

# Search for Astrophysical Tau Neutrinos using IceCube Waveforms

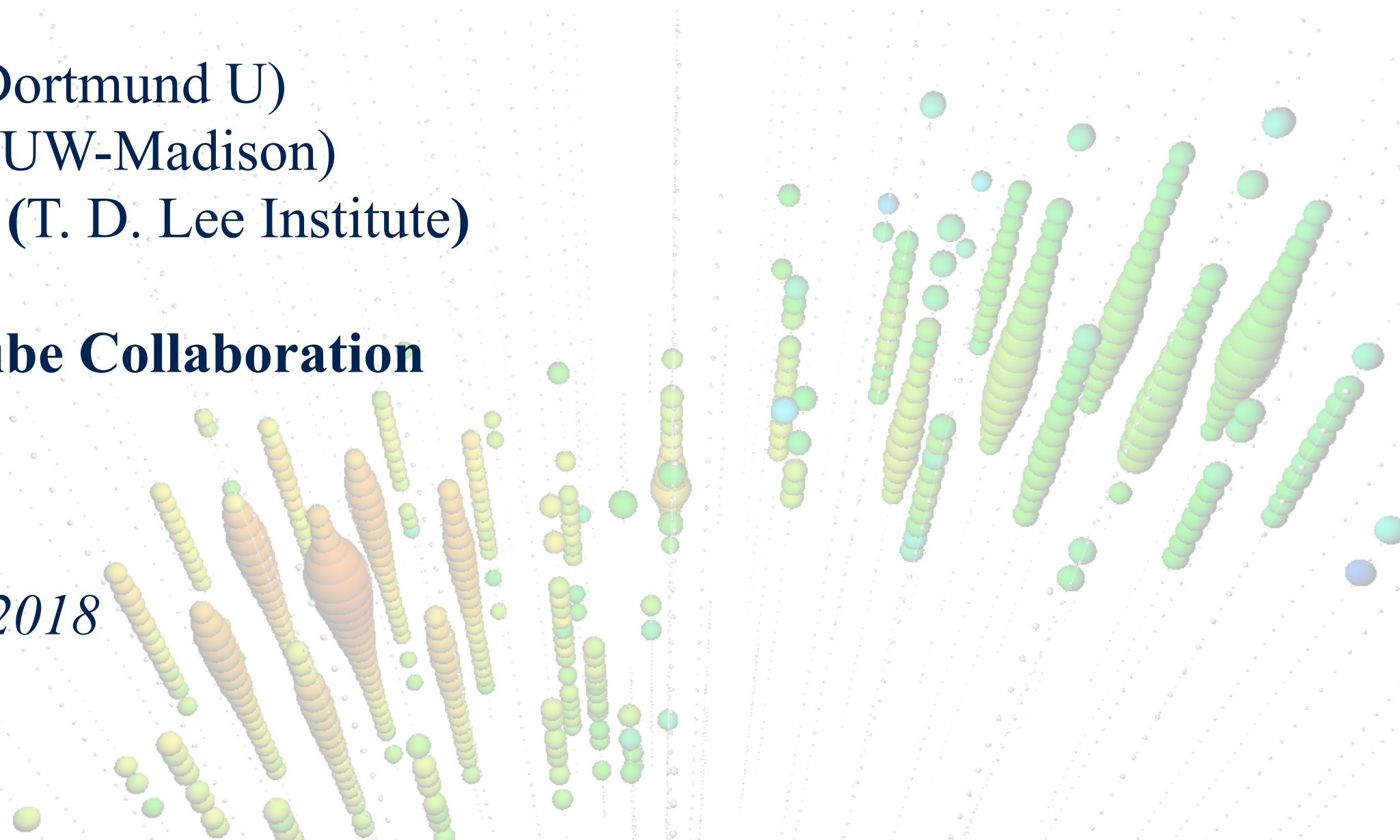
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**for the IceCube Collaboration**

*VLVnT 2018*

*October 2-4, 2018*

*Dubna, Russia*



Implication of identifying astrophysical tau neutrinos

Tau Neutrino Signatures / Observables in IceCube

- ▶ “Double Cascades” and “Double Pulses”

Waveform-based tau neutrino identifications in IceCube

- ▶ Event selection with straight cuts
- ▶ Event selection with machine learning techniques

Summary

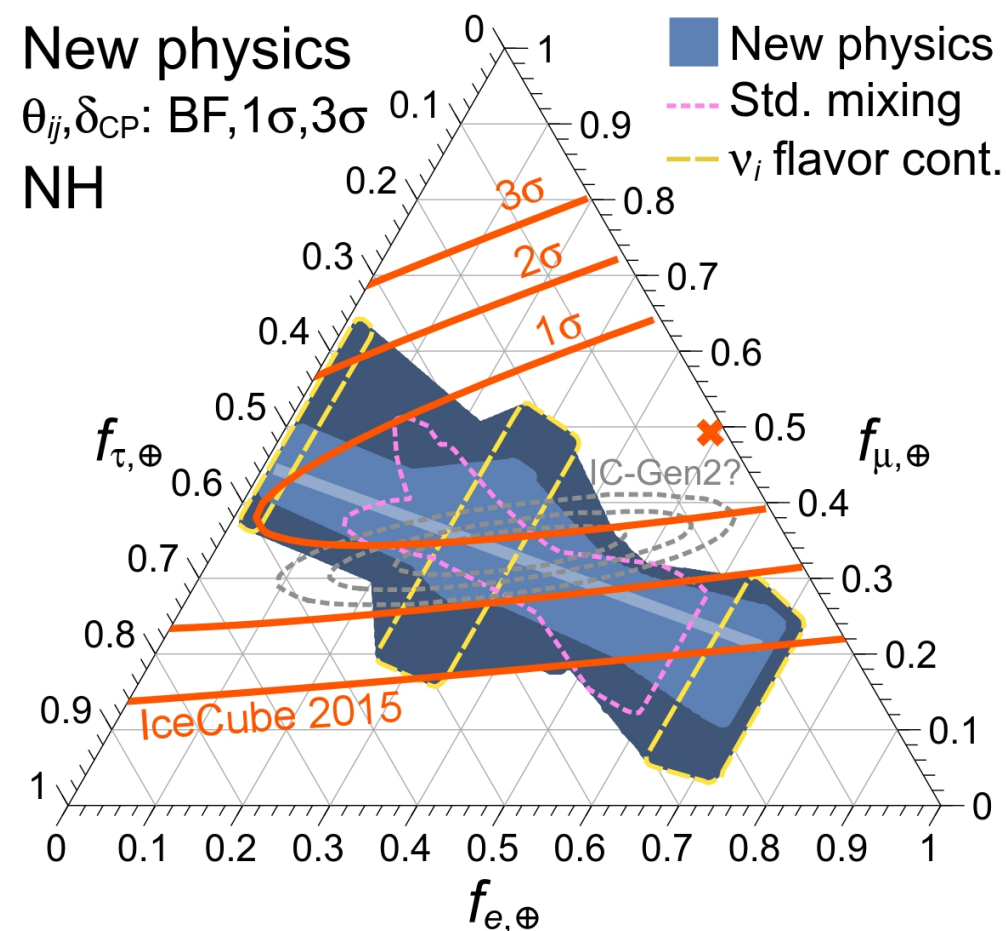
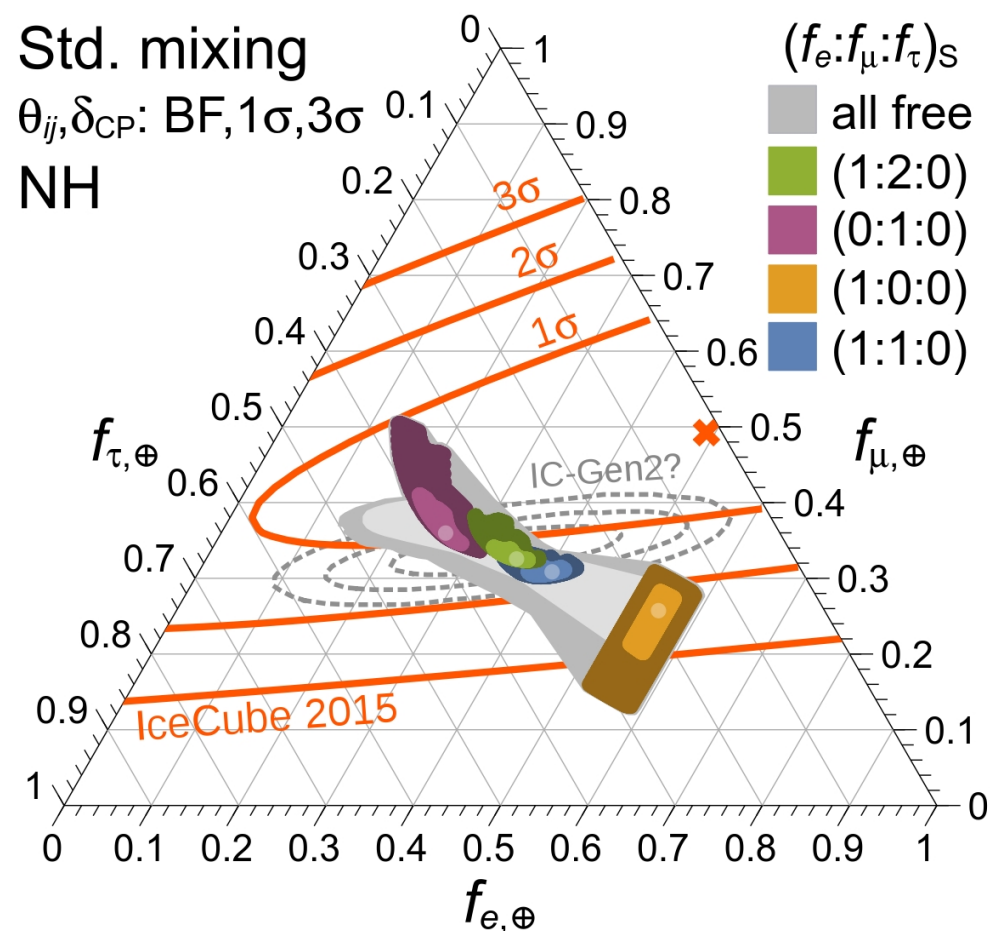
Atmo.  $\nu_\tau$  production is negligible, one  $\nu_\tau$  event can be  $5\sigma$  astrophysical

## Essential in precision measurement of **neutrino flavor ratio at Earth**

- ▶ Test standard oscillation over astronomical baselines
- ▶ Probe dominant emission processes at source
- ▶ Constrain new physics models

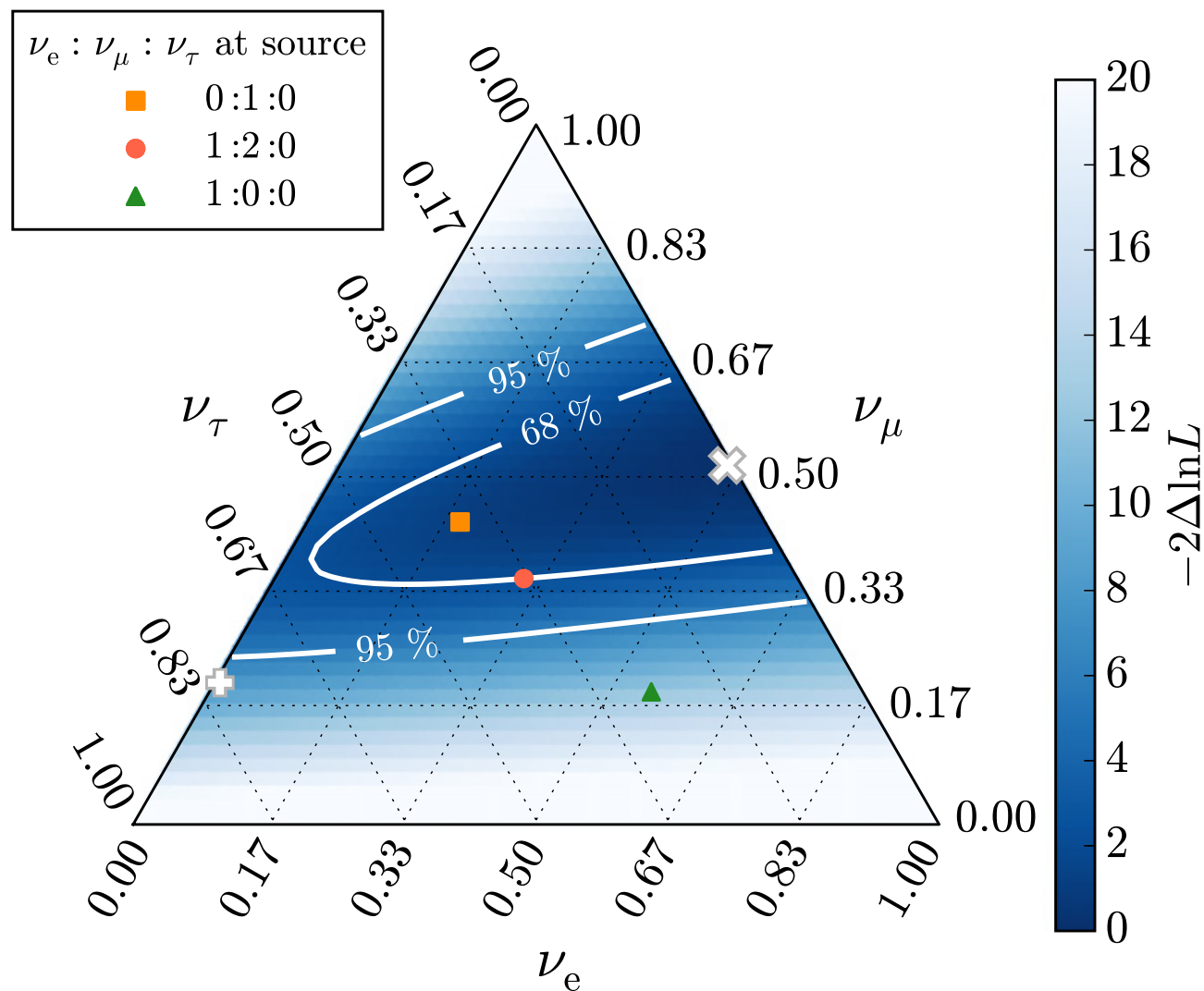
M. Bustamante, J. F. Beacom, and W. Winter,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 161302 (2015).

C. A. Argüelles, T. Katori, and J. Salvado,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 161303 (2015).



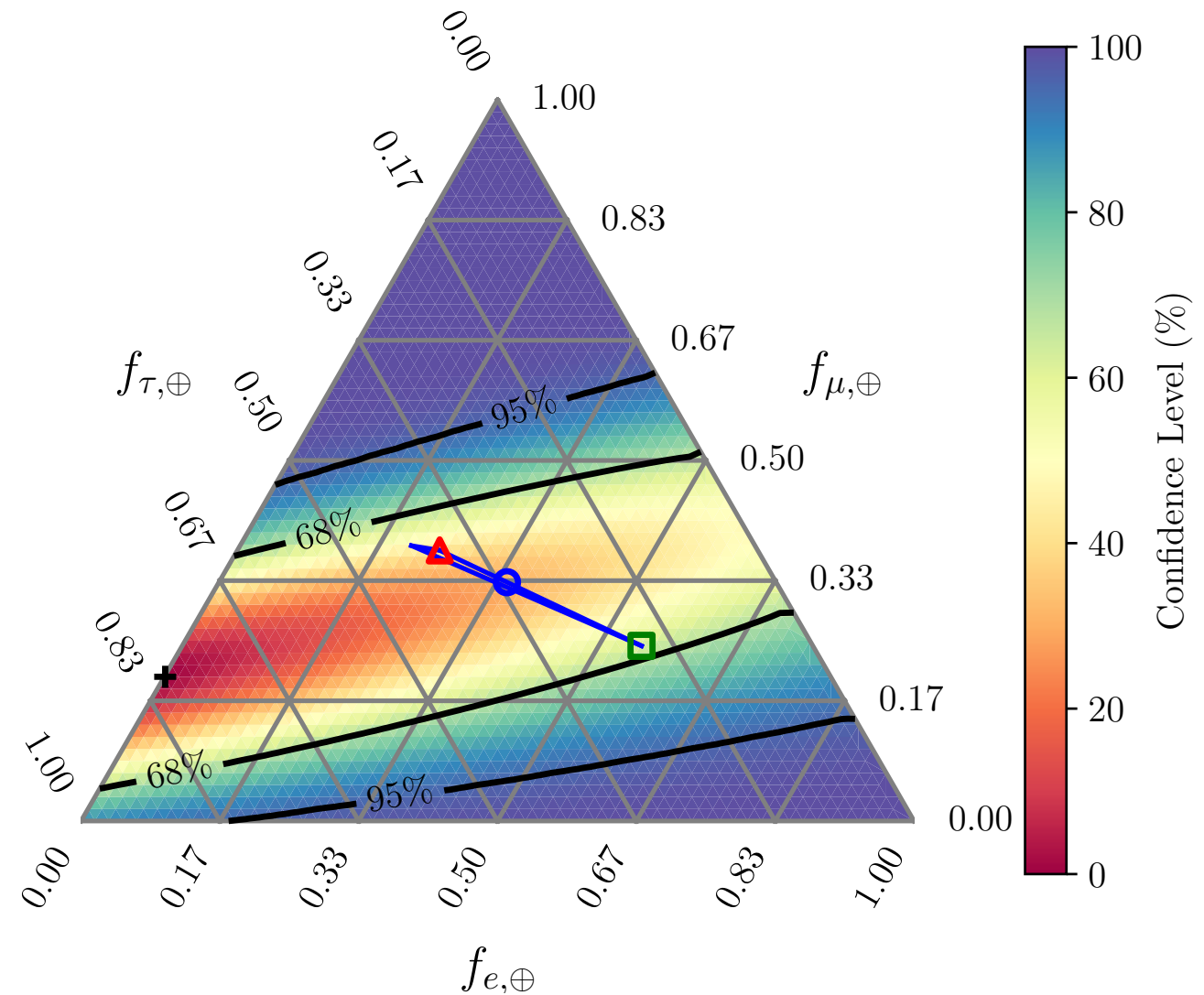
Previous effort to find taus ... w/o explicitly sensitive observables

## High degeneracy between $\nu_\tau$ and $\nu_e$ in the cascades



**Combined fit:  
through-going tracks + cascades**

ApJ 809, 98 (2015)



**Combined fit:  
starting tracks + cascades**

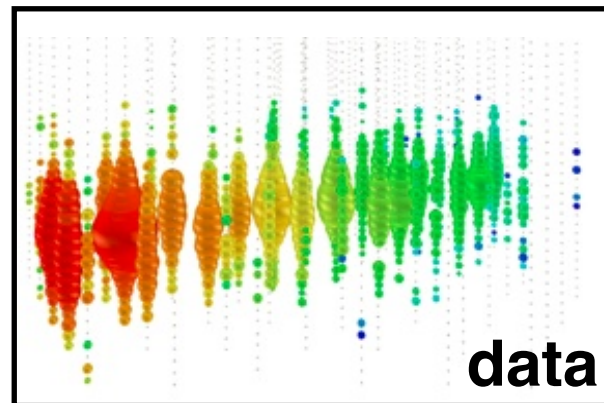
arXiv:1808.07629

Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 171102



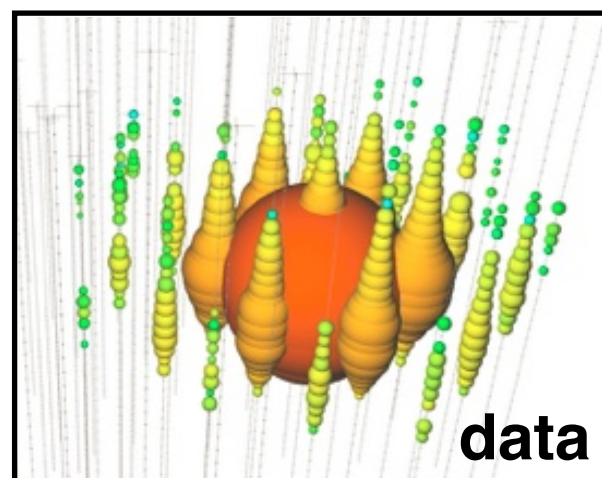
## (1) Track: charged current $\nu_\mu$

- $<1^\circ$  Angular resolution
- Factor  $\sim 2$  energy resolution

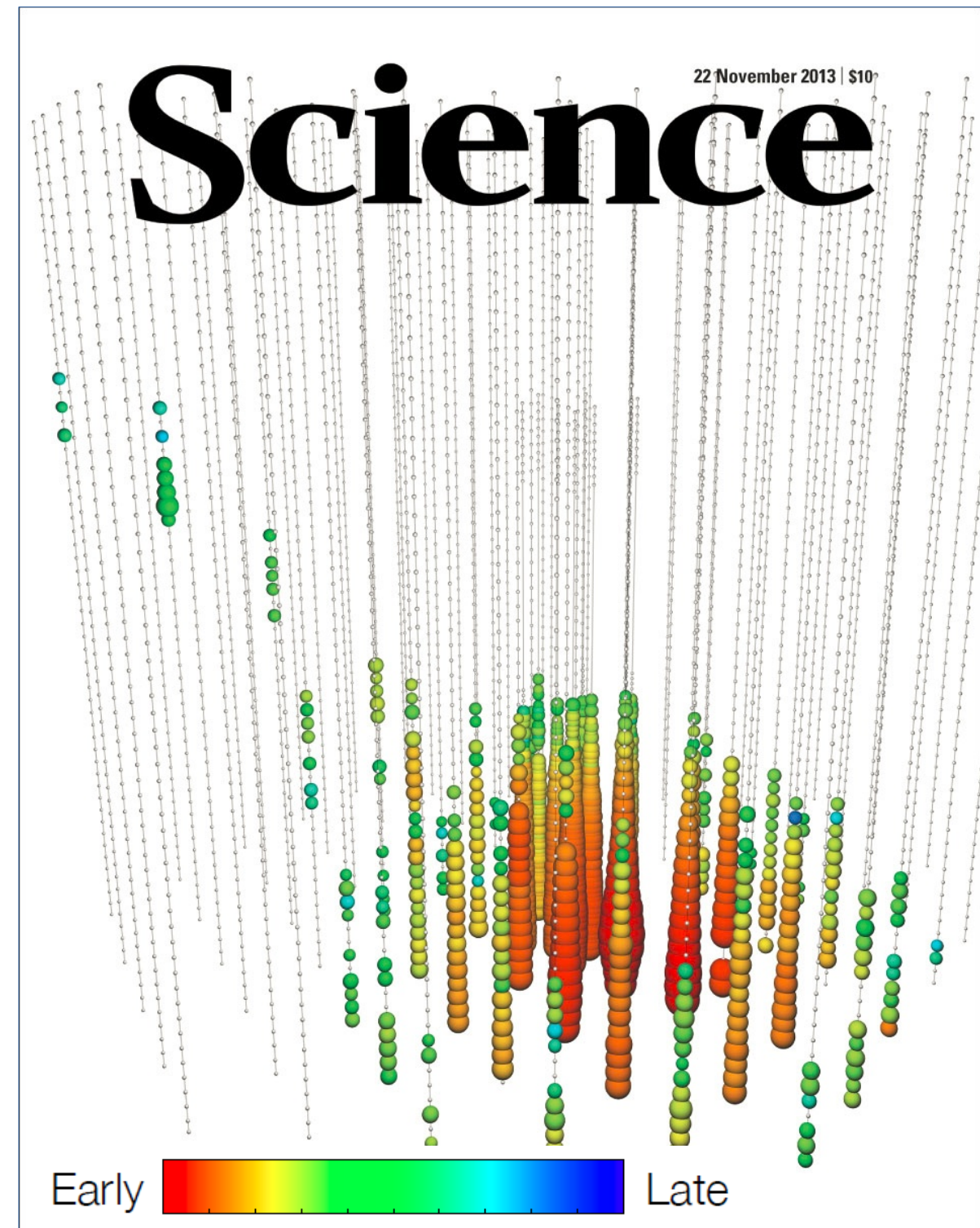


## (2) Cascade / Shower: all neutral current, charged current $\nu_e$ , low-E charged current $\nu_\tau$

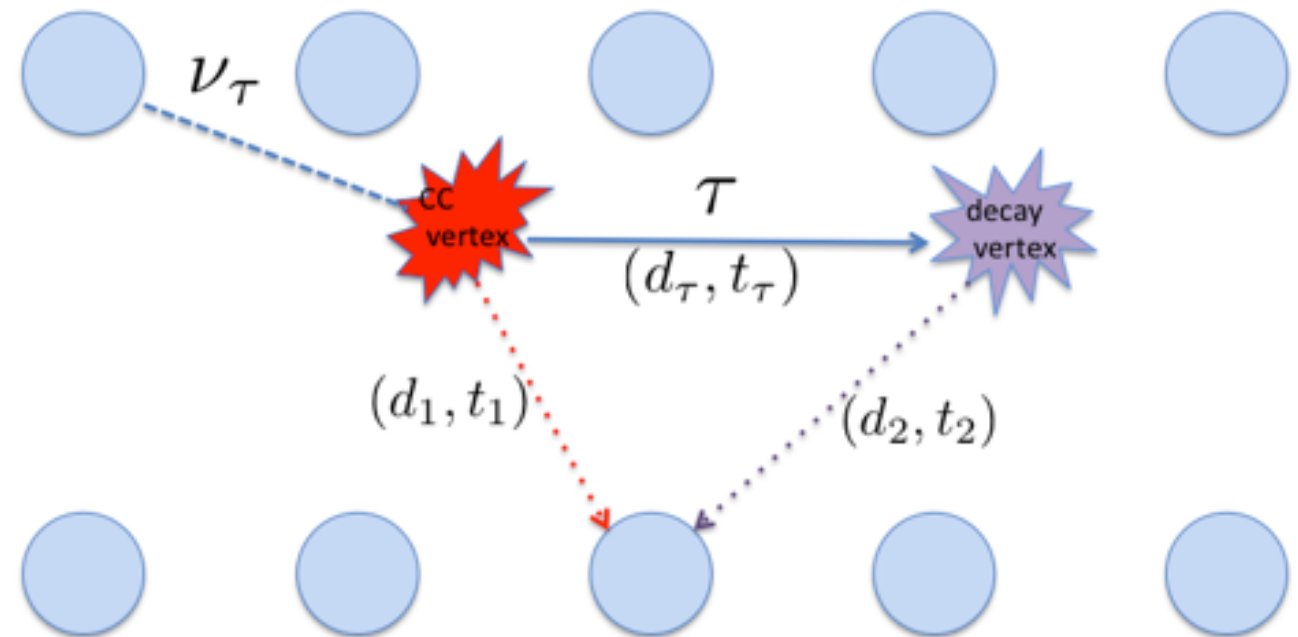
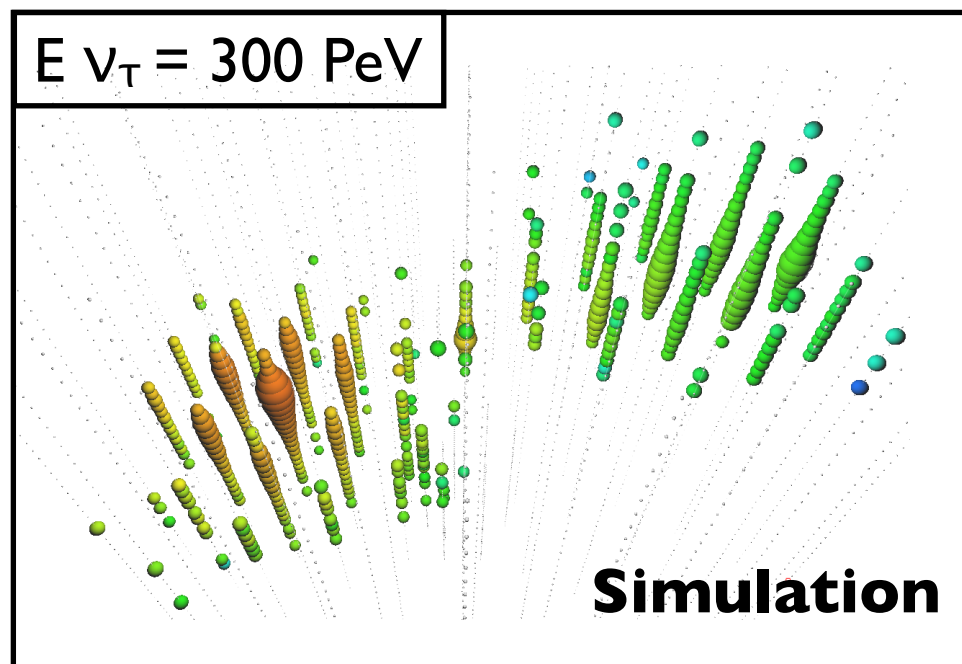
- $10^\circ$  Angular resolution above 100 TeV
- 15% energy resolution on deposited energy



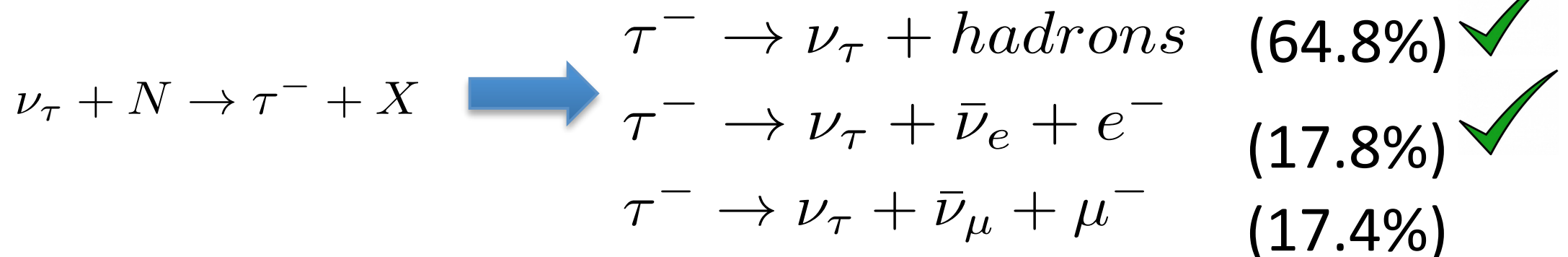
“high degeneracy”



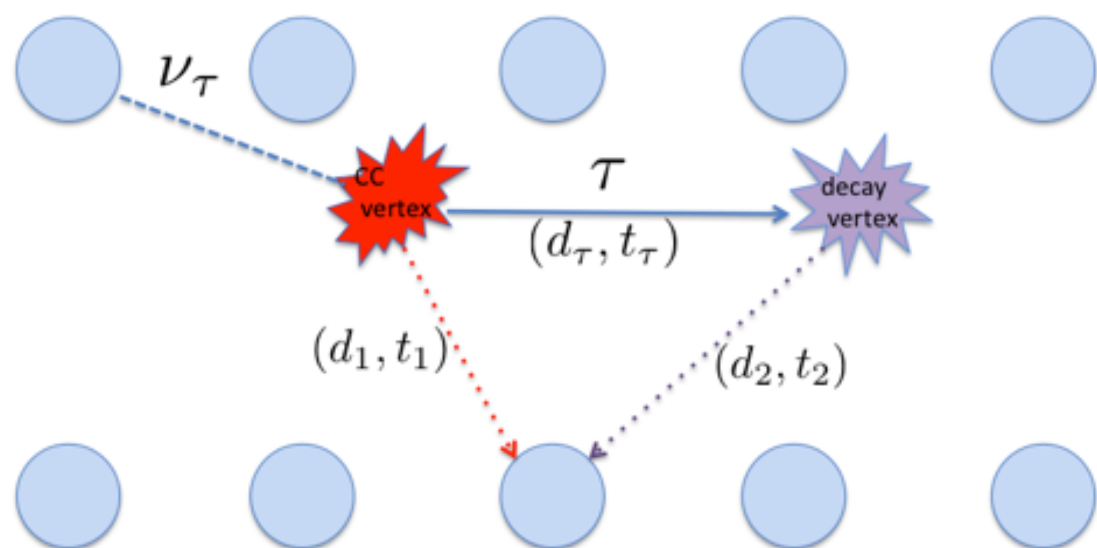
## (3) Double Cascades: High-E $\nu_\tau$ charged current



- Tau decay length scales  $\sim 1\text{PeV} / 50\text{m}$
- There is some hint... work in progress

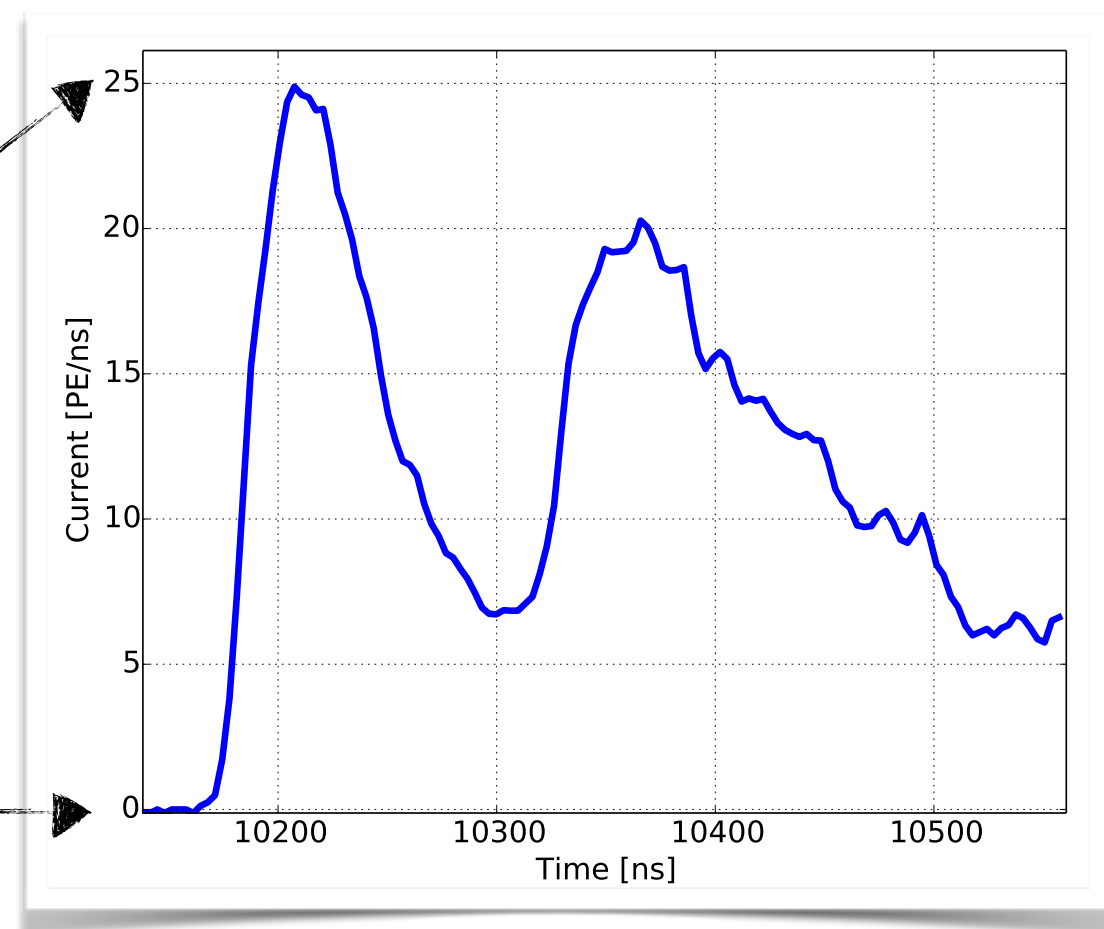
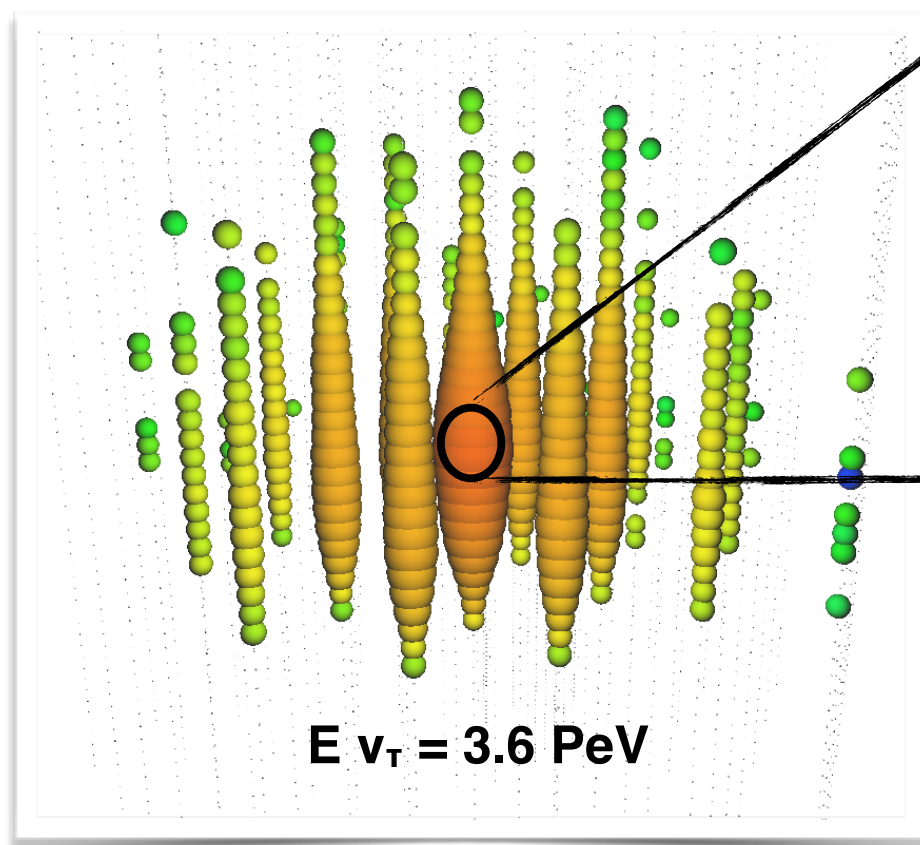


## Schematic $\nu_\tau$ CC interaction in IceCube



$$\nu_\tau + N \rightarrow \tau^- + X$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^- &\rightarrow \nu_\tau + \text{hadrons} & (64.8\%) & \checkmark \\ \tau^- &\rightarrow \nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_e + e^- & (17.8\%) & \checkmark \\ \tau^- &\rightarrow \nu_\tau + \bar{\nu}_\mu + \mu^- & (17.4\%) & \end{aligned}$$





Signal



$\nu_\tau$

Backgrounds



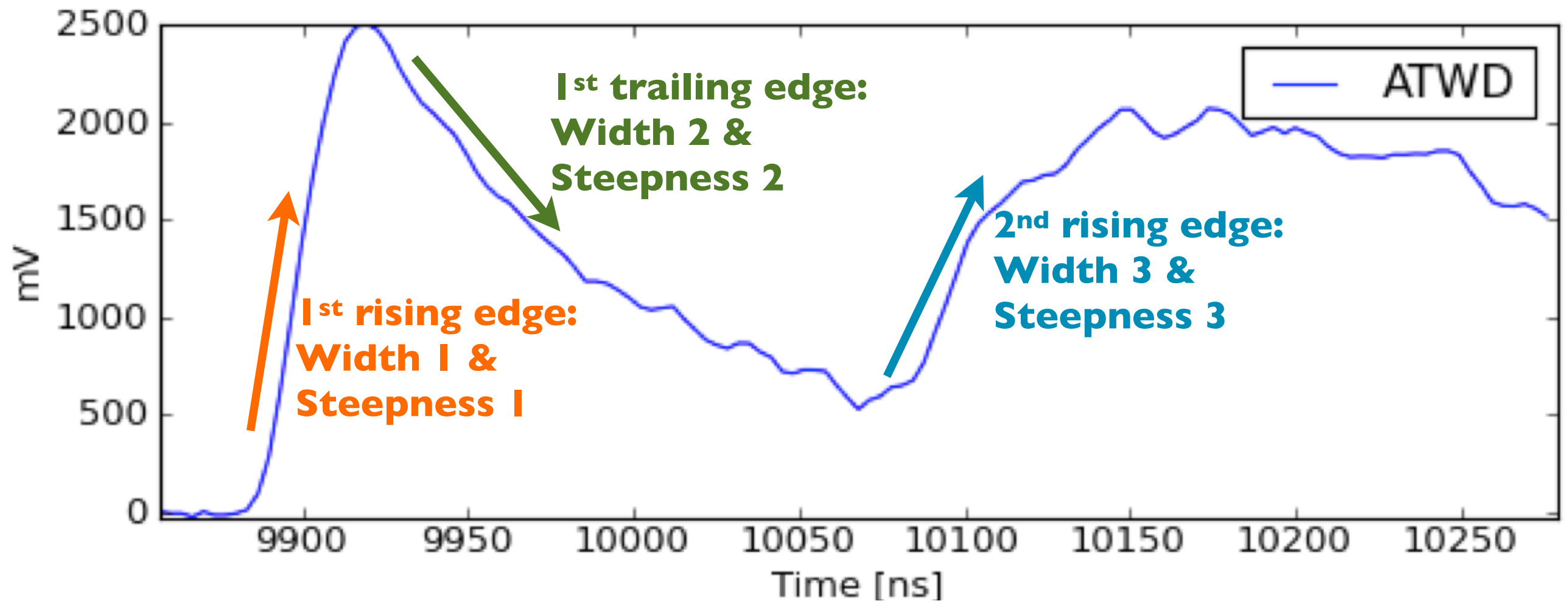
Muons



$\nu_\mu$

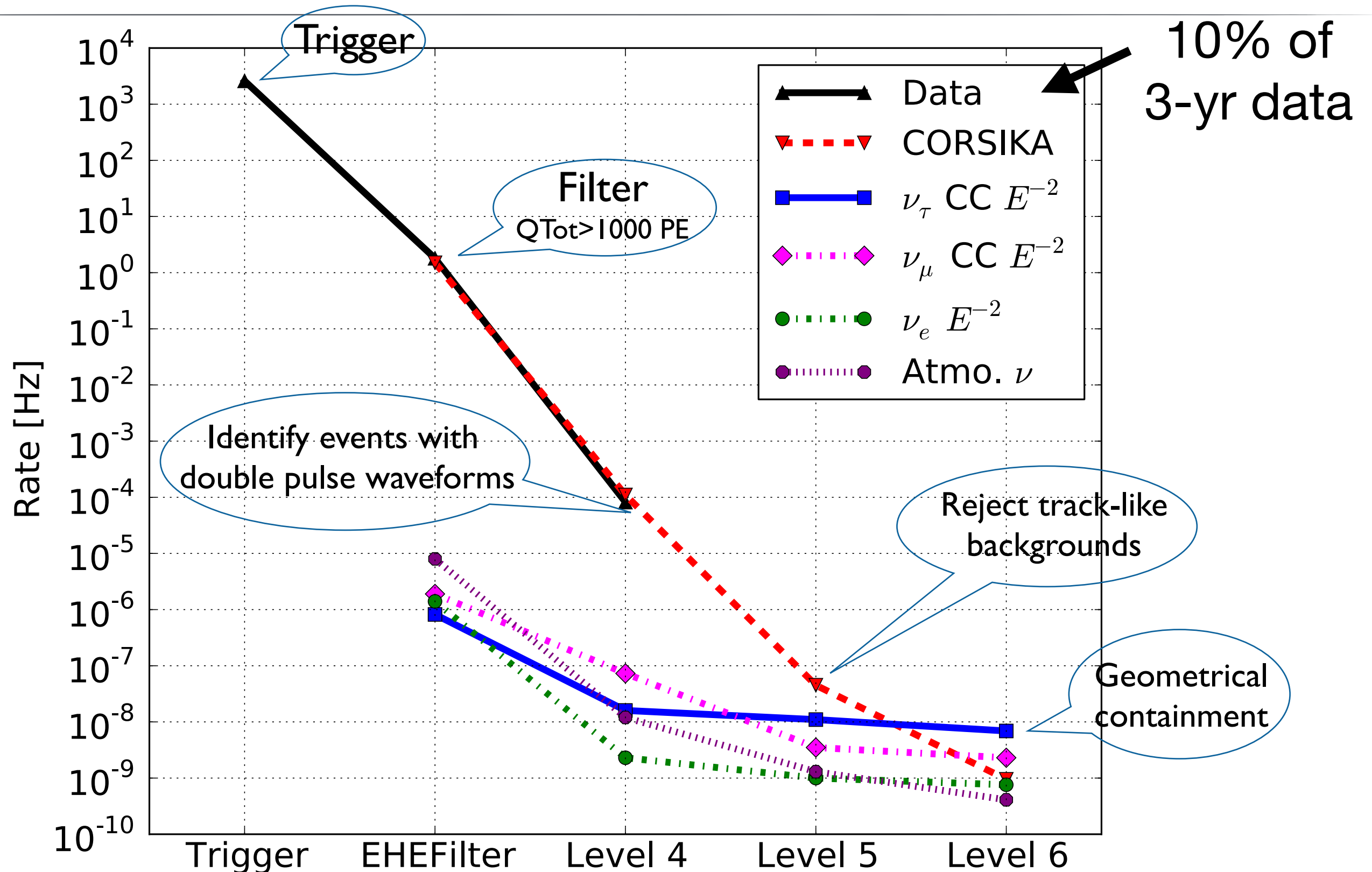
TeV-scale stochastic losses  $\sim O(10)$   
meters near some DOM





Note: DPA only runs on ATWD waveforms with accumulated charge  $> 432$  PE

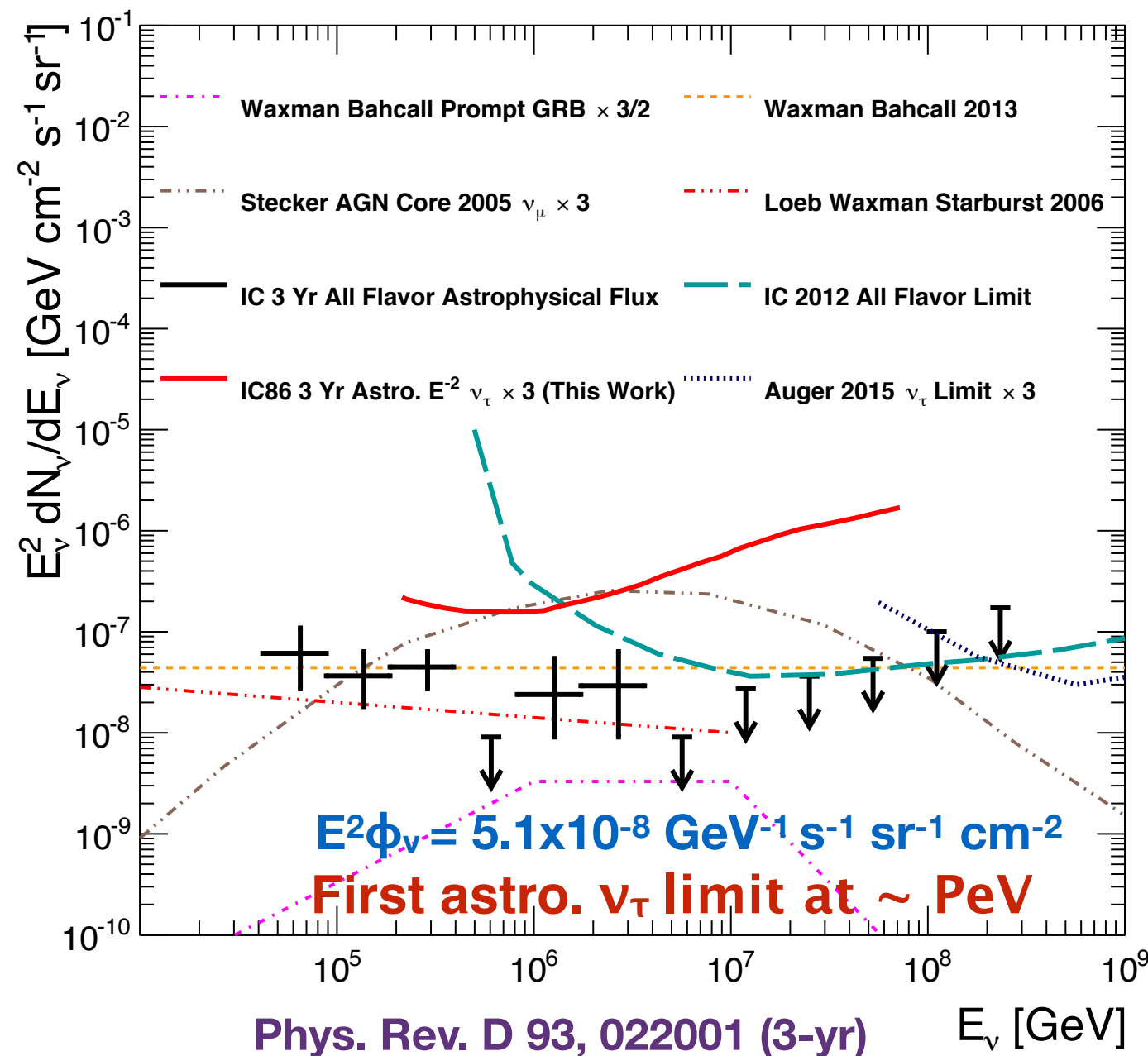
**Method:** “*Detecting Tau Neutrinos in IceCube with Double Pulses*”, [arXiv:1309.7003](https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.7003)



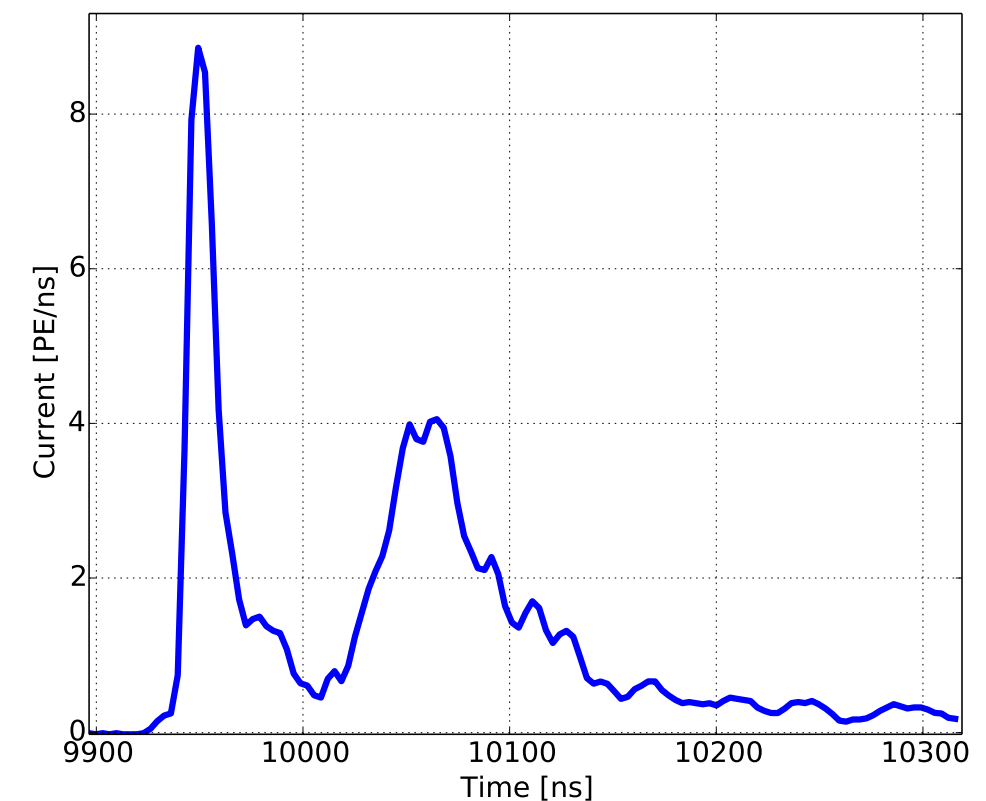
Phys. Rev. D 93, 022001 (3-yr)

0.54 signal, 0.35 bg expected in 914 days

**Zero events found** at final cut



**3 events found before containment cut, matching Monte Carlo**



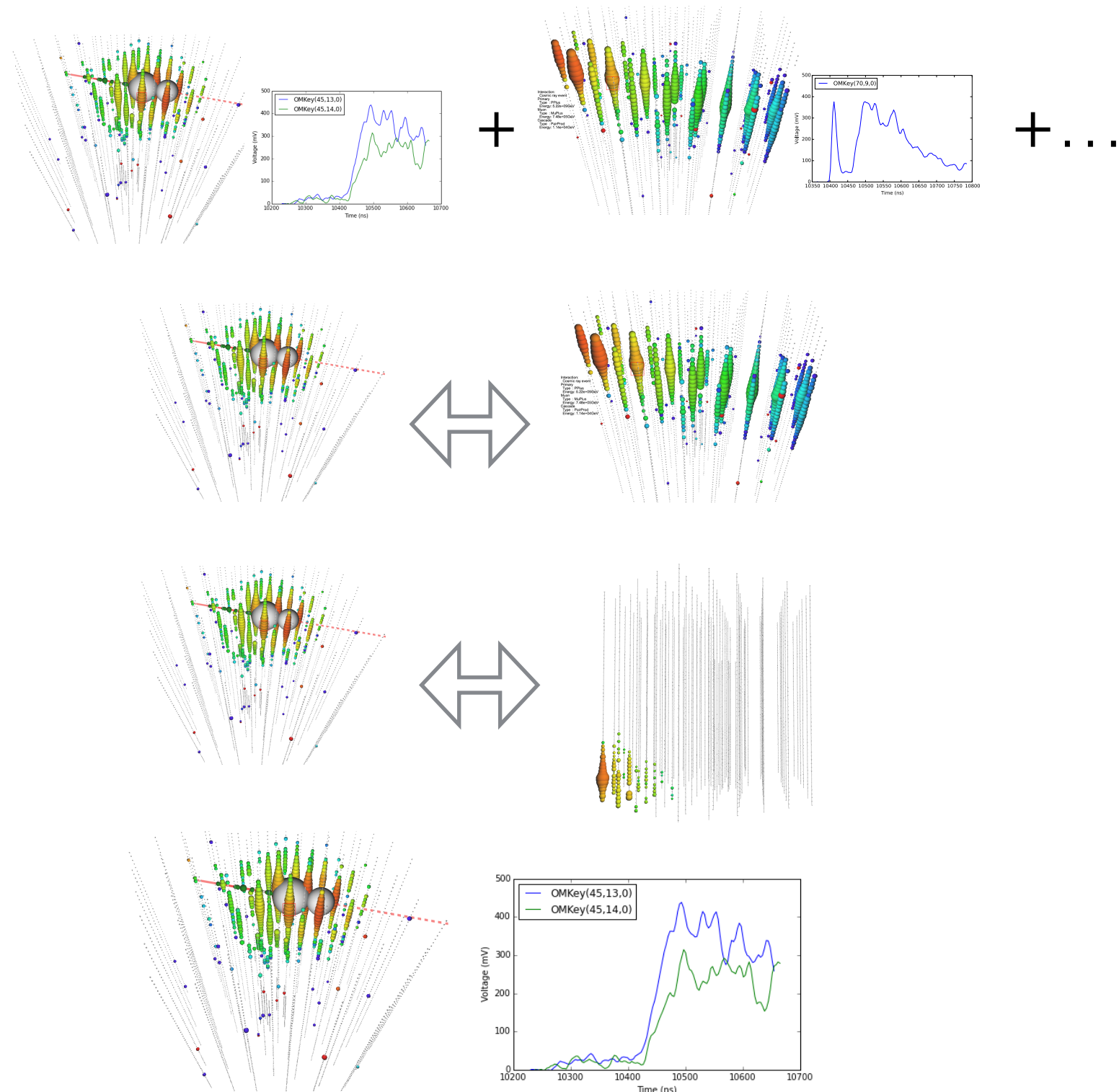
Trigger

**L4: Double Pulse Events**  
**New!** Local Coincidence

**L5: Particle Identification**  
Track VS Cascades

**L6: Reject Corner Events**  
“Safeguard”

**Forward Folding**  
measure flux or  
set limits





The improved tau double pulse analysis **gains ~ a factor of 2 in effective areas**, comparing to the published results in PRD

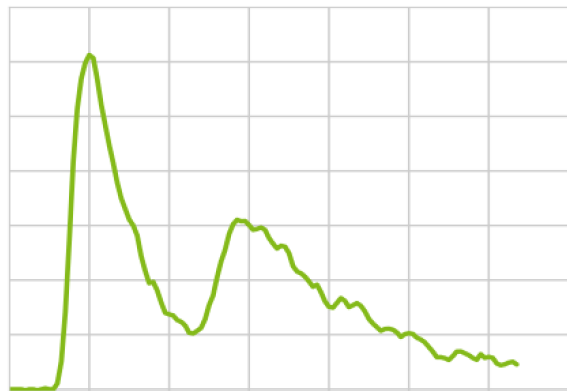
We expect **1.8+/-0.023 NuTau** events and **1.6+/-0.11 background** events **in 8 years**

Sensitivity at 90% C.L. is:

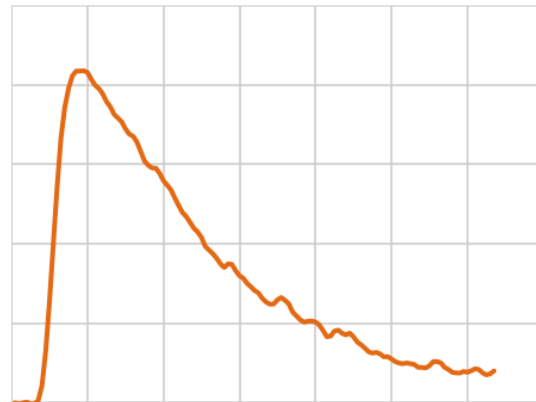
$$\Phi_{\nu_\tau} = 1.49 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.13}$$

## Double Pulse waveform identification

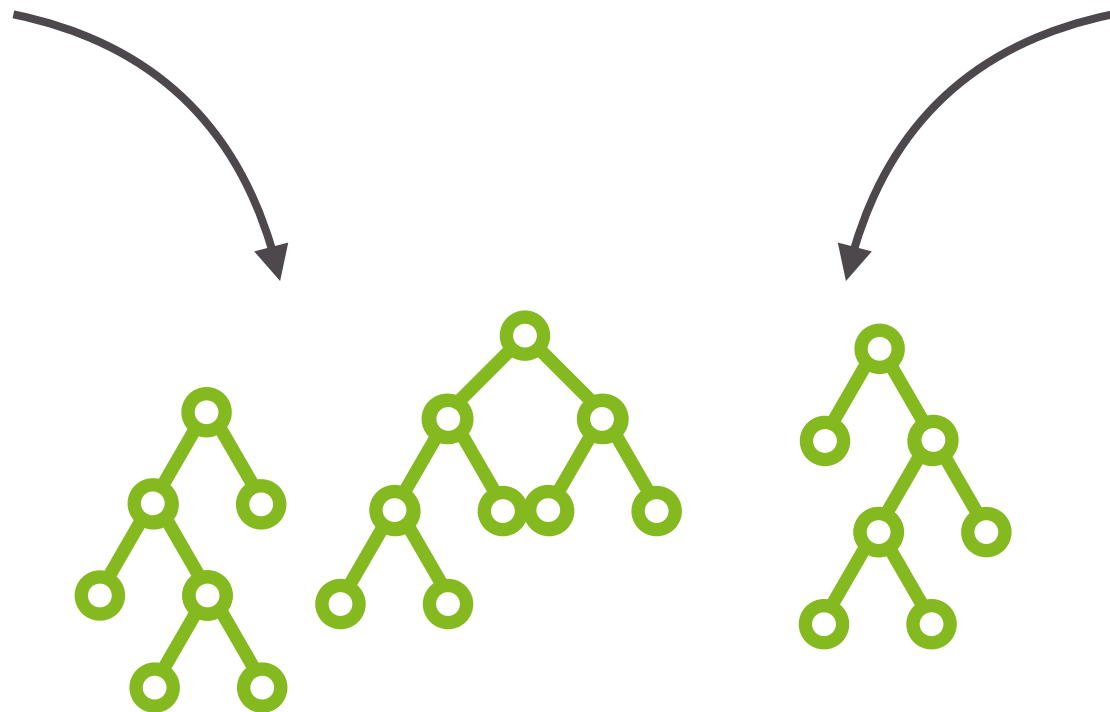
Signal



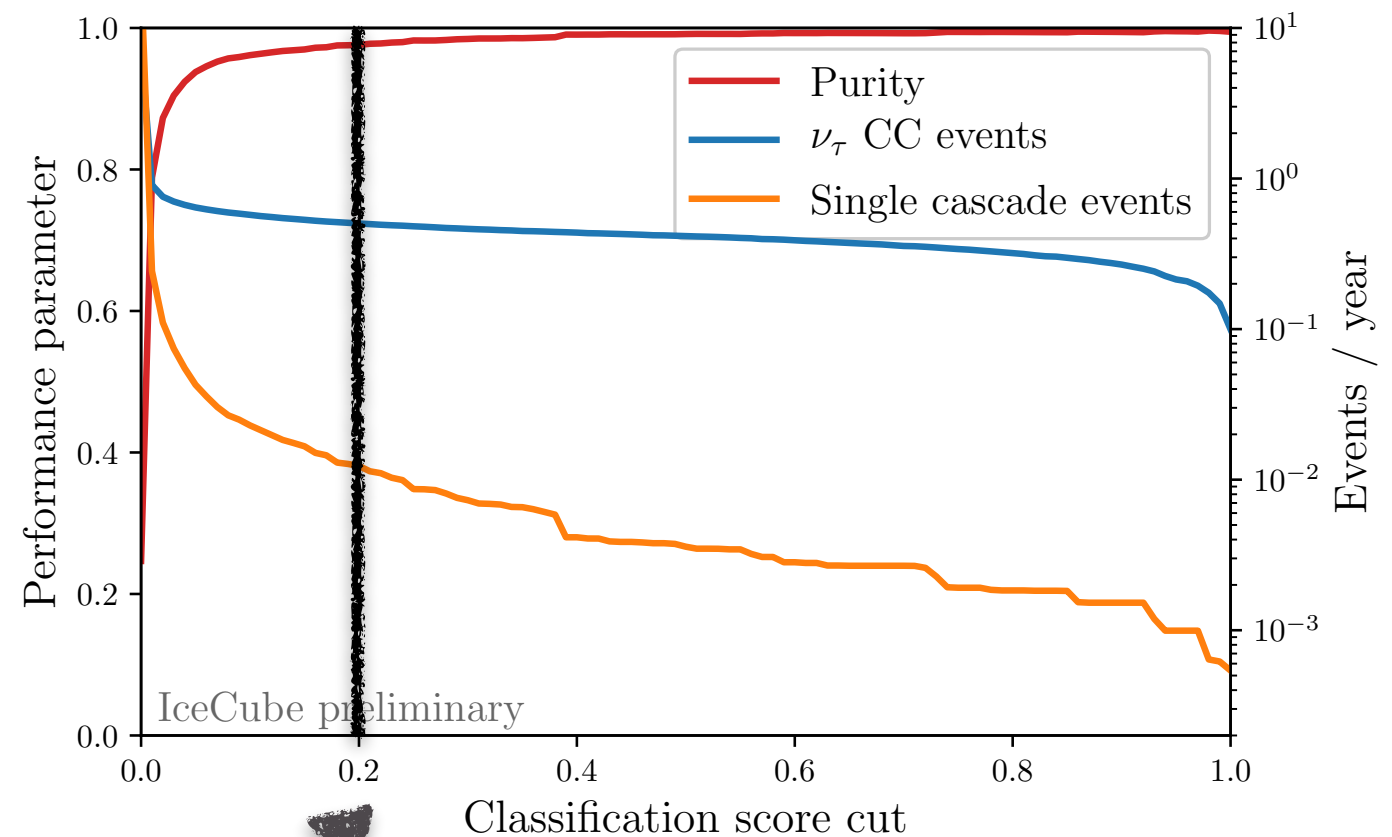
Background



Describe each waveform with  $O(10)$  observables



- Train a Random Forest to distinguish double pulse waveforms from single cascade waveforms
- Relatively pure sample of events with double pulse waveforms
- Signal still overwhelmed by atmos. muons

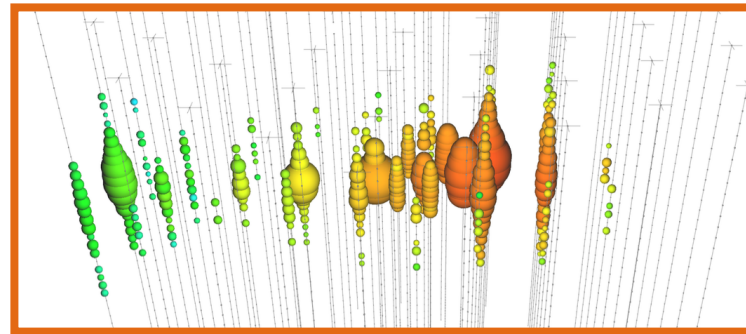
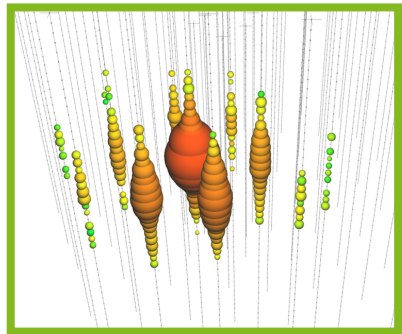


Keep events with at least one waveform score above 0.2

## Track / Cascade separation

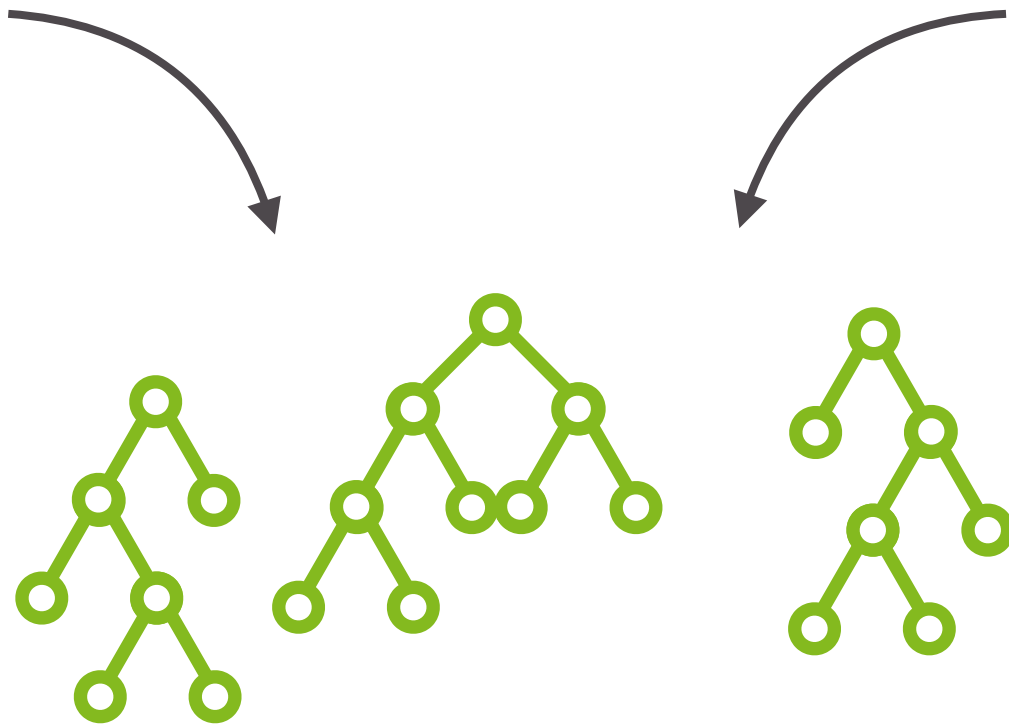
Signal

Background

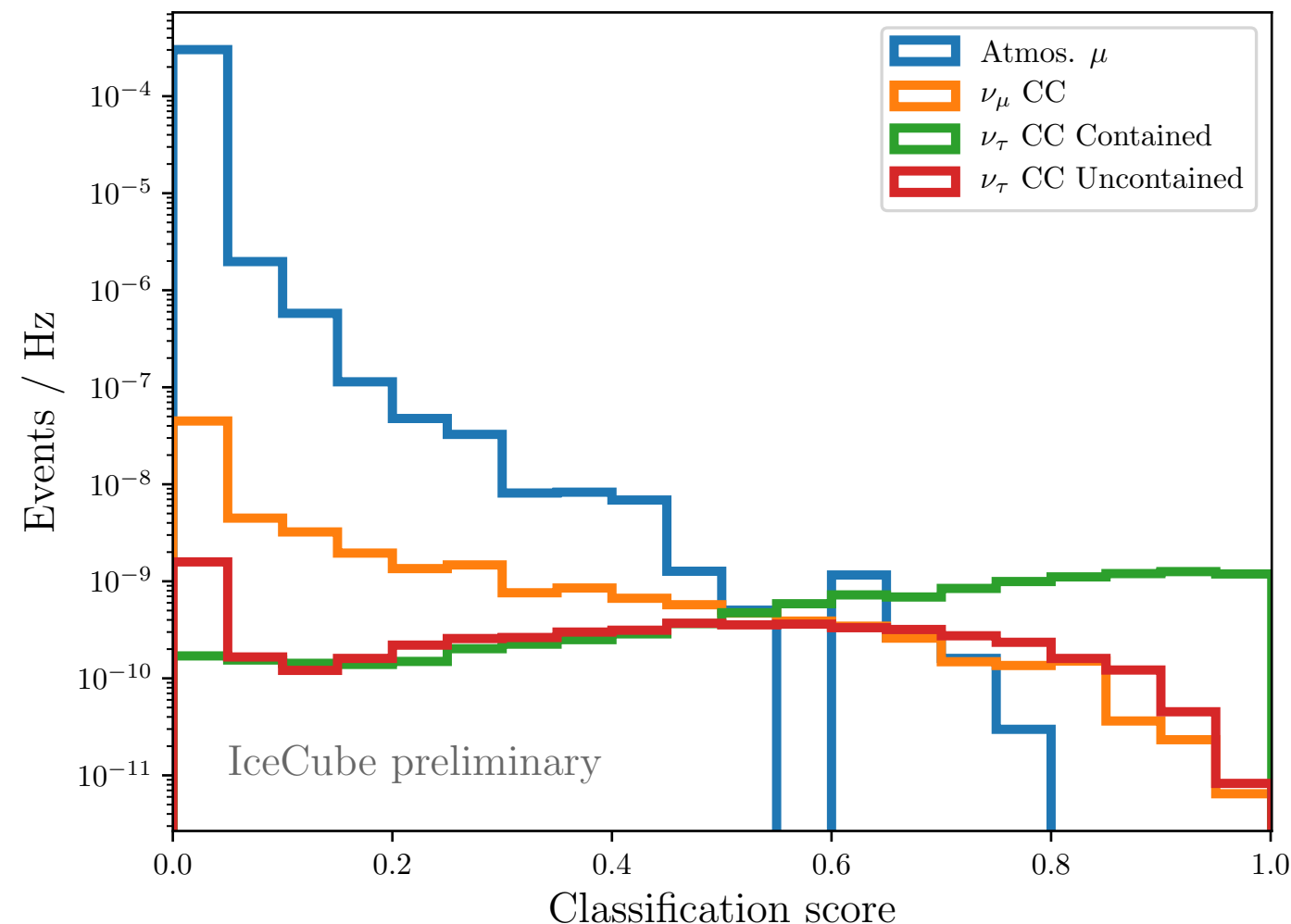


Contained  $\nu_\tau$  CC

$\nu_\mu$  CC, atmospheric  $\mu$



- Train a 2<sup>nd</sup> Random Forest removing the track-like background events to obtain a tau-neutrino dominated sample
- Use the Model Rejection Factor to optimize the classification score cut



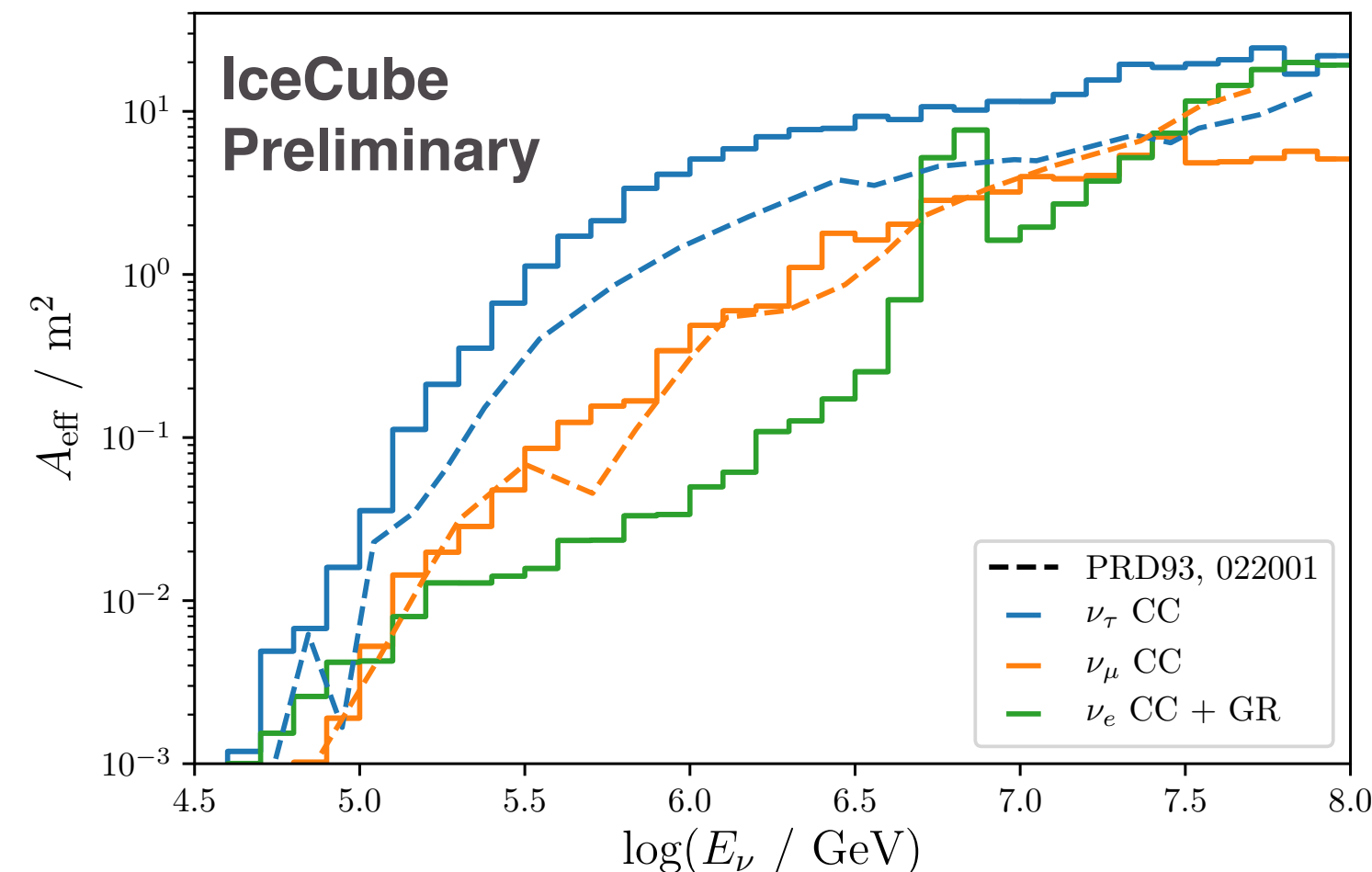
## Analysis sensitivity

- Final cut event expectation: O(2.5) signal and O(1.2) background events in 7 years
- Signal effective area improved by a factor  $\sim 2$  compared to the previously published double pulse analysis

- Average upper limit if there is no true signal present can be calculated from the Model Rejection Factor

Resulting sensitivity for 90% upper limits:

$$\Phi_{\nu_\tau} = 1.32 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ GeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{E}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.13}$$





- ▶ Improved event selections are finalized for tau neutrino double pulse analyses in IceCube with 8 years of collected data
- ▶ With improvements in event selection,  $\sim$ a factor of 2 is gained in tau neutrino double pulse effective areas
- ▶ We expect to see  $\sim 2 - 3$  tau neutrino double pulse events in 8 years
- ▶ Looking to unblind full sample soon, stay tuned!