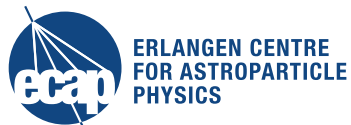
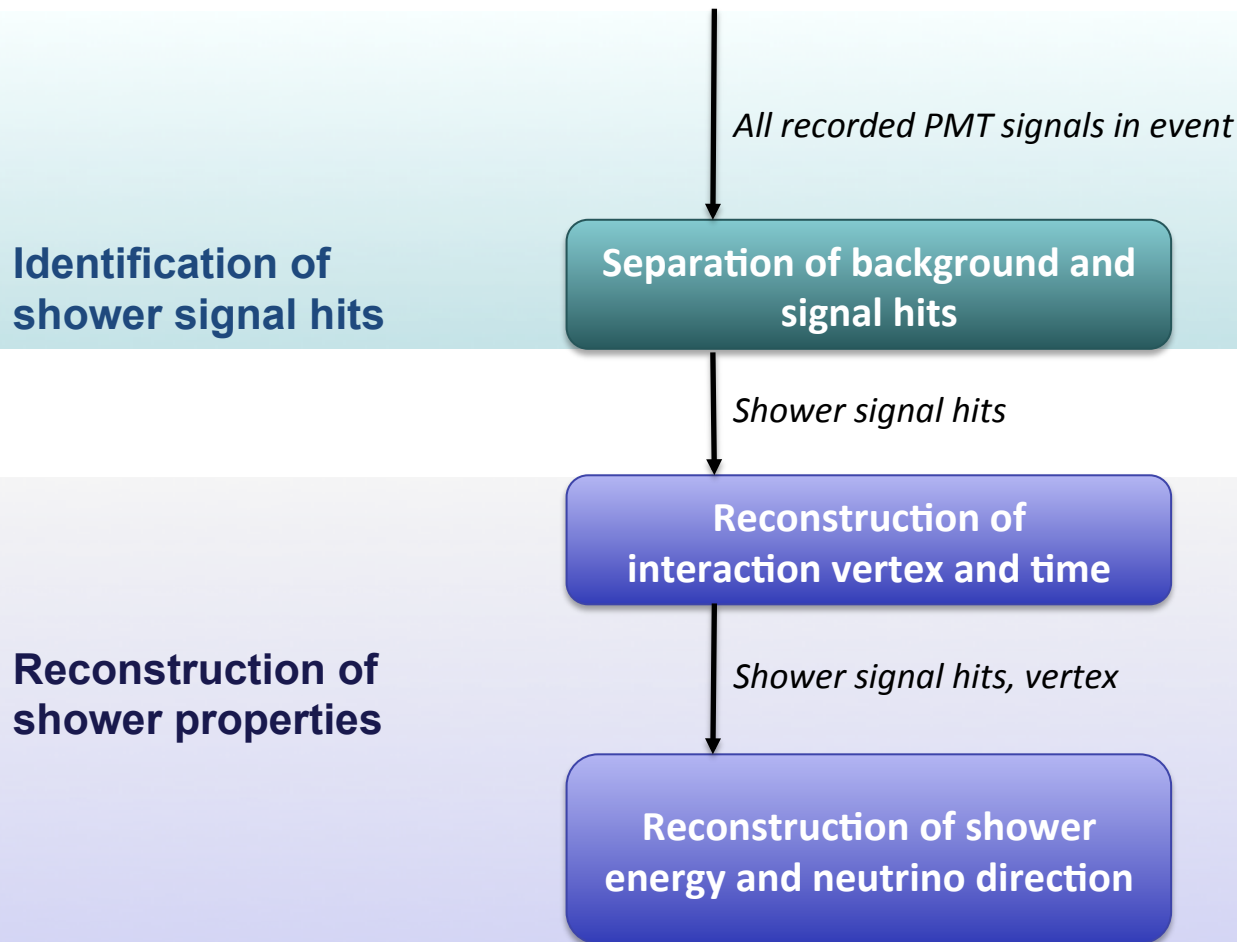


# Search for a cosmic neutrino flux with showers in 6 years of ANTARES data

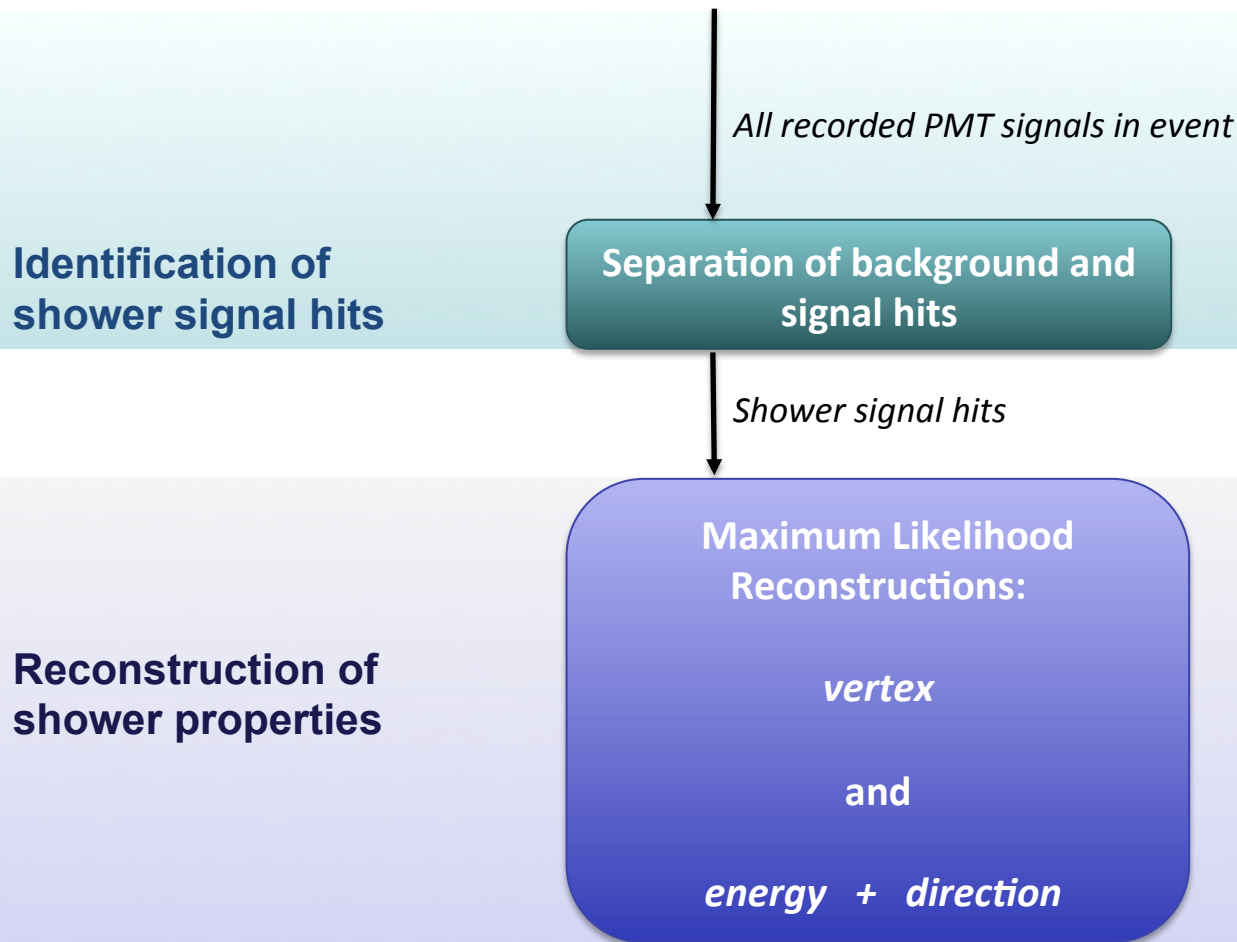
Thomas Eberl, Florian Folger  
MANTS Meeting, CERN  
September 20, 2014



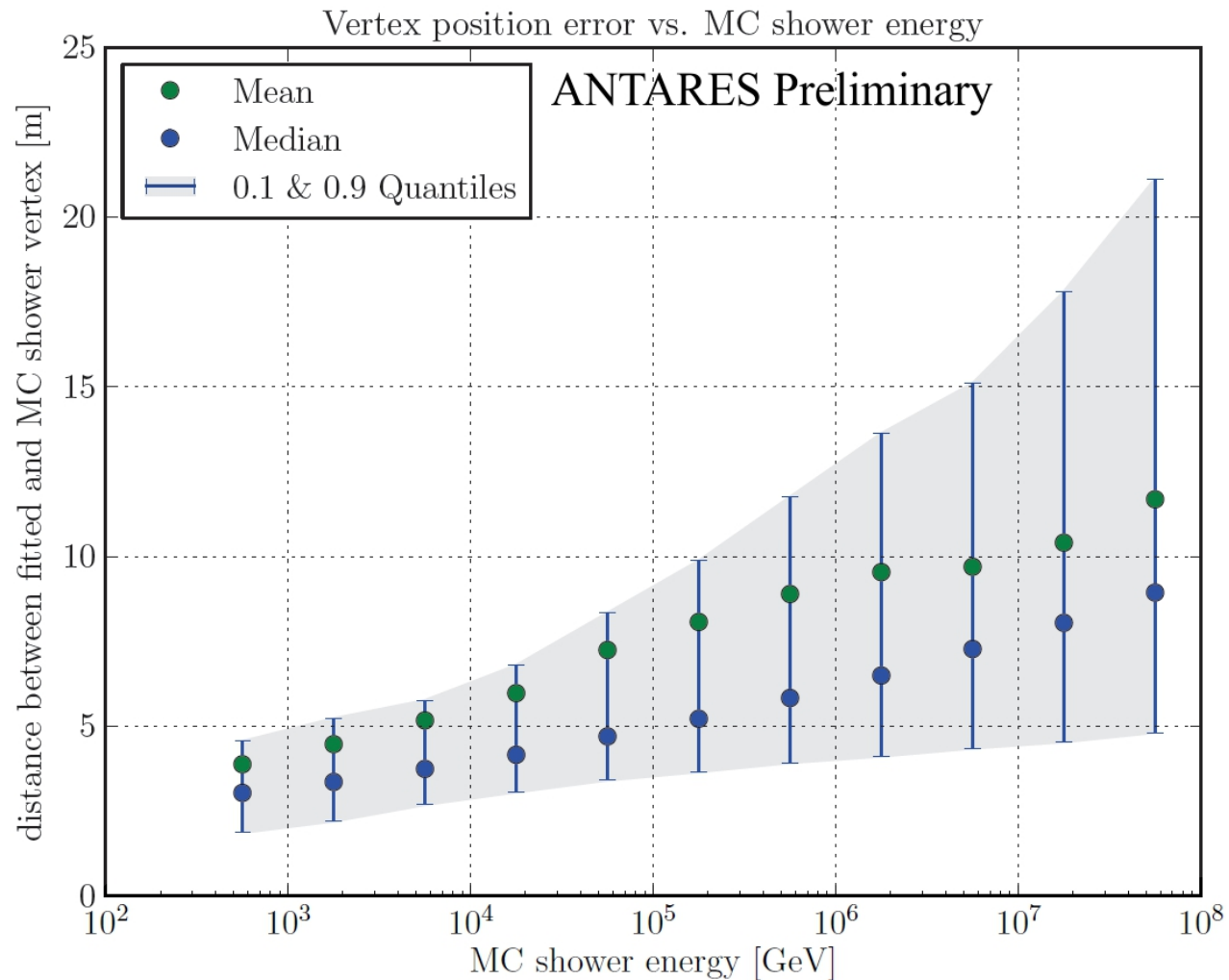
# Shower Reconstruction Strategy



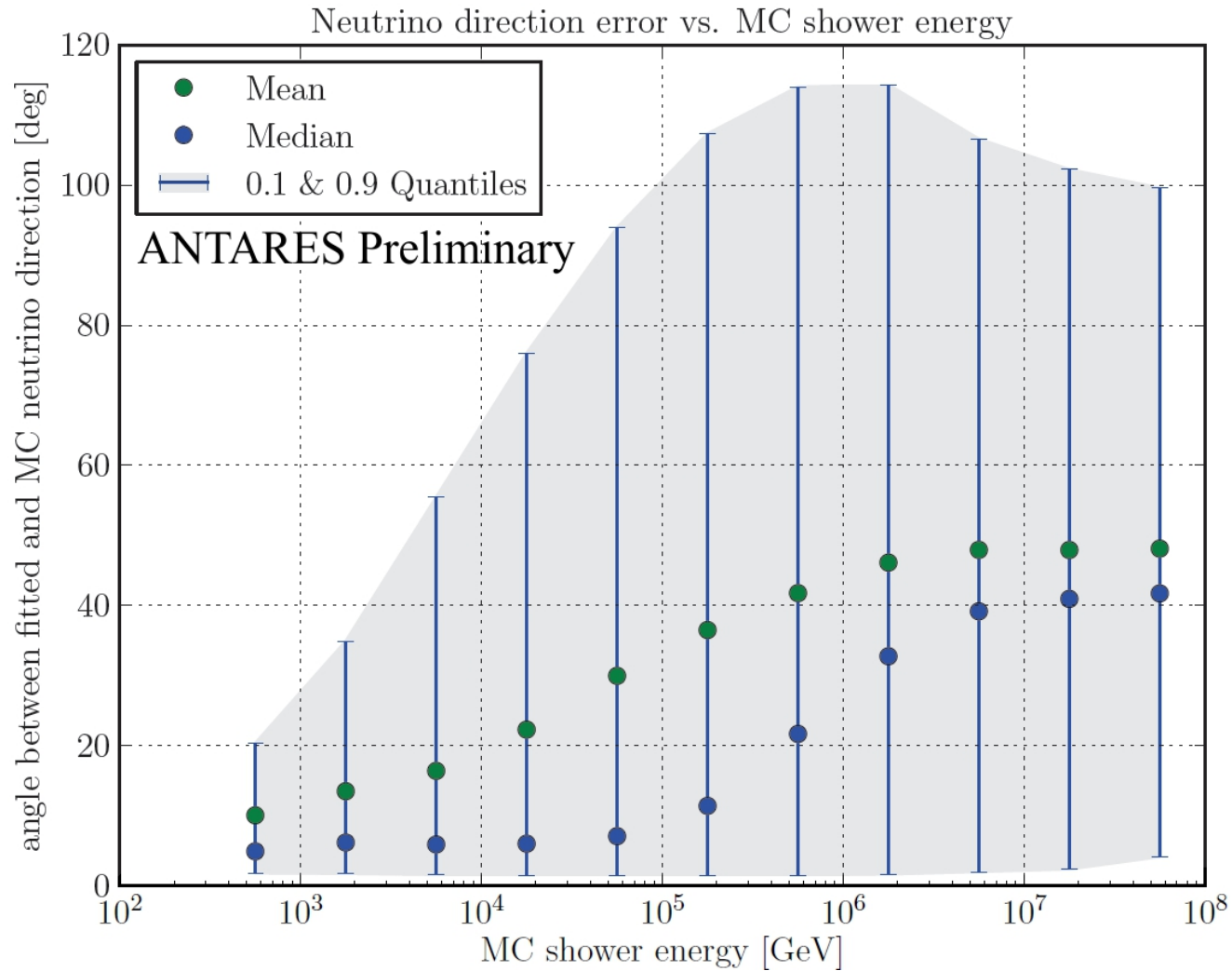
# Shower Reconstruction Strategy



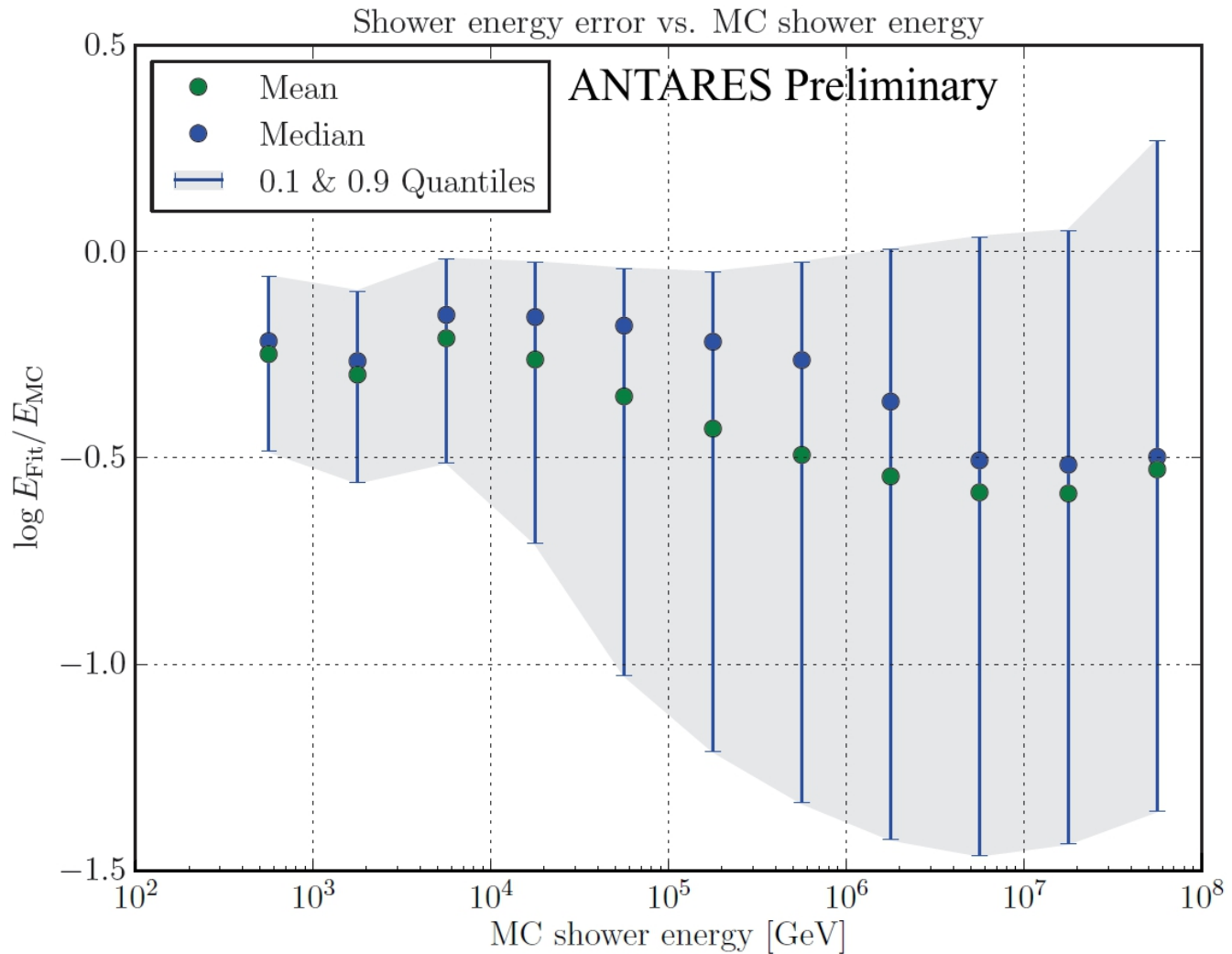
# Vertex resolution



# Direction resolution



# Shower energy resolution



## Shower reconstruction performance

- Reconstruction errors for 10 TeV showers *after muon suppression cut* on vertex likelihood:

	<b>Median</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>RMS</b>
<b>Vertex error :</b>	<b>4 meters</b>	<b>6 meters</b>	<b>14 meters</b>
<b>Logarithmic Energy error:</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>Direction error :</b>	<b>6 deg</b>	<b>22 deg</b>	<b>31 deg</b>

- Efficiency: 40% (@ 10 TeV) up to 90% (@ 10 PeV) of all simulated showers pass.
- Atmospheric muon rejection power  $\sim 10^5$  on this level.



# Data analysis

Data selection:  
1382 days  
(years 2007 – 2012)



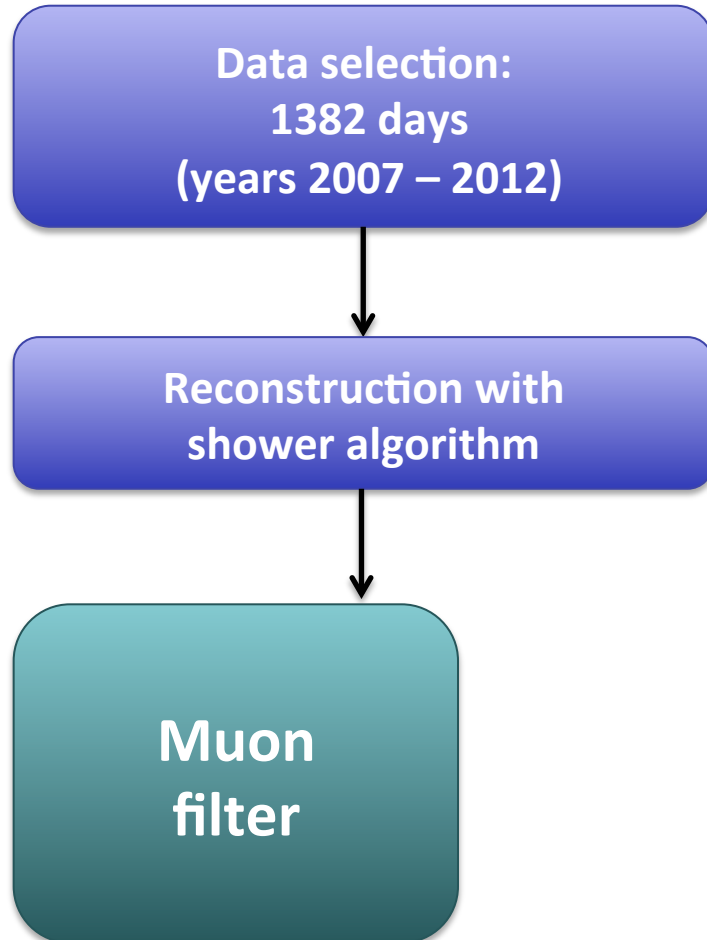
## Data analysis

Data selection:  
1382 days  
(years 2007 – 2012)

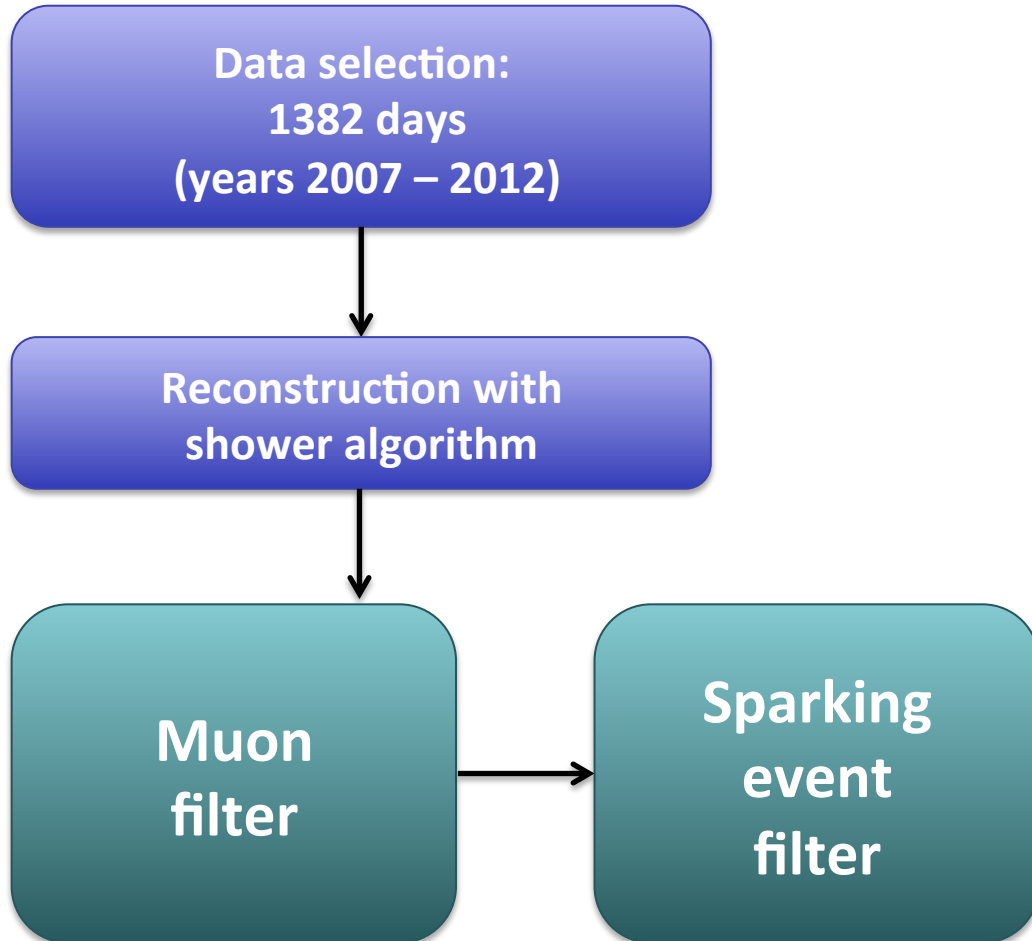


Reconstruction with  
shower algorithm

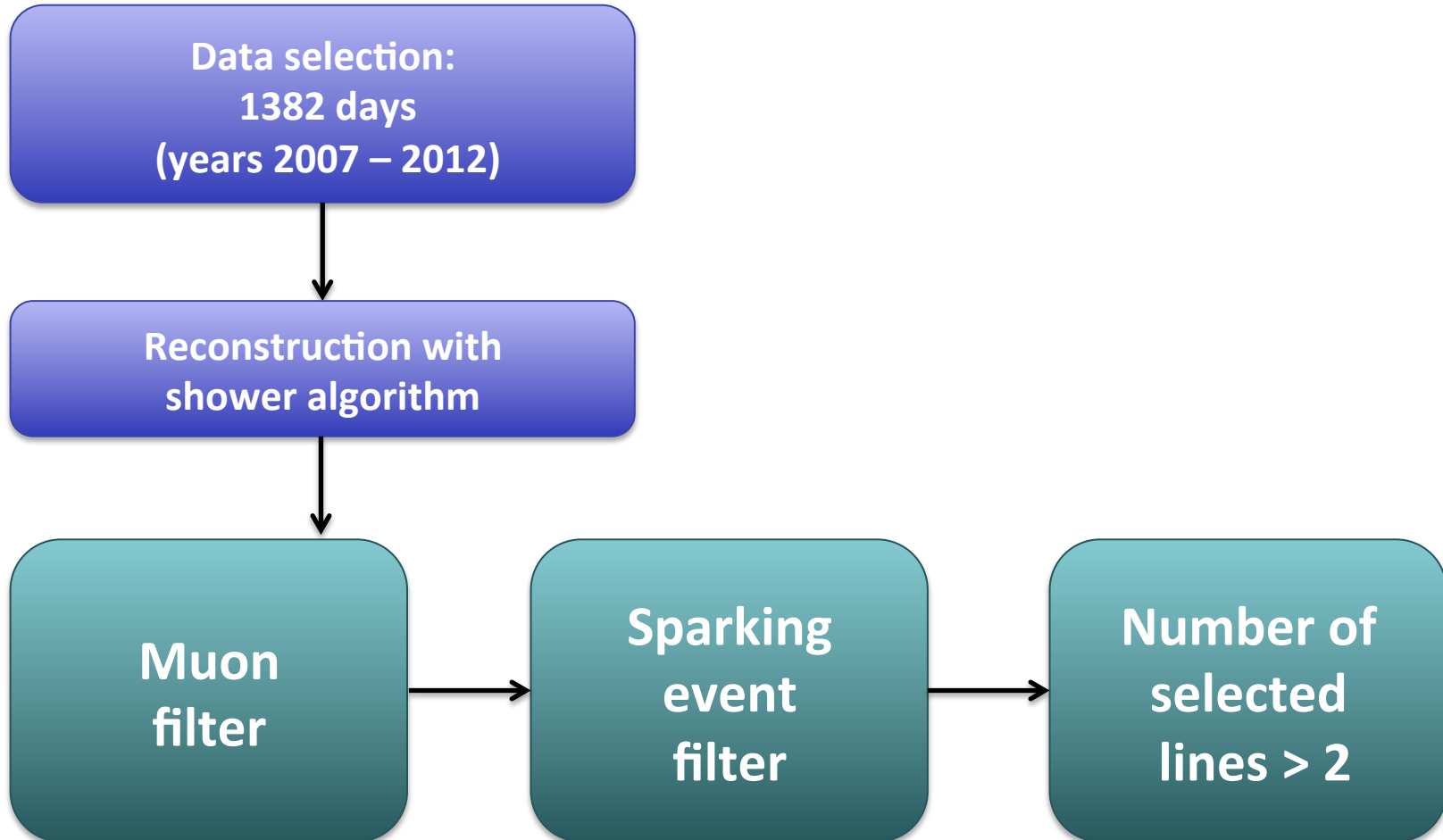
## Data analysis



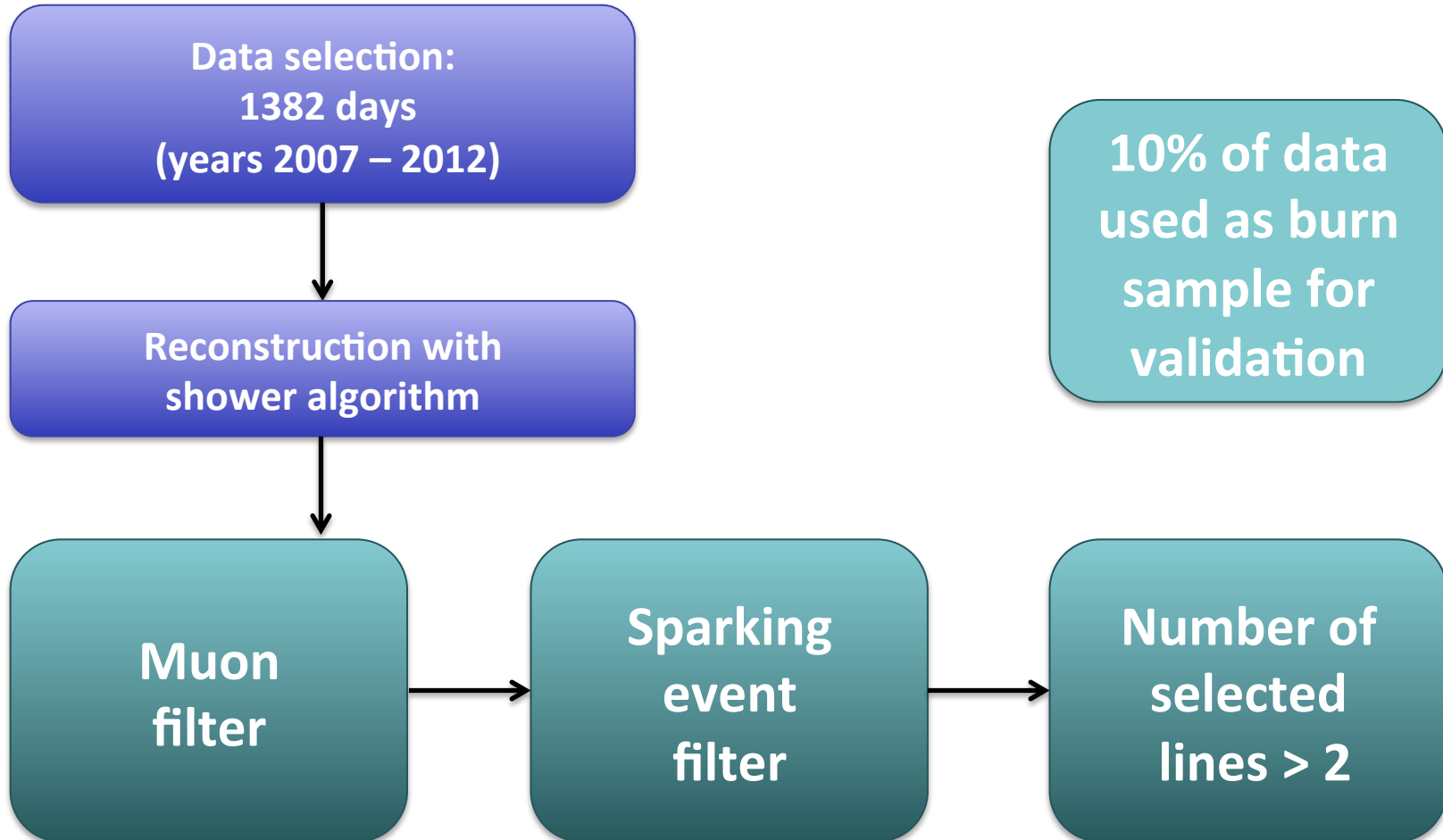
## Data analysis



## Data analysis



## Data analysis



## After vertex quality cut for 1247 days

Simulated  
Atmospheric  
Muons:

$1430^{+529}_{-537}$

Simulated  
Atmospheric  
Neutrinos:

$84 \pm 40$

Simulated  
Cosmic  
Neutrinos:

$9.4^{+2.0}_{-3.1}$

test flux:

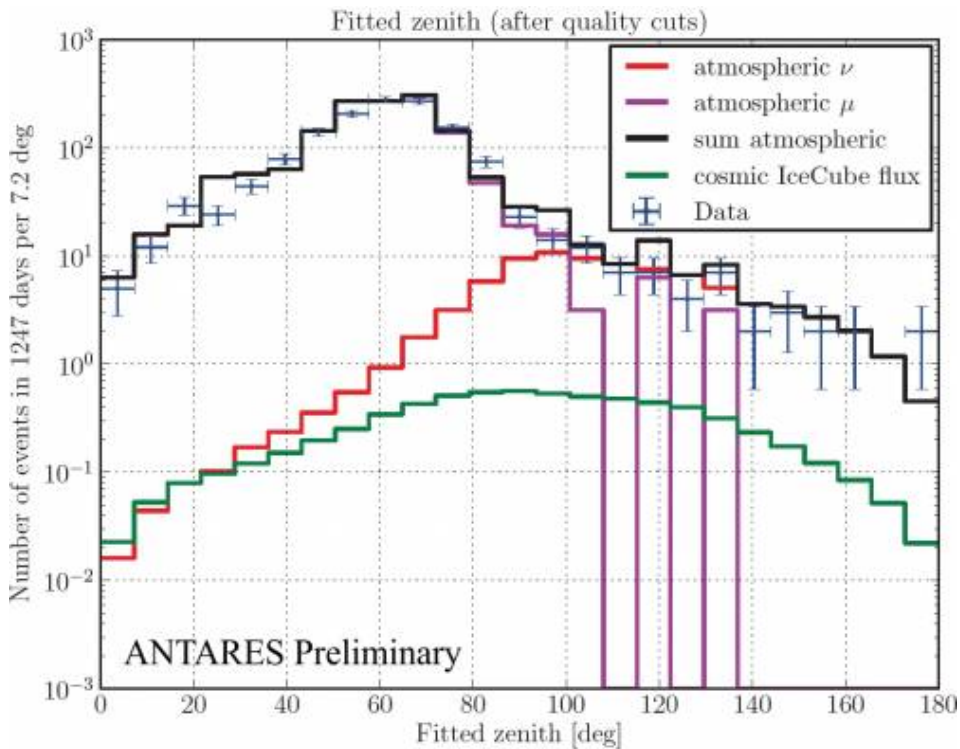
$$E^2 \Theta(E) = 1.2 * 10^{-8} \text{ GeV} / \text{s cm}^2 \text{ sr}$$

Note: Each run simulated individually, taking into account environmental noise, calibrations and detector status on OM level.

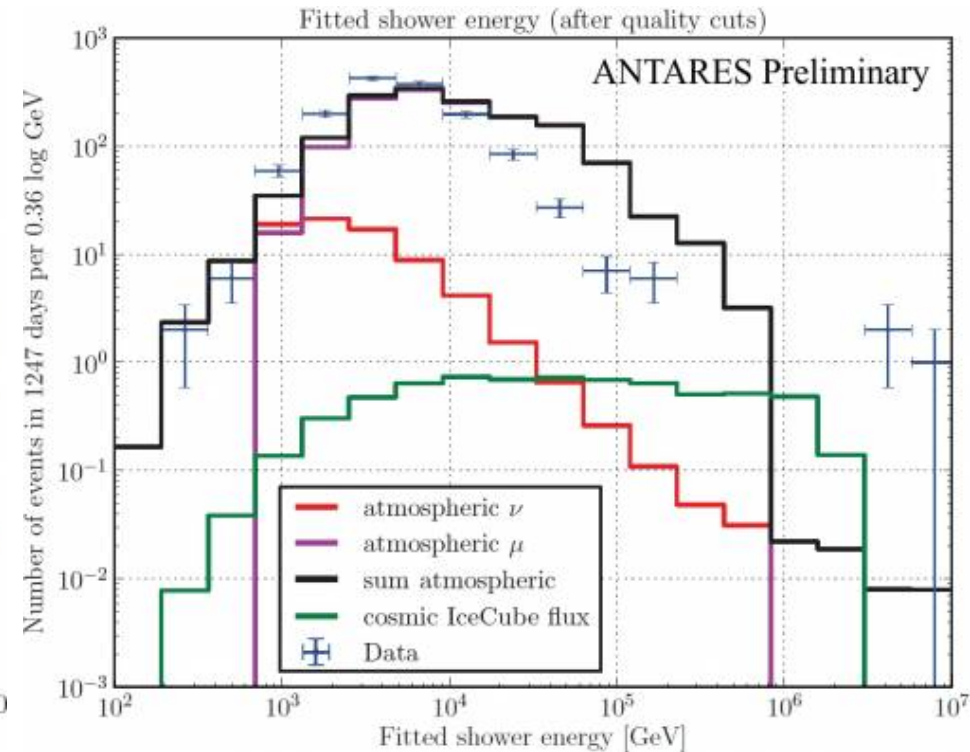
# Systematic uncertainties

	Background contribution		Signal contribution	
<b>Uncertainty on conventional atmospheric neutrino flux</b>	<b>+ 30 %</b>	<b>- 30 %</b>		
<b>Uncertainty on prompt atmospheric neutrino flux</b>	<b>+ 27 %</b>	<b>- 41 %</b>		
<b>Uncertainty on simulation parameters</b> <small>(10% variation on absorption, scattering and PMT efficiency)</small>	<b>+ 6-54 %</b>	<b>- 19-36%</b>	<b>+ 7-17 %</b>	<b>- 6-11 %</b>
<b>Errors due to simplifying assumptions in simulation</b> <small>(no scattering for light from hadronic shower particles)</small>		<b>- 31 %</b>		<b>- 31 %</b>

# Data – MC comparison (after vertex cut, 1247 days)

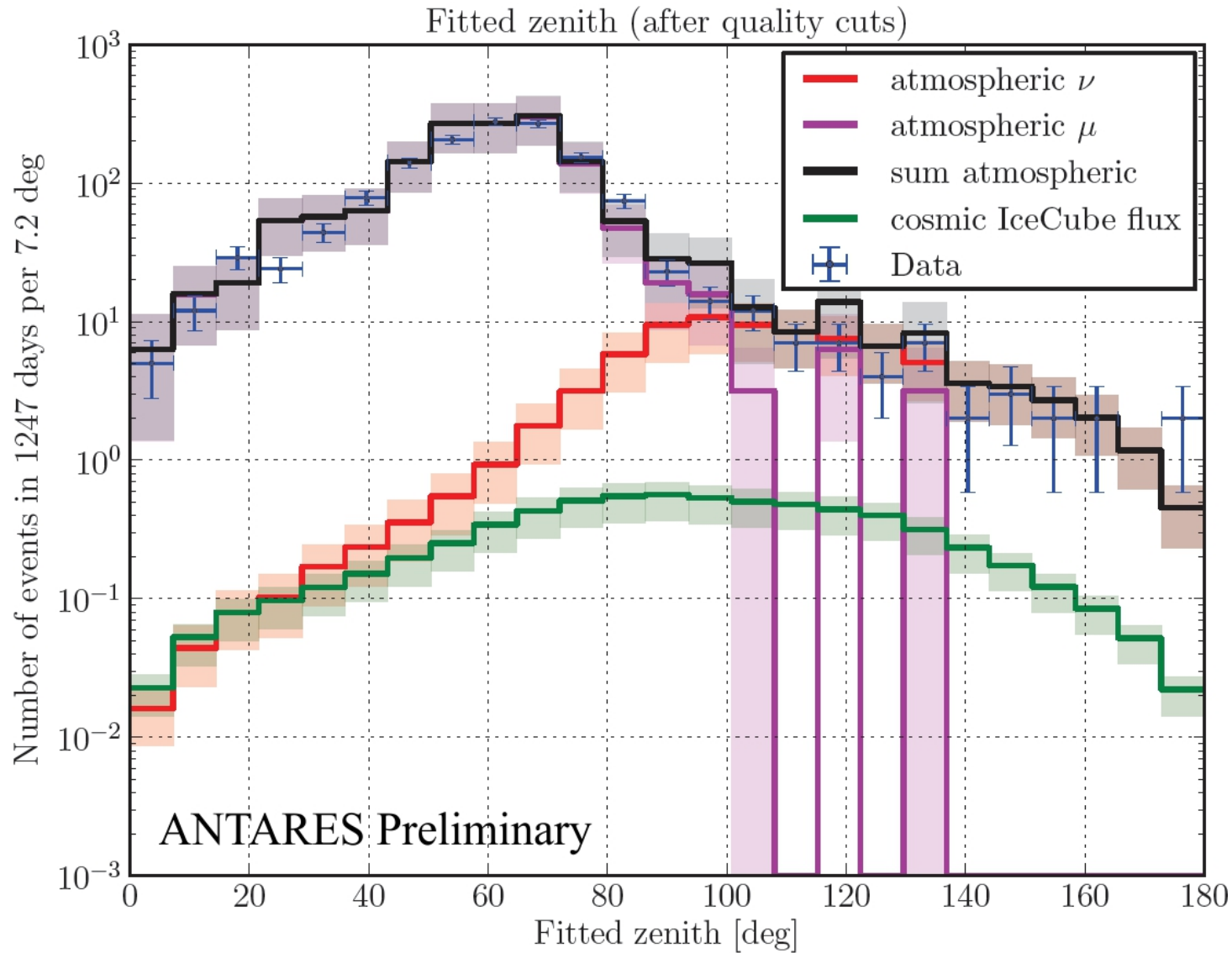


Reconstructed zenith [deg]



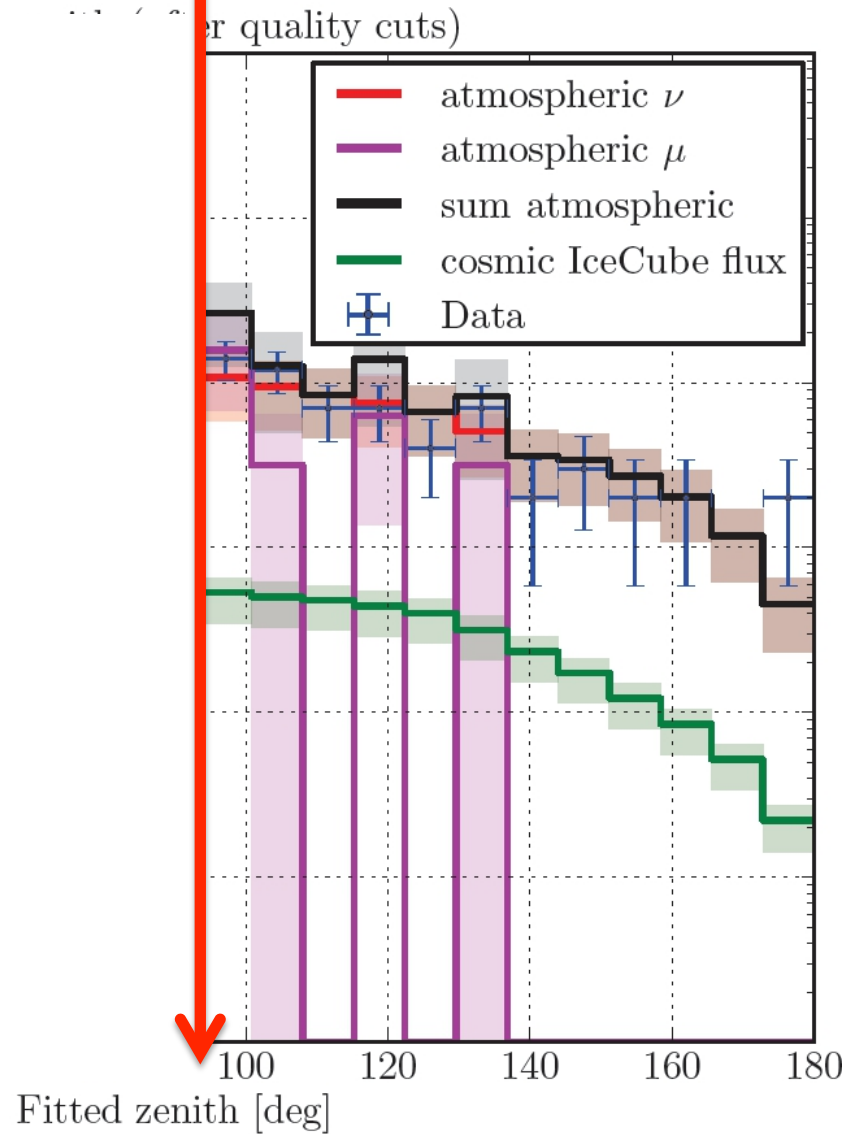
Reconstructed shower energy [GeV]

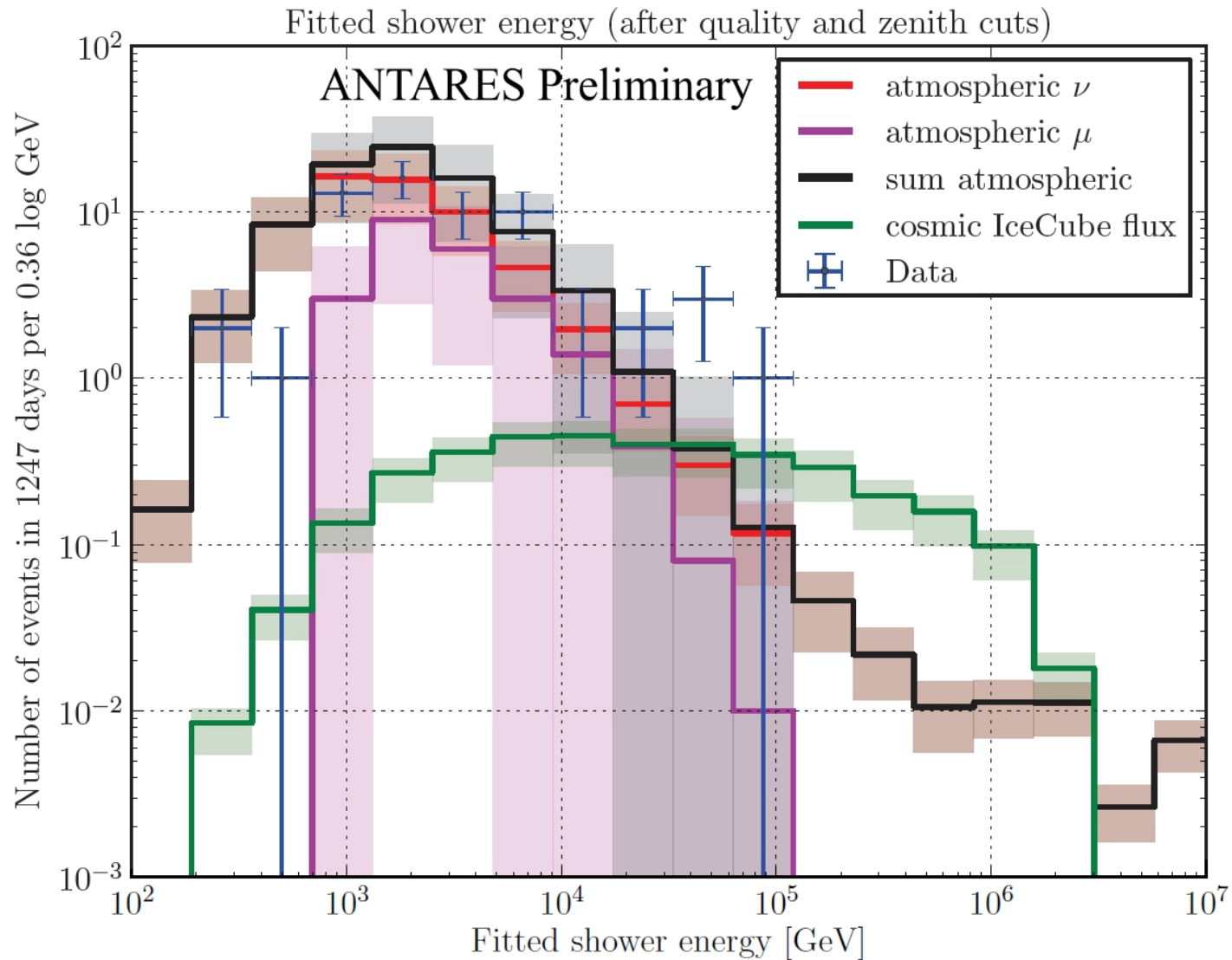




# MRF optimization

Number of events in 1247 days per 7.2 deg

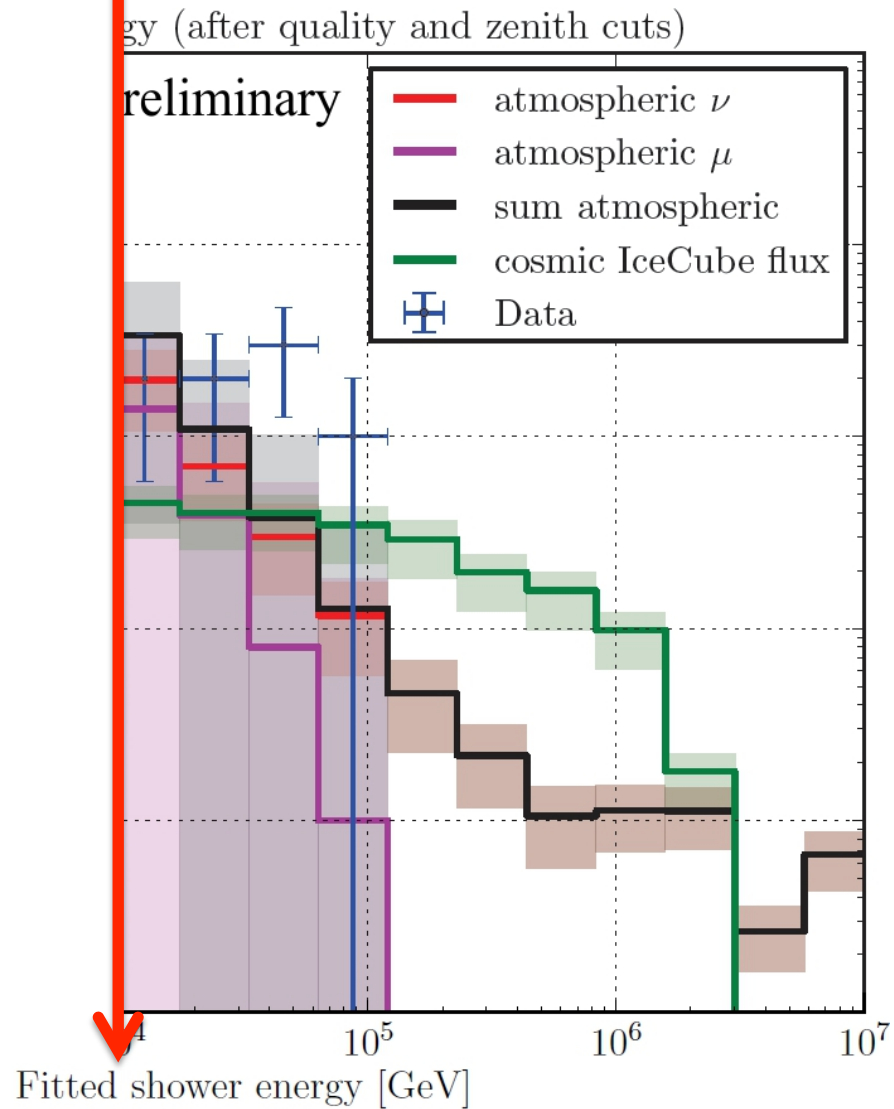




# MRF optimization



Number of events in 1247 days per 0.36 log GeV

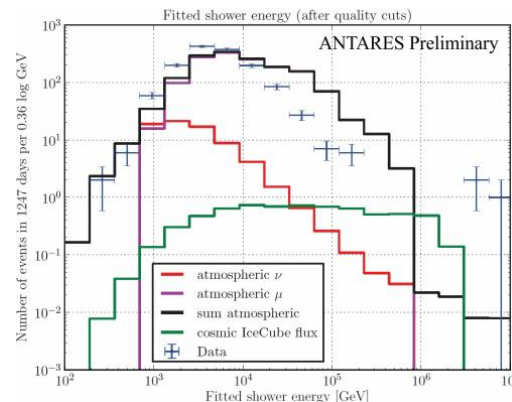
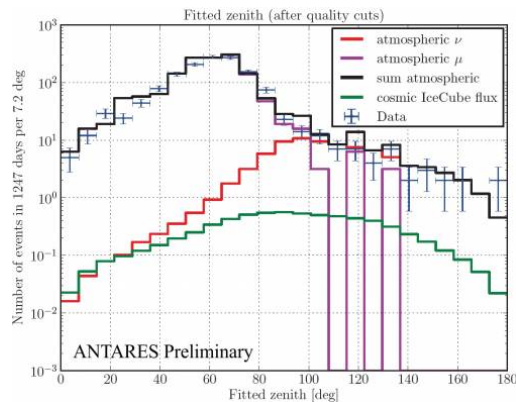


# Remaining simulated events for 1247 days after vertex quality cut

**Atmospheric  
muons:  
1430<sup>+529</sup>  
-537**

**Atmospheric  
neutrinos:  
84 +/- 40**

**Cosmic  
neutrinos:  
9.4<sup>+2.0</sup>  
-3.1**



$n_b$

$n_s$

## Sensitivity

$$\Phi_{90\%} = \Phi_{\text{Test}} \frac{\mu_{90,2}(n_{\text{obs}}, n_{\text{b}})}{n_{\text{S}}}$$

**Upper limit on neutrino flux**

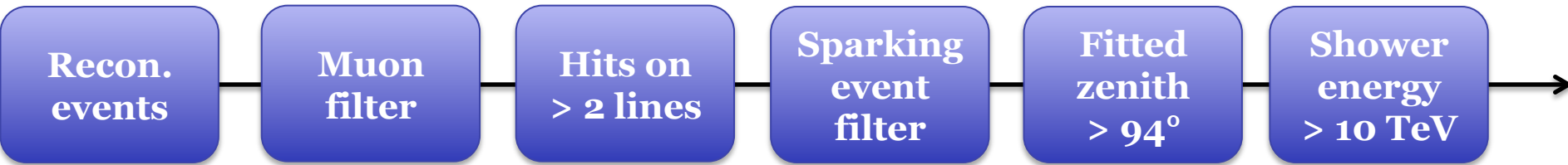
$$\bar{\Phi}_{90\%} = \Phi_{\text{Test}} \frac{\bar{\mu}_{90,2}(n_{\text{b}})}{n_{\text{S}}} \quad \bar{\mu}_{90,2}(n_{\text{b}}) = \sum_{n_{\text{obs}}=0}^{\infty} \mu_{90,2}(n_{\text{obs}}, n_{\text{b}}) \cdot \frac{n_{\text{b}}^{n_{\text{obs}}} e^{-n_{\text{b}}}}{n_{\text{obs}}!}$$

**Sensitivity**

**(1247 days livetime) per neutrino flavour:**

$$E^2 \cdot \bar{\Phi}_{90\%} = 2.21_{-0.73}^{+0.87} \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{s}$$

# Simulations, estimations, extrapolations



MRF optimization

EVENT NUMBERS AFTER FINAL OPTIMIZED CUTS	Cosmic signal events	Atmospheric background events
Cosmic signal (test flux $1.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ per flav.)	<b>1.75</b>	
Conventional atmospheric neutrinos	-	<b>2.32</b>
Prompt atmospheric neutrinos	-	<b>0.56</b>
Tau neutrino estimation	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.02 (prompt)</b>
Atmospheric muon extrapolation	-	<b>1.85</b>
Correction for missing vertex showers in CC muon simulations	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.16</b>
High multiplicity muon bundles	-	<b>0.01</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>4.92</b>

Retrieved from full run-by-run simulations

Additional estimations and extrapolations

## Remaining events in 1247 days livetime

After quality cuts:

Atm.  $\mu$ :  
 $1430^{+529}_{-537}$

Atm.  $\nu$ :  
 $84 \pm 40$

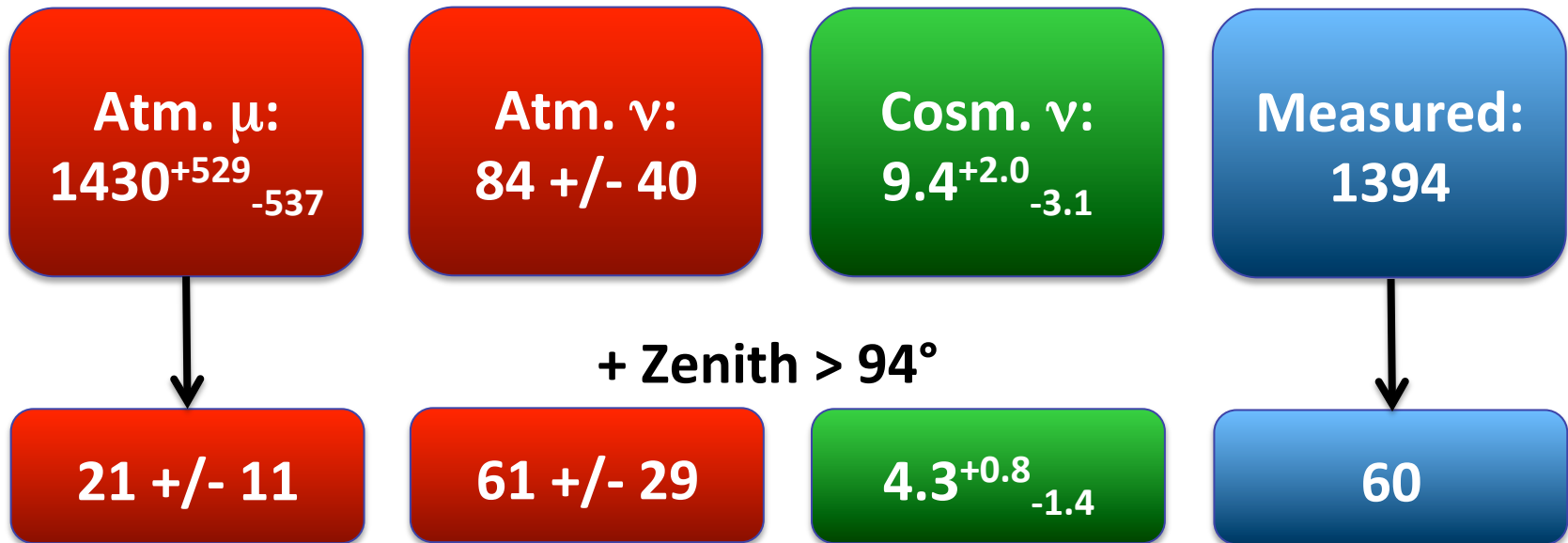
Cosm.  $\nu$ :  
 $9.4^{+2.0}_{-3.1}$

Measured:  
1394



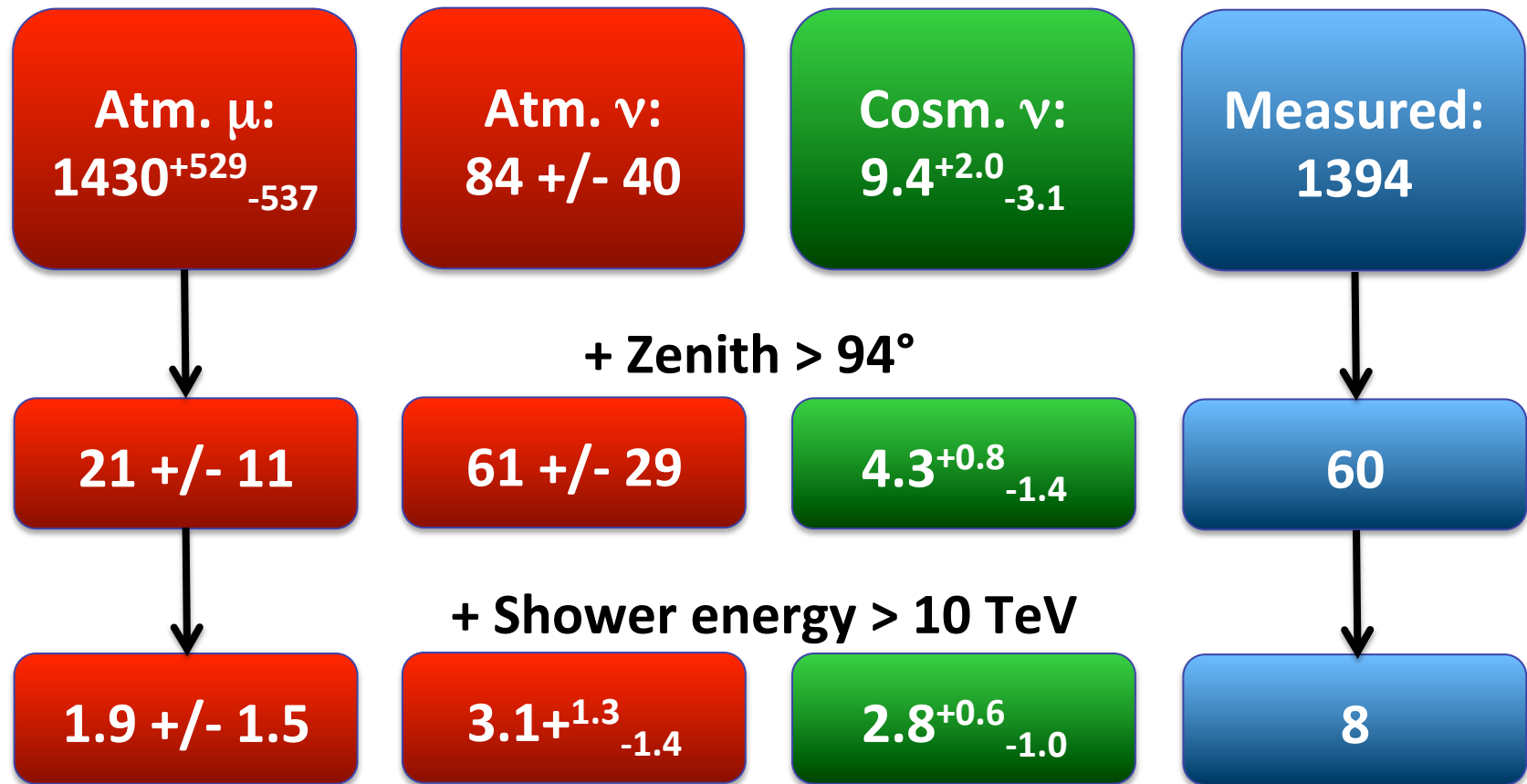
## Remaining events in 1247 days livetime

After quality cuts:



## Remaining events in 1247 days livetime

After quality cuts:



## Result

**Upper limit (1247 days livetime) on  
cosmic diffuse neutrino flux (90% CL) per flavour,  
accounting for systematic uncertainties :**

$$E^2 \cdot \Phi_{90\%} = 4.9 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{s}$$

1.9 +/- 1.5

3.1<sup>+1.3</sup><sub>-1.4</sub>

2.8<sup>+0.6</sup><sub>-1.0</sub>

8

## Unblinding summary (1247 days)

- After the zenith cut **60 events** are found in data, where  **$81^{+40}_{-40}$**  are expected from **background only**.
- After the final energy cut ( $>10$  TeV) **8 events** remain in data, where the **background only** expectation is  **$4.9^{+2.8}_{-2.9}$** . This is consistent with the “IceCube flux”, but note the large uncertainties.

- Following **Feldman-Cousins** the 90% confidence upper limit on the diffuse flux is (no systematic uncertainties included)

$$E^2 \cdot \Phi_{90\%} = 3.91 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{s}$$

- Taking into account systematic uncertainties using **Pole 1.0** (Conrad et al., Comput. Phys. Comm. 158 (2004) with relative background uncertainty: 0.42, rel. signal uncert.: 0.29) the upper limit is:

$$E^2 \cdot \Phi_{90\%} = 4.91 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV/cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \text{s}$$

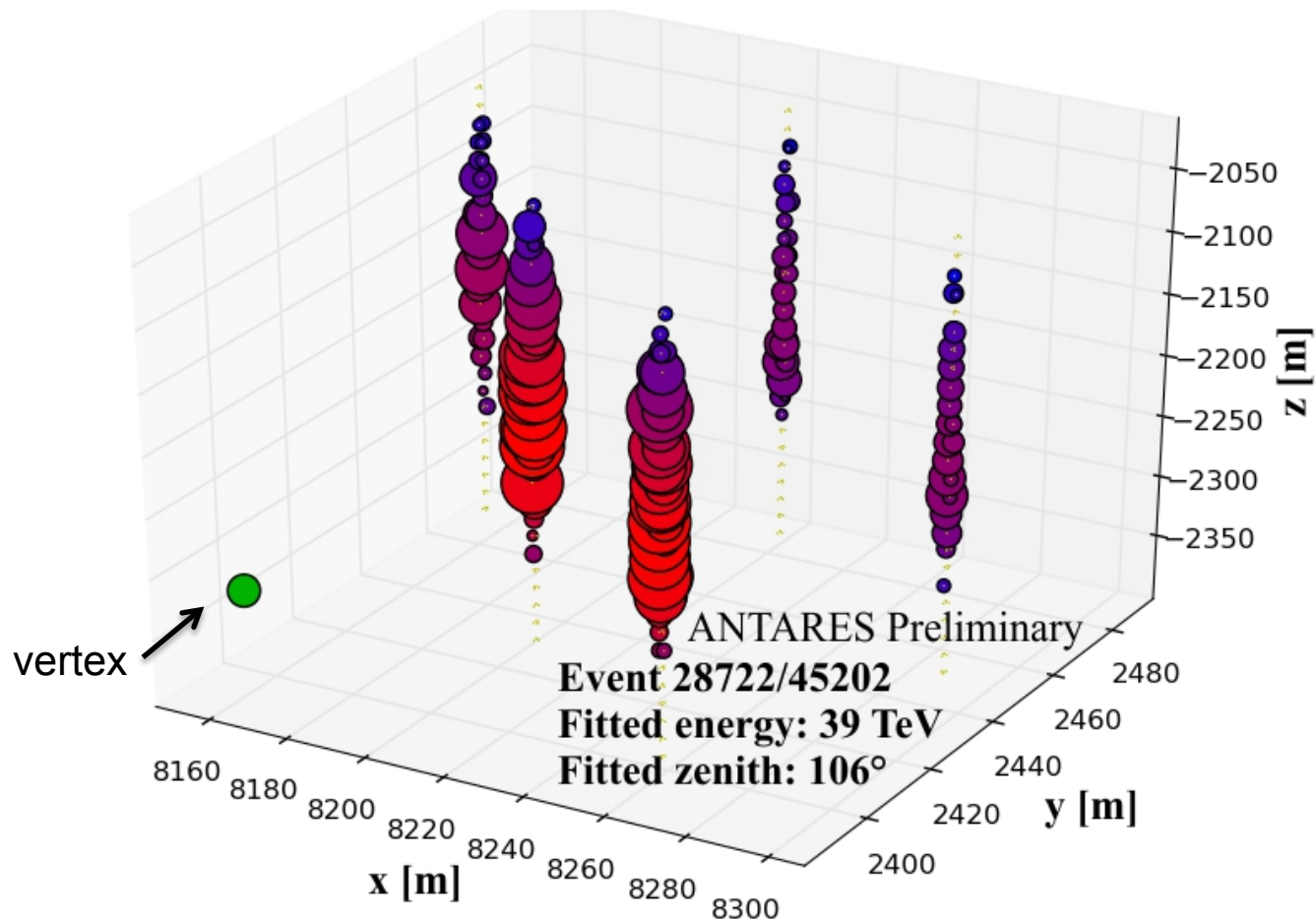


## Some remarks on the events

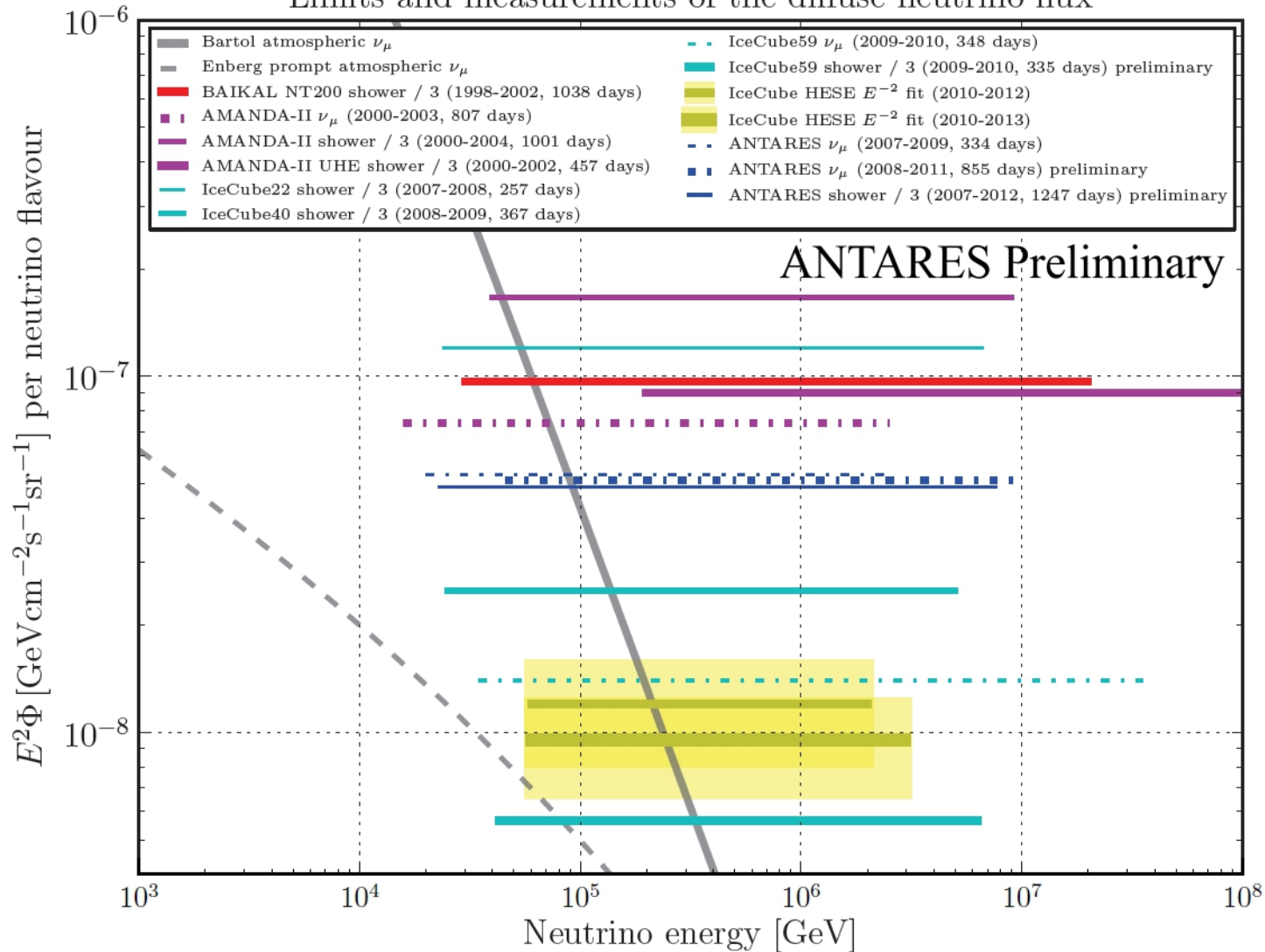
- For the 60 selected “up-going” events the **distance between 2 different vertex fitters** is **10** meters (mean), **2** meters (median).
- The **angle between muon track reconstruction and shower direction** fit is **37** deg (mean), **36** deg (median).
- Among the 60 events 36 have a **contained** vertex position **(60 +/- 13) %**, where from simulations about **(71 +/- 47) %** are expected.
- **After the energy cut** about **(30 +/- 20) % contained events** are expected from simulations, but **none** is measured.

# Event Display

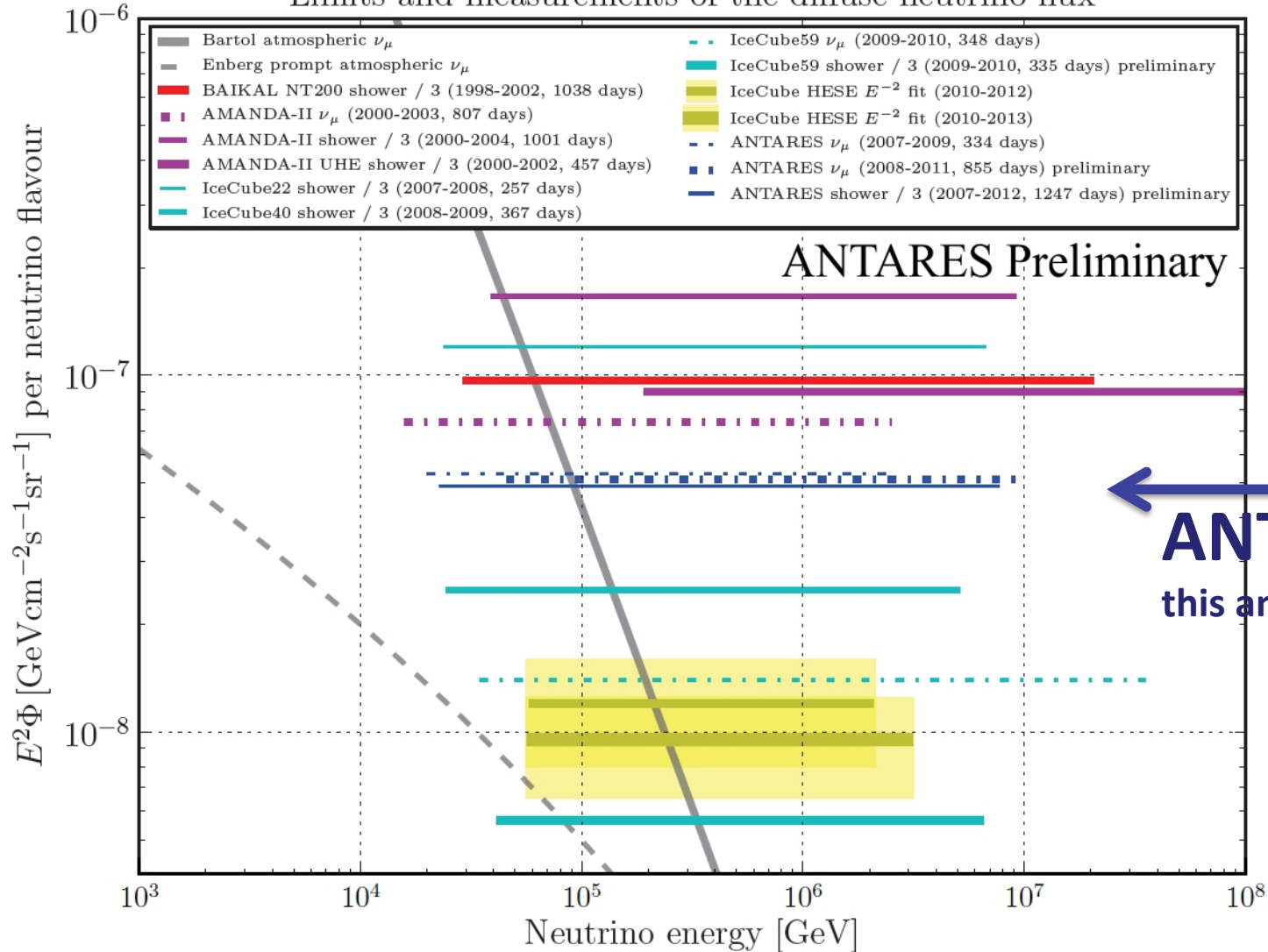
run 28722, 5 lines, 2007-07-13 02:10:22



## Limits and measurements of the diffuse neutrino flux



## Limits and measurements of the diffuse neutrino flux





## Limits for other flux assumptions

	Unbroken cosmic signal flux	Cosmic signal flux with a cut-off at 2 PeV
Normal Enberg prompt atmospheric flux	Signal events: <b>2.79</b> Backgr. events: <b>4.92</b> Sensitivity: <b><math>2.21 * 10^{-8}</math></b> POLE UPPER LIMIT: <b><math>4.92 * 10^{-8}</math></b>	Signal events: <b>2.14</b> Backgr. events: <b>4.92</b> Sensitivity: <b><math>2.89 * 10^{-8}</math></b> POLE UPPER LIMIT: <b><math>6.40 * 10^{-8}</math></b>
<b><math>3.8 * \text{Enberg}</math> prompt atmospheric flux</b>	Signal events: <b>2.79</b> Backgr. events: <b>6.63</b> Sensitivity: <b><math>2.48 * 10^{-8}</math></b> POLE UPPER LIMIT: <b><math>4.05 * 10^{-8}</math></b>	Signal events: <b>2.14</b> Backgr. events: <b>6.63</b> Sensitivity: <b><math>3.22 * 10^{-8}</math></b> POLE UPPER LIMIT: <b><math>5.28 * 10^{-8}</math></b>

**Unblinding result**

Note: without reoptimization of cuts!

## What if the observed excess is a signal?

- The Poisson probability to measure **8 events** where **4.9 are expected** from background is **6.2 %**.
- The Poisson probability to measure **8 or more events** is **12.5 %**
- In a one-sided Gaussian distribution this gives a significance of **1.5  $\sigma$** .
- The **best fit of an  $E^{-2}$ -flux normalization** to measure 8 events is
  - $1.3^{+1.8}_{-1.3} * 10^{-8}$  GeV / cm<sup>2</sup>\*sr\*s (unbroken spectrum)
  - $1.7^{+2.3}_{-1.8} * 10^{-8}$  GeV / cm<sup>2</sup>\*sr\*s (cut-off at 2 PeV)  
(per neutrino flavour)
- However, the measured excess is compatible with atmospheric background when taking systematic and statistical errors into account.

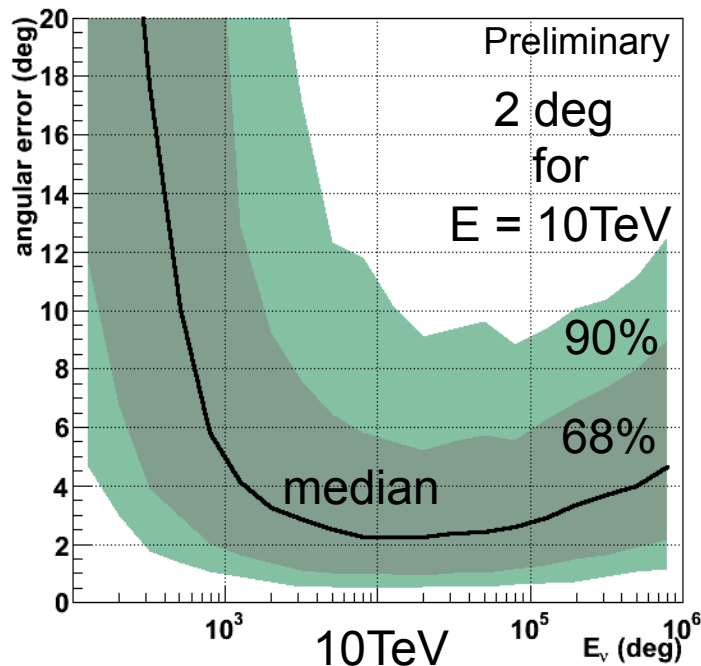


## Outlook

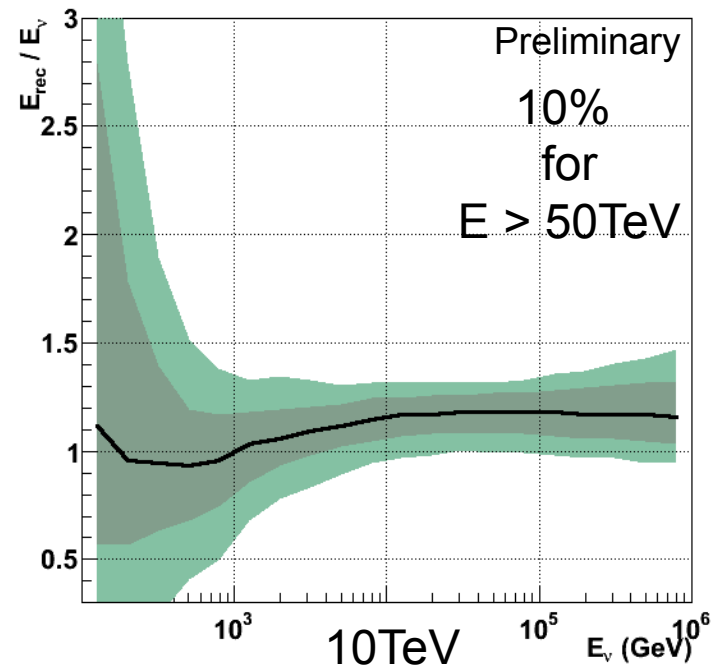
- Working on error estimates for direction and energy for each event
- Publication draft undergoing internal review process

# Very recent development: new shower reconstruction (for details see next talk by A. Heijboer)

direction resolution



energy resolution



## Remarks:

- Contained events only
- Monte Carlo with fully operational detector
- 60 kHz steady optical background



**Backup slides**

## The 8 remaining data events

Run ID	Fitted energy [TeV]	Fitted zenith [°]	# hits / strings	Total charge [pe]	Containment	Run burst fraction	Run mean rate [kHz]	Quality basic
26397	42.1	125.9	42/3	169	29*	0.41	91	1
27893	16.3	98.2	75/3	321	61*	0.05	63	4
28722	39.1	106.1	286/5	1373	23*	0.04	63	4
43639	87.5	129.7	36/3	74	84*	0.09	90	4
46852	39.3	143.3	91/6	603	84*	0.13	87	1
49425	21.4	100.9	88/6	562	22*	0.36	235	1
51879	15.0	119.6	50/3	318	40*	0.16	100	4
62834	28.1	118.5	99/7	456	69*	0.16	66	4

\* Distance in meters to detector edge.

- All remaining events have a fitted vertex outside the instrumented volume