

T 90: Neutrinoastronomie 5

Zeit: Donnerstag 16:45–18:45

Raum: HSZ-E03

T 90.1 Do 16:45 HSZ-E03

D-SEA: Ein Data-Mining basierter Ansatz für die Lösung inverser Probleme — ●TIM RUHE, MARTIN SCHMITZ, FABIAN CLEVERMANN und FLORIAN SCHERIAU für die IceCube-Kollaboration — Technische Universität Dortmund

In der Astroteilchenphysik ist die Lösung inverser Probleme von großer Bedeutung für die Bestimmung von Energiespektren. Dies geschieht traditionell durch Entfaltung. Bestehende Entfaltungsalgorithmen sind allerdings in der Anzahl der verwendeten Variablen eingeschränkt, wodurch ein Verlust an wertvoller Information entsteht. Dieser Verlust kann durch den Einsatz moderner Methoden aus dem Bereich des Data Minings weiter verringert werden. Tests dieser neuartigen Methode anhand von Monte Carlo Simulationen werden vorgestellt.

T 90.2 Do 17:00 HSZ-E03

Klassifikation mittels Random Decision Forests für das ANTARES Neutrinoobservatorium — ●STEFAN GEISSELSÖDER für die ANTARES-KM3NeT-Erlangen-Kollaboration — ECAP, FAU Erlangen

Der ANTARES Detektor ist ein tscherenkowbasiertes Neutrinoobservatorium im Mittelmeer zur Detektion kosmischer Neutrinos. In einer Tiefe von ca. 2500 Metern messen 885 optische Module entlang 12 vertikaler Strings das von Myonen bei der Durchquerung des Detektors erzeugte Tscherenkowlicht. Die Spur und Energie von neutrinoinduzierten Myonen werden aus den Zeit- und Amplitudeninformationen der einzelnen Photomultiplier rekonstruiert. Die räumliche und zeitliche Verteilung der rekonstruierten Myonereignisse am Himmel wird mit verschiedenen Methoden untersucht, um mögliche kosmische Neutrinoquellen zu identifizieren.

Der Vortrag stellt Ansätze vor, wie Klassifikationsalgorithmen an verschiedenen Stellen in einer Datenanalyse eingesetzt werden können, um eine möglichst hohe Effizienz und Reinheit zu erzielen. Der verwendete "Random Decision Forest" zeigt dabei eine hohe Flexibilität und gute Leistungsfähigkeit.

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T 90.3 Do 17:15 HSZ-E03

Verbesserte Myon Rekonstruktion in IceCube und Analyse des Neutrinostrahls von Blazaren — ●KAI SCHATTO für die IceCube-Kollaboration — Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz

In IceCube wird die Richtung von Myonen aus der zeitlichen und räumlichen Verteilung der in den optischen Modulen gemessenen Tscherenkowphotonen errechnet. Statt der lange Zeit verwendeten Parametrisierung der Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte der Ankunftszeiten wird nun eine neue Methode verwendet, welche detaillierte Eigenschaften wie tiefenabhängige Streu- und Absorptionslängen neuester Eismodelle berücksichtigt.

Der Vortrag stellt diese verfeinerte Technik vor und zeigt, wie durch gesteigerte Richtungsauflösung und exaktere Schnittvariablen das Discovery Potential in der All-Sky Punktquellenanalyse und einer Blazar Stacking Analyse verbessert wird.

T 90.4 Do 17:30 HSZ-E03

Reconstruction methods for detecting extreme high-energy tau neutrinos with IceCube — ●PATRICK HALLEN, MARTIN BISSOK, MARIUS WALLRAFF, and CHRISTOPHER WIEBUSCH for the IceCube-Collaboration — III. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen, D-52056 Aachen

One of IceCube's main tasks is the search for cosmic neutrinos. The main background for this search are atmospheric neutrinos. The expected flux of cosmic neutrinos is approximately equal for all three flavors, due to flavor oscillation over cosmic baselines. The background of atmospheric tau neutrinos is small compared to the background of atmospheric muon and electron neutrinos, because atmospheric tau neutrinos are only produced by prompt decays of rare charm hadrons.

At PeV energies charged-current interactions of tau neutrinos create a unique double bang signature of two separated cascades in the detector due to the macroscopic decay length of the tau in the order of 100 meters. This talk discusses reconstruction methods for identifying tau-neutrino-induced high-energy cascades.

T 90.5 Do 17:45 HSZ-E03

HitSpooling - An Improvement to IceCube's Supernova DAQ System — ●DAVID HEEREMAN and KAEEL HANSON for the IceCube-Collaboration — IIHE ULB-VUB Brussels

The IceCube Neutrino Observatory is situated at the geographic South Pole. A lattice of 5160 photomultiplier tubes monitors one cubic kilometer of deep Antarctic ice in order to detect neutrinos via the Cherenkov photons emitted by charged secondaries from their interactions in matter. IceCube was designed to detect energies greater than 100 GeV. Due to subfreezing ice temperatures, the photomultipliers' dark noise rates are particularly low. Therefore IceCube can also search for neutrinos from galactic supernovae by detecting bursts of MeV neutrinos emitted during the core collapse and for several seconds following. Observing a collective rise in all photomultiplier rates on top of the dark noise is the basic principle for the supernova data acquisition system of IceCube. A new feature to the standard DAQ, called HitSpooling, will be presented in this talk. By buffering the full raw data stream of the photomultipliers and reading out time windows around triggers generated by the online supernova trigger we will gain as much information as possible in case of a supernova. Furthermore, HitSpooling is a powerful data source for studying and understanding the noise behavior of the detector as well as background processes coming from atmospheric muons. We'll present the idea of HitSpooling, the developed interface between the two IceCube data streams and present first studies done with the HitSpool data.

T 90.6 Do 18:00 HSZ-E03

Simulation of atmospheric neutrino and muon fluxes — ●SEBASTIAN SCHÖNEBERG¹, ANATOLI FEDYNITCH², and JULIA BECKER TJUS¹ for the IceCube-Collaboration — ¹Ruhr-Universität Bochum — ²CERN/KIT

Atmospheric neutrinos created by the interaction of cosmic rays with the Earth's atmosphere constitute the main background for neutrino observatories such as ANTARES or IceCube. Accurately predicting the background of atmospheric neutrinos is crucial in improving the ability to detect neutrinos from extraterrestrial sources.

Presently, Monte Carlo (MC) simulations of the interaction of cosmic rays with the atmosphere provide the best estimate of the flux of atmospheric neutrinos and muons. To ensure an accurate treatment of the underlying physics, it is not sufficient to consider the simulated neutrino fluxes in total. Whenever possible, the details of the individual contributions to the flux have to be compared to observable physical quantities. For example, while the ratio between the fluxes of atmospheric neutrinos and anti-neutrinos is difficult to measure, the charge ratio of the atmospheric muon flux can be observed.

In this talk we present the status of our MC simulation of atmospheric neutrino and muon fluxes. We demonstrate that reweighting the simulated muon fluxes can be used to make the simulated muon charge ratio agree with the observation. This reweighting scheme can be applied to alter the simulated neutrino flux in accordance with the muon flux, thereby improving the estimate of the atmospheric neutrino background.

T 90.7 Do 18:15 HSZ-E03

Bestimmung des atmosphärischen Neutrinospektrums mit IC-59 — ●TIM RUHE, MARTIN SCHMITZ, FABIAN CLEVERMANN und FLORIAN SCHERIAU für die IceCube-Kollaboration — Technische Universität Dortmund

Im Rahmen des Vortrages werden die Ergebnisse der Messung des atmosphärischen Neutrinospektrums mit IceCube in der 59-String Konfiguration vorgestellt. Die Hauptaugenmerke liegen dabei auf der Separation von Neutrinoereignissen, auf der Entfaltung des Spektrums sowie auf der Bestimmung der systematischen Unsicherheiten.

T 90.8 Do 18:30 HSZ-E03

Seasonal variations of atmospheric neutrinos observed with IceCube — ●KAI JAGIELSKI, JAN BLUMENTHAL, ANNE SCHUKRAFT, and CHRISTOPHER WIEBUSCH for the IceCube-Collaboration — III. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen, D-52056 Aachen

The IceCube Neutrino Observatory located at the geographic South Pole measures atmospheric neutrinos produced by cosmic rays hitting the Earth's atmosphere with a rate of several 10000 events per year. For the first time, it is observed that the rate of atmospheric neutrinos

is correlated with the stratospheric temperature over Antarctica. This is in analogy to the seasonal variation of the atmospheric muon rate, which has previously been observed with much larger statistics of more than 100 billion events. Since the temperature correlation depends on the relative contribution of pions and kaons in air showers, the observation of seasonal variations provides the potential to measure the

production ratio of pions to kaons. This ratio is not well-constrained by accelerator data in the relevant energy range and is a significant uncertainty for other IceCube analyses. Results from the analysis of neutrino data samples with a very low background contamination, measured with IceCube between 2008 and 2011, are presented.