

Introduction to a Search for a Neutrino Flux from the Galactic Plane

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Motivation





- Cosmic rays interact with galactic ISM, produce γ , ν
- Similar to atmospheric neutrino flux — guaranteed at some level
- Lower density of ISM ⇒ spectrum follows CR primary spectrum, E^{-2.7}
- Event rates: 5-15 / yr in AMANDA (Berezinsky *et al.*)

12/16/04

Galactic Plane — J. Kelley



Coordinate Systems

- Note shape of plane in celestial coordinates
- Plane is region around *b*=0
- 33°< *l* <213° below horizon from South Pole



Figure: EGRET collab.



Analysis Outline

- Initial signal hypothesis
- Event sample and counting technique
- Signal simulation
- Future work: sensitivity and optimizations



Line source of neutrinos from galactic equator $Sin(\delta)$ 0.8Isotropic in galactic 0.6 longitude 0.40.2Could be elaborated upon (maps by Bloemen or RA (rad) 2 3 5 1 46 Drimmel & Spergel)



Event Counting



- Source is extended; background is declination-dependent
 - Chop plane into 5° slices at a given declination
 - Signal region is $-5^{\circ} < b < 5^{\circ}$, will be optimized
- Add signal and background events from each slice





 Amount of solid angle in signal region is declinationdependent — maximum about 30% on-source, 70% off-source

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Event Sample



High-quality upgoing events, *not* optimized for E⁻²

 Zeuthen 00-03 combined point source sample replicated in Madison*, RA scrambled for blindness

* Special thanks to M. Ackermann



- Scrambled data still can be used to check methodology
- Total over all declinations: 343 "signal" events on 315.1 background
- As expected, consistent with no signal (fluctuation ~1.6σ)
- Also checked with large downgoing event sample





- Need signal simulation for sensitivity analysis, optimizations
- Strategy: modify and reweight existing high-level atmospheric MC output to simulate desired flux*

* Continuation of work with D. Steele





- Time is calculated for each event so that its φ lands on galactic equator
- Day of year, segment of plane (two choices) selected randomly



- Must transform distribution from isotropic in sin(δ) to isotropic in *l*
- Weight is Jacobian of coordinate transformation at *b*=0: abs(d*l*/dsin(δ))







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Signal Skyplot





- Must normalize signal MC to some *linear* flux Φ_{gal} (GeV⁻¹ s⁻¹ cm⁻² rad⁻¹)
- Equivalent diffuse flux in normal weighting expression $\Phi_{eff} = \Phi_{gal} / \pi$
- More details: http://amanda.wisc.edu/~jkelley/galactic/weighting.pdf



- Calculate sensitivity for current choices of parameters
- Optimizations: width of signal region in *b*, possible nch cut
- Investigate sensitivity versus declination perhaps need a more sophisticated way to combine slices
- More realistic signal hypothesis



Extra Slides



Galactic Coordinates

EGRET All-Sky Gamma Ray Survey Above 100 MeV



- Galactic equator is b = 0
- Galactic center is l = 0

Figure: EGRET collab.



Galactic Map





- Start with 2000-03 unified processing level 4
- Optimized cuts (some zenith dependent) from Zeuthen analysis:
 - Smoothness (S_phit[Pandel]) (also exclude smoothness of exactly 0)
 - Paraboloid fit error (P08err1, P08err2) (also exclude negative errors)
 - Likelihood difference (jkchi[Bayes] jkchi[Pandel])
 - Data only: flare cut and stability period cut