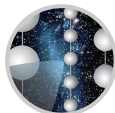


# IceCube Neutrinos from the Local Universe using 2MRS

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for the IceCube Collaboration



March 28, 2019

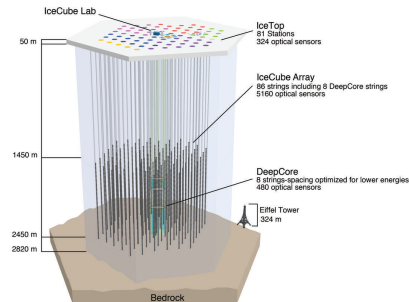


ICECUBE

# Analysis

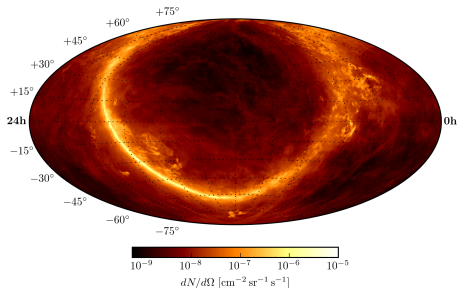
# IceCube

- IceCube has identified astrophysical neutrinos; presented evidence for one neutrino source.
- Still searching for sources of most of the astrophysical neutrino flux.
- Can look for neutrinos from stacking cosmic ray accelerators (blazars, SNR, etc.)
- But also can look for neutrinos from secondary Cosmic Ray interactions in interstellar media.



# Galactic Plane in IceCube

- Gamma ray sky is dominated by Galactic Plane
- $\pi^0$  template follows gas and models some emission from CR interactions with interstellar medium
- IceCube has looked for signatures of these secondary interactions in neutrinos through spatial template analyses, such as Galactic Plane Template
- eg:  $\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma, \pi^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu + e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$

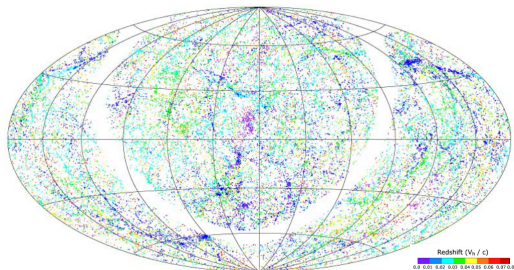


IceCube - arXiv:1808.03531

# Galaxy Density Hypothesis

- While galactic plane is a large feature, the same interactions should be happening in other galaxies too.
- Single galaxy contribution is small, but combined effect may be seen in IceCube (stacking).
- Goal: Produce a template of the local matter density, the target for these CR interactions
- Local Universe is anisotropic, can look for overfluxions in neutrinos coincident with overdensities in galaxies
- Correlation with close large scale features – supergalactic plane

## 2MRS Survey Background

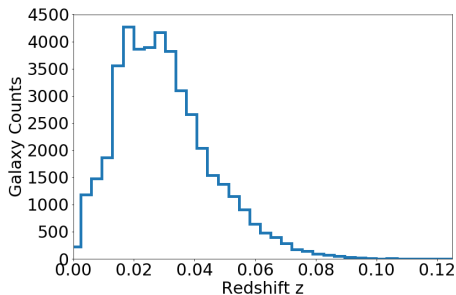


- 2MRS (2MASS Redshift Survey) maps position, magnitude and redshift for closest 45,000 galaxies
- Use redshift information as a template for local matter density and large scale structure

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Huchra et al. (2012), ApJS Vol 199

# Templates



- Spatial Templates:
  - ▶ Full Catalog; Weighted by Redshift Distance
  - ▶ Full Catalog; Equal Weighting
  - ▶ Cutoff of Redshift  $<0.03$ ; Equal Weighting

# Spatial PDFs

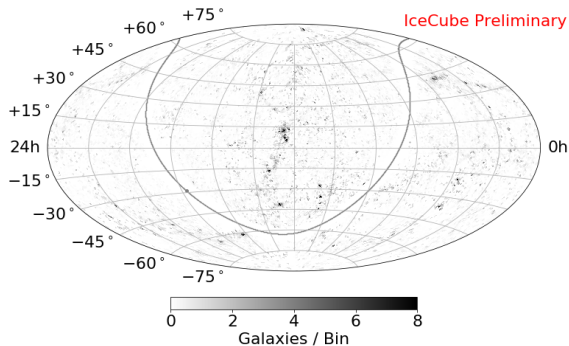


Figure: Galaxy Density weighted by  $z$



# Spatial PDFs

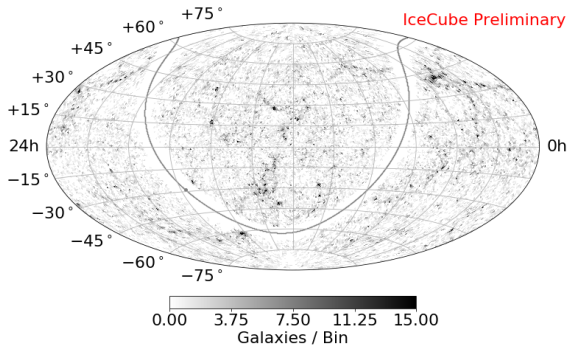


Figure: Galaxy Density for Full Catalog; Equal Weighted

# Spatial PDFs

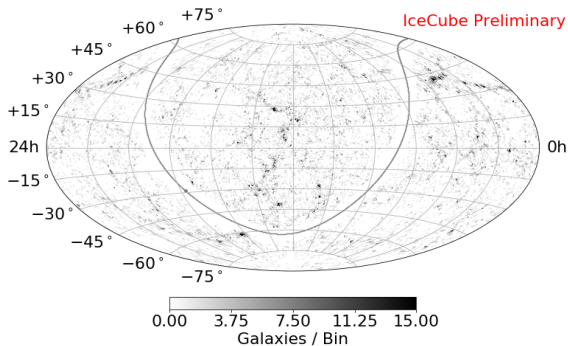
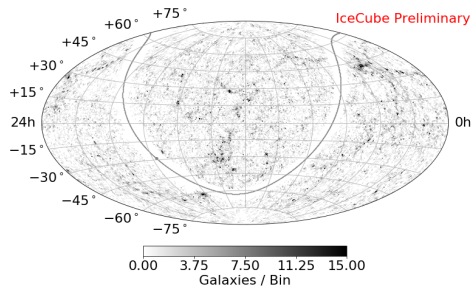
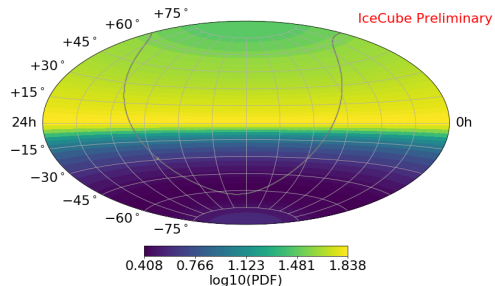


Figure: Galaxy Density for  $z < 0.03$

# Spatial PDF Construction

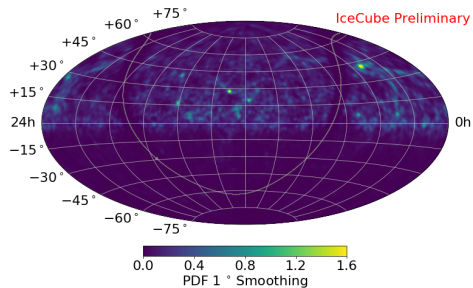


**Figure:** Binned  
Galaxy Density

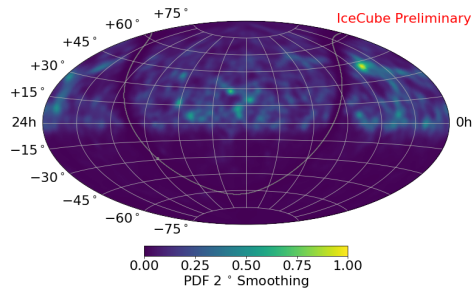


**Figure:** Convolved with Detector Acceptance  
 $E^{-2}$  ( $\text{CC}\nu_{\mu}$  events)

# Spatial PDF Construction



**Figure:** Gaussian Smoothing ( $1^\circ$ )



**Figure:** Gaussian Smoothing ( $2^\circ$ )

# Test Statistic Methods

LLH:

$$\mathcal{L}(n_s) = \prod_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{n_s}{N} S_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \sigma_i, E_i) + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) B_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i) \right)$$

Data:

$$\tilde{D}_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i) = \frac{n_s}{N} \tilde{S}_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i) + \left(1 - \frac{n_s}{N}\right) B_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i)$$

Modified LLH:

$$\mathcal{L}(n_s) = \prod_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{n_s}{N} S_i(\mathbf{x}_i, \sigma_i, E_i) + \tilde{D}_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i) - \frac{n_s}{N} \tilde{S}_i(\sin \delta_i, E_i) \right)$$

$$TS = -2 \ln \left[ \frac{\mathcal{L}(n_s = 0)}{\mathcal{L}(\hat{n}_s)} \right]$$

- Spatial PDF component from template maps, Energy PDF based on 2D Signal and Background histograms

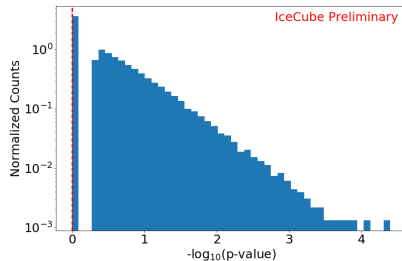
## Sensitivity and Discovery Potential

- Inject Signal Monte Carlo to calculate Sensitivity and Discovery Potential
  - ▶ Define Sensitivity at point where 90% of trials above median
  - ▶ Define Discovery Potential at point where 50% of trials above  $5\sigma$  TS

| Template             | Sensitivity Flux (1TeV)<br>( $\text{GeV}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ ) | % of IceCube<br>Astrophysical Flux | Discovery Potential Flux (1TeV)<br>( $\text{GeV}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ ) |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Full Catalog         | $2.74 \times 10^{-18}$  | 23%                                | $12.81 \times 10^{-18}$   |
| z < 0.03             | $2.26 \times 10^{-18}$  | 19%                                | $8.98 \times 10^{-18}$  |
| Weighted by Redshift | $1.90 \times 10^{-18}$  | 17%                                | $7.77 \times 10^{-18}$  |

# Results

# Results

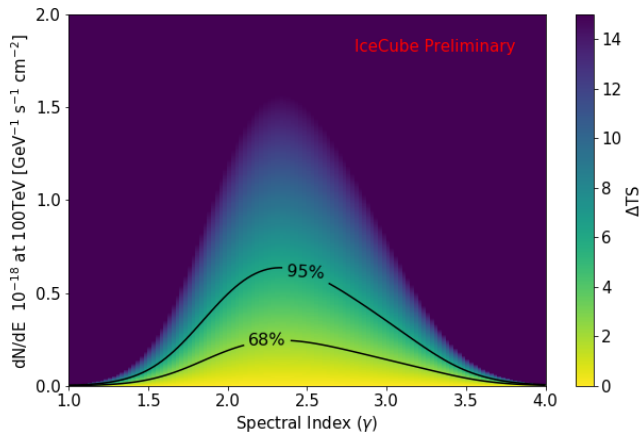


| Template    | Weighted | $z < 0.03$ | Full Catalog |
|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| TS          | 0.0      | 0.0        | 0.0          |
| ns          | 0.0      | 0.0        | 0.0          |
| Pre-trials  | 1.0      | 1.0        | 1.0          |
| Post-trials | -        | -          | -            |

- Best fit  $n_s=0$  (Under Fluctuation)
- 0.33 of trials results in  $ns=0$  in each



## Flux Limits - Redshift Distance weighted



# Conclusion

- Can use this model to set limits on models of neutrino production in local galaxies
- Looking at galaxy density as a template allows for general local searches for neutrinos produced through CR interactions.
- Results were consistent with background.
- Paper incoming on this work combined with a colleague also looking at 2MRS / IceCube
- Method can be extended for other deeper or more complete surveys.
- Extra attention must be placed on other surveys with non-homogeneous coverage.