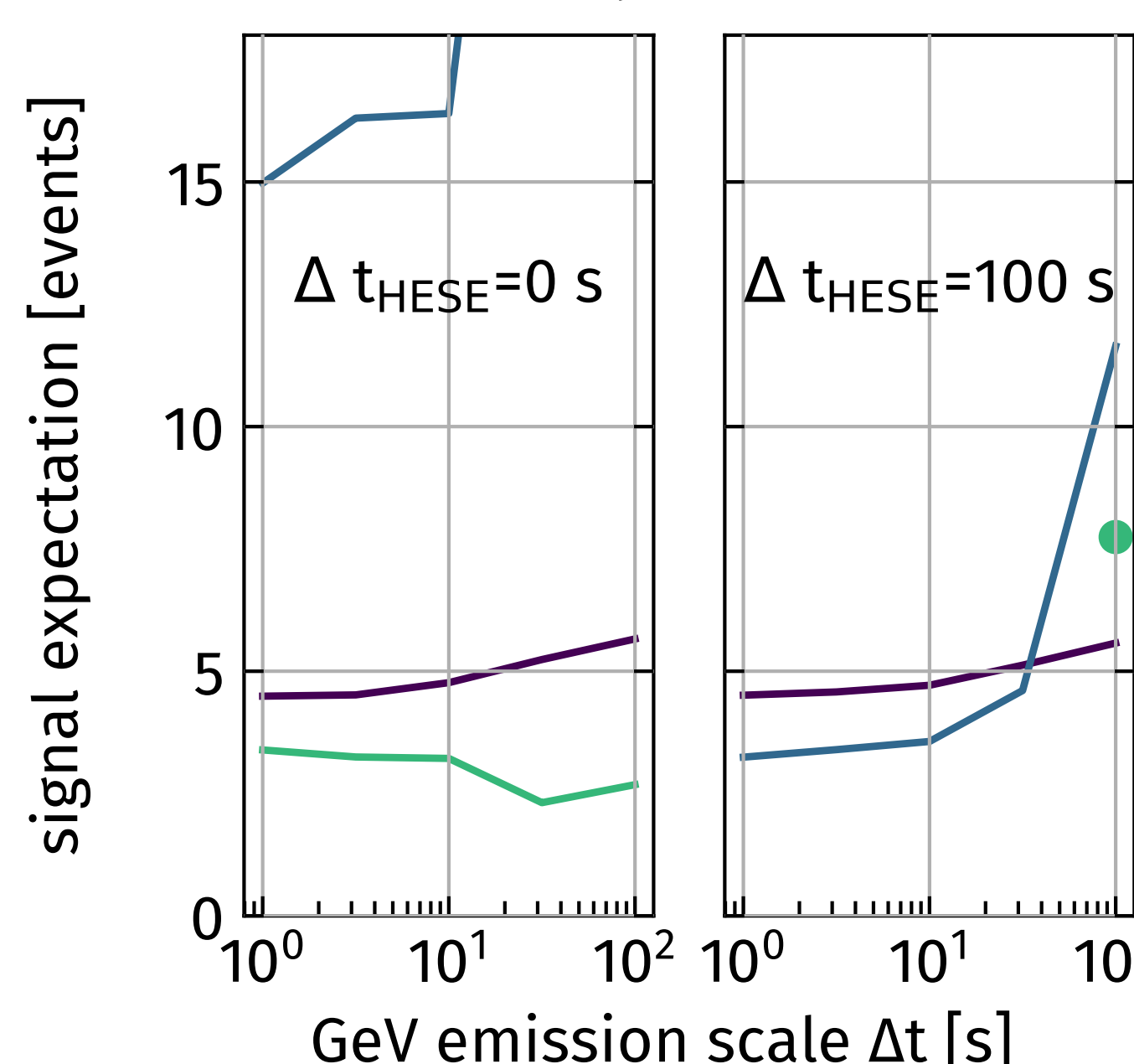
1 HESE event on its own time scale $\Delta t_{HESE} \rightarrow$ analysis window

\rightarrow random relative signal times ($t - t_{HESE}$)

+ 20 mHz background [1]



sensitivity at 90% C.L.



extended unbinned maximum LLH

- $P(t) = n_{BG} BG + n_s \text{ gaussian}(t, t_0, \sigma)$

- in unbinned LLH x Poisson term

- fit $n_s, t_0, \sigma > 0.1$ s

- similar sensitivity across hypotheses

PCA classifier, trained on long emission

- 10-second bin time histograms

\rightarrow vector space for 1-comp. PCA

- trained on 10k BG + 10k "signal" trials

- signal here: $\Delta t = 100$ s, $\Delta t_{HESE} = 10$ s

- sensitivity depends on hypothesis

PCA classifier, trained on 10-s bursts

- 10-component PCA reduced to Z-score

- $\Delta t = 10$ s, $\Delta t_{HESE} = 300$ s

[REFERENCES]

[1] Abbott et al. (2017) doi:10.3847/2041-8213/aa91c9
 [2] Nakar (2015) doi:10.1088/0004-637X/807/2/172
 [3] Senno et al. (2016) doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.93.083003
 [4] Carpio et al. (2023) doi:10.48550/arXiv.2310.16823
 [5] IceCube Collaboration (2021) doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.103.102001
 [6] IceCube (2023) doi:10.3847/2041-8213/acc077
 [7] IceCube Collaboration (2021) doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.104.022002
 [8] Abbasi et al. (2023) doi:10.3847/2041-8213/acc077
 [9] Method: IceCube/MAGIC/Veritas (2016) doi:10.1088/1748-0221/11/11/P11009
 [10] Method: Kruijswijk et al. (2023) doi:10.48550/arXiv.2307.15902
 [11] Method: de Wasseige (2021) doi:10.1088/1748-0221/16/12/C12012
 [12] Method/code: Lamoureux & De Wasseige (2023) doi:10.22323/1.4444.1507

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Markus Ahlers (theory discussion), Neha Lad (HESE advice), IISN-IceCube (funding)

